CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1932

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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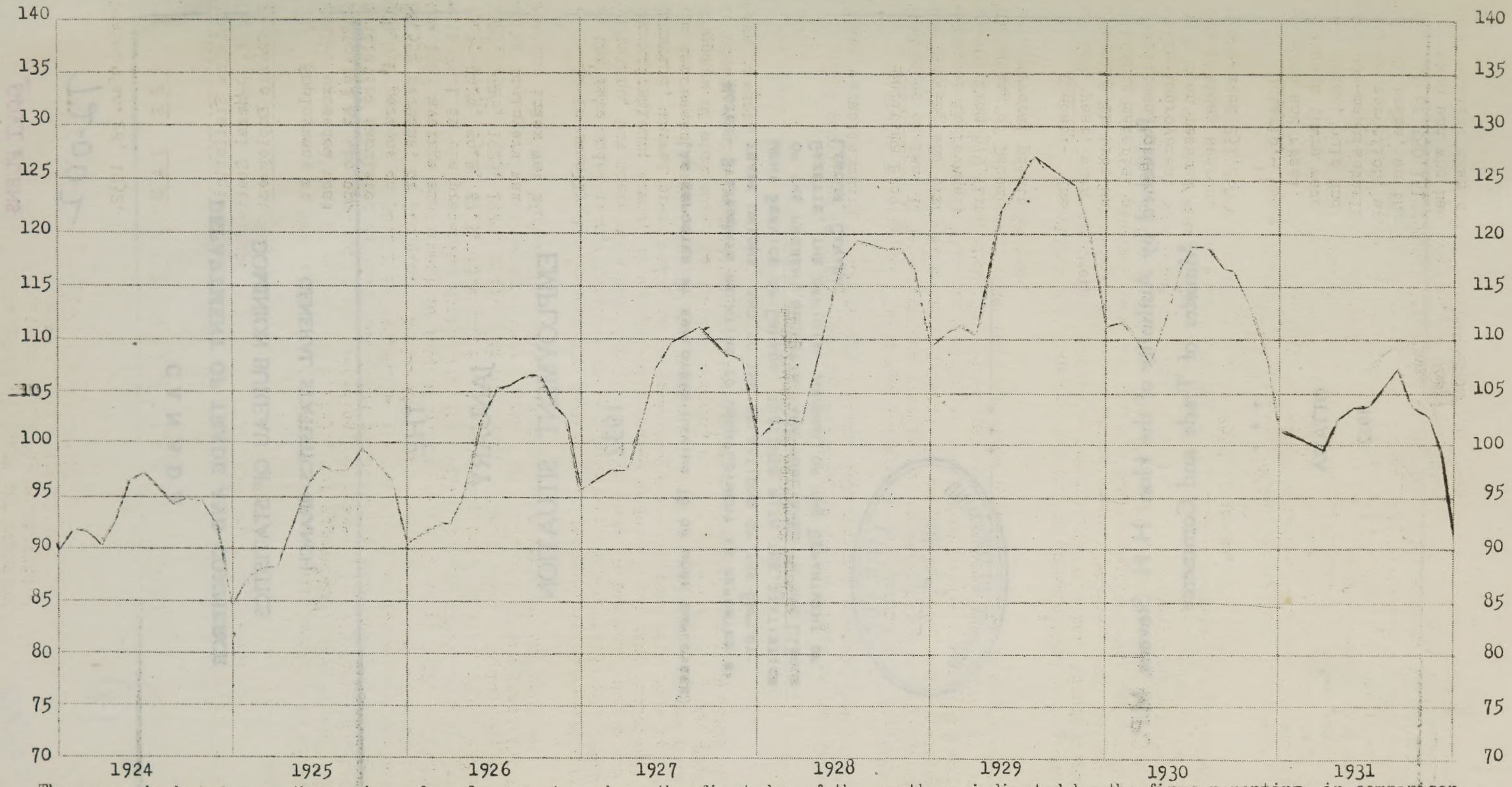
OTTAWA

1932

Chart 1. Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1924-1931.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

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OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Jan. 28, 1932.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Employment at the beginning of January showed a pronounced decline, which rather exceeded that noted on Jan. 1, 1931, but approximated the average loss indicated at the opening of the preceding ten years. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,832 firms, whose payrolls declined from 904,492 persons on Dec. 1 to 835,960 at the beginning of January, a decrease of 68,532 persons, or 7.6 p.c. Reflecting this contraction, the index (based upon the 1926 average employment as 100) stood at 91.6 on Jan. 1, 1932, as compared with 99.1 in the preceding month, and with 101.7, 111.2, 109.1, 100.7, 95.9, 90.7, 84.9, 89.8, 87.3, 78.8 and 88.8 on the same date in 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Employment as reported by employers was thus at a lower level than on Jan. 1 in the years 1927-1931, but the index was higher than in the preceding six years of the record.

As is usually the case at the beginning of January, the greatest losses on the date under review occurred in manufacturing, construction and transportation, but there were also important reductions in logging, mining and communications; trade, in which the tendency on Jan. 1 has very frequently been downward, showed practically no general change as compared with Dec. 1. Since the decreases, especially in manufacturing, were in many cases due to a temporary stoppage of work over the holiday season, and for inventory and plant repairs, it is likely that a partial recovery from these contractions will be shown in the next report.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

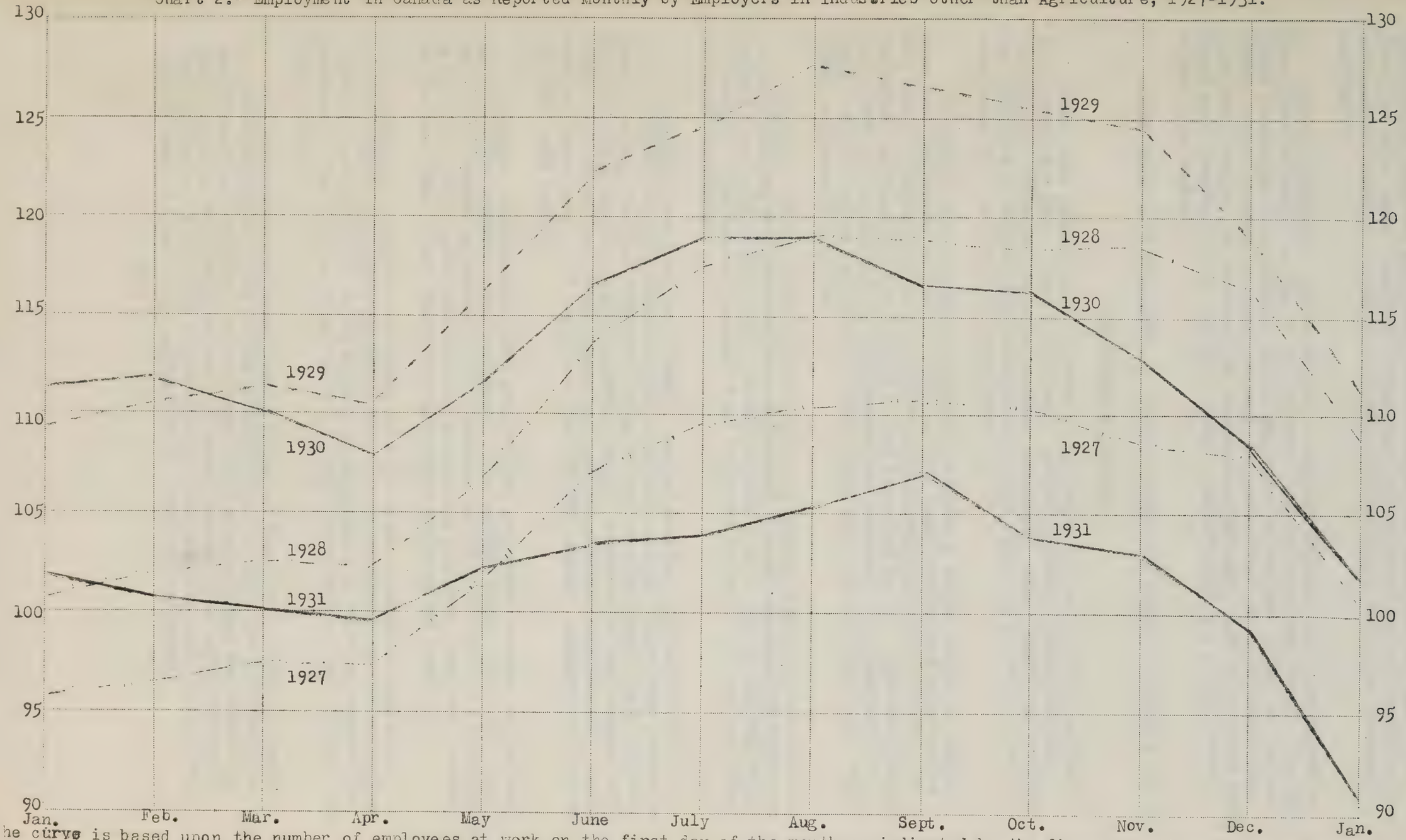
All provinces recorded reduced activity; as is customary at the time of year, establishments in Quebec and Ontario laid off the greatest number of workers.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces on Jan. 1; this occurred chiefly in manufacturing and construction, but logging and trade were also slacker. On the other hand, transportation showed seasonal improvement with the opening of the winter ports. Statements were received from 575 firms employing 76,480 persons, compared with 77,647 at the beginning of December. Gains had been noted on Jan. 1, 1931, but the index was then several points higher.

Quebec.- The reduction in Quebec was rather greater than on the same date of last year, when the general situation was more favourable. Manufacturing (notably in iron and steel, rubber, pulp and paper, textile, food, lumber and building material plants), construction and transportation reported especially pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in logging and mining, while improvement took place in retail trade. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed down over the holiday season. The labour forces of the 1,833 co-operating employers aggregated 231,268 workers, as against 253,820 on Dec. 1, 1931.

Ontario.- Manufacturing showed the greatest curtailment in Ontario, that in iron and steel, food, textile and lumber factories being most noteworthy, although there were also important losses in the non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone, pulp and paper, leather, electrical appliance and other groups. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in transportation and construction, and smaller declines in logging, mining and communications. Retail trade, on the other hand, recorded slightly increased activity. A combined payroll of 350,151 persons was employed by the 3,529 firms whose returns were received and who had 370,650 on their staffs on Dec. 1. These contractions were much smaller than those indicated on Jan. 1, 1931, but the index was then higher.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1927-1931.



he curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the verage employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines on a rather larger scale than at the beginning of January, 1931, were noted in the Prairie Provinces, where employment was not so active as at the commencement of last year. Statistics were tabulated from 1,133 employers of 112,884 workers, or 16,162 less than on Dec.1. Construction reported especially marked losses, but manufacturing and transportation also showed important curtailment; in addition, mining, communications, services and wholesale trade were slacker, while logging registered seasonal improvement.

British Columbia.- The recessions in British Columbia were more extensive than those indicated on Jan. 1 of last year, and the index was lower. The 762 firms furnishing data reported 65,177 employees, as against 73,329 in the preceding month. Lumber, electric current, vegetable food and non-ferrous metal factories, logging and construction recorded curtailment, that in the last named being most pronounced. On the other hand, transportation and mining showed slight improvement.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while heightened activity was indicated in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities as a result of work undertaken for the relief of unemployment.

Montreal.- The decrease in Montreal involved a larger number of workers than that registered on Jan. 1, 1931, and the index on the date under review was lower. Statements were received from 1,024 establishments with 123,218 employees, as compared with 135,775 in the preceding month. Important declines were shown in transportation, construction and manufacturing, especially in food, textile, rubber and iron and steel factories. On the other hand, retail trade was seasonally busier.

Quebec.- Manufactures reported a loss in Quebec City, and transportation and construction also afforded less employment; the 138 co-operating employers reduced their staffs from 12,897 persons on Dec. 1, to 11,907 at the beginning of January. This decline exceeded that indicated on Jan. 1 of last year, when the index was higher.

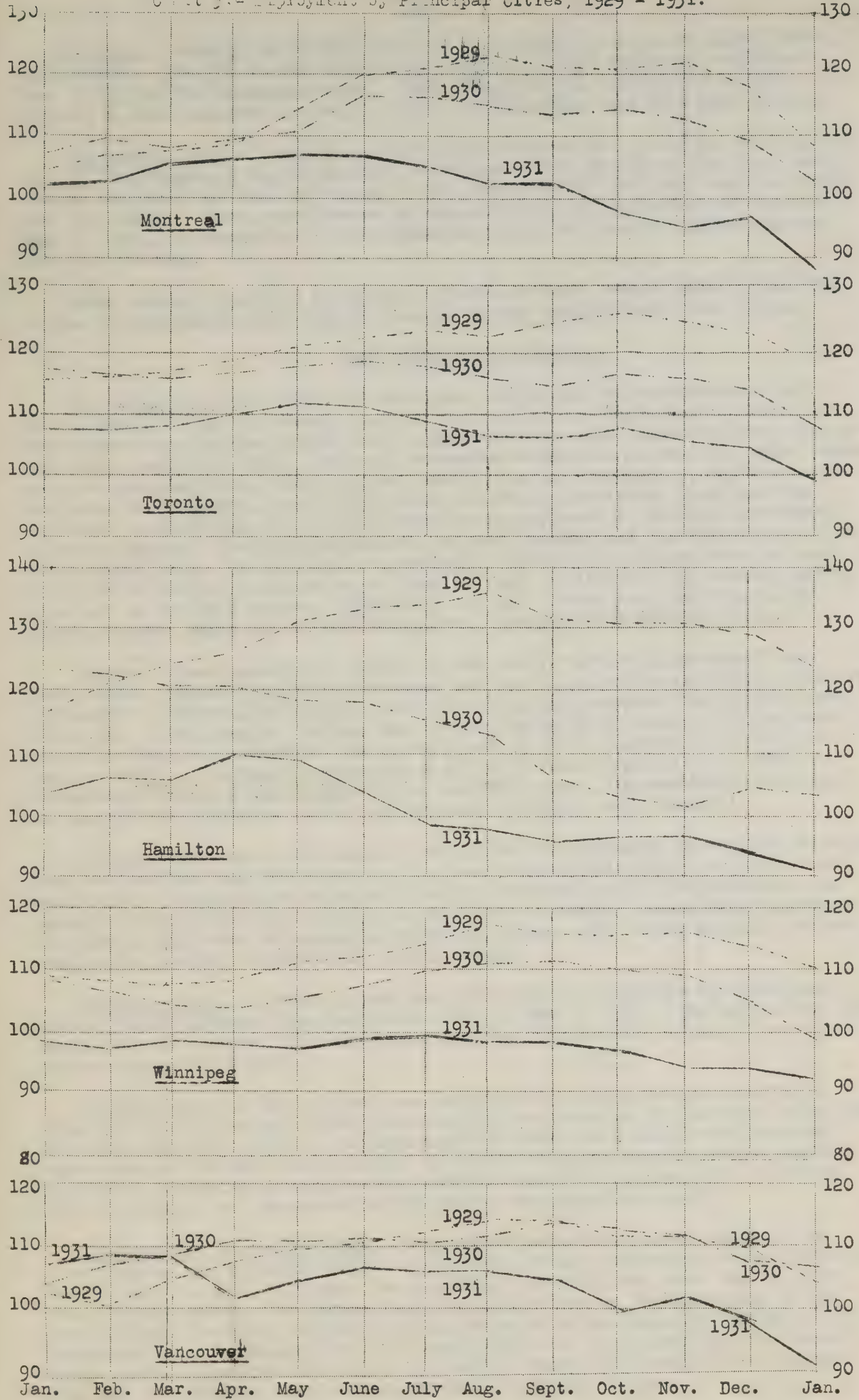
Toronto.- Toronto firms showed a smaller seasonal contraction than on Jan. 1, 1931, but employment was then in greater volume. There were losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, metal, food, printing and publishing and electrical apparatus groups; construction and transportation were also slacker, but retail trade reported considerable improvement. Returns were tabulated from 1,147 employers with 113,658 workers, compared with 119,488 in their last report.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing and construction registered seasonal curtailment, and trade also afforded less employment. The working forces of the 161 reporting establishments aggregated 13,079 persons, or 524 fewer than at the beginning of December. This reduction involved rather more employees than that recorded on the same date of last year, when industrial activity was greater.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 234 firms in Hamilton employing 28,756 workers, as against 29,621 on Dec. 1. Manufacturing and transportation showed reduced activity, while highway construction and services reported improvement. The declines noted on Jan. 1, 1931, were smaller, and the index was then higher.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- There was a large increase in the number employed in the Border Cities on Jan. 1, 1932, the gain being due to unemployment relief works. On the other hand, manufacturing was seasonally quiet. Returns were compiled from 136 establishments with 10,527 persons in their employ, or 1,343 more than on Dec. 1. Activity was less than on Jan.1, 1931, although a pronounced contraction had then been indicated.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1929 - 1931.



Winnipeg.- Factory employment declined in Winnipeg, but construction showed improvement. The 376 co-operating firms reported 32,892 employees, compared with 33,138 in the preceding month. This reduction did not involve so many workers as that recorded on Jan. 1, 1931, but employment was then more active.

Vancouver.- Further reductions took place in Vancouver, according to returns from 333 employers of 26,723 persons, as compared with 28,963 on Dec. 1. A much smaller decrease had been indicated on the same date of last year, and the index then was higher. There were losses in manufacturing, construction and trade on Jan. 1, 1932, as compared with the preceding month, while other groups did not show much change.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1929 in several of the leading industrial cities.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The losses in employment registered by manufacturers were rather smaller than the average decline reported at the beginning of January in the eleven years of the record, but in spite of this, the index was lower than in any other year since 1925. The most extensive reductions on the date under review were in iron and steel, food, lumber, textile and pulp and paper, but the building material, leather, non-ferrous metal and rubber industries also recorded important curtailment, and smaller losses were indicated in musical instrument, electric current, electrical apparatus, mineral product and other factories. As in previous years, the declines so generally reported were largely due to shutdowns for holidays, inventories and repairs, and considerable improvement may be expected in the next report. Statistics for Jan. 1 were compiled from 4,750 manufacturers, employing 413,824 operatives, compared with 442,306 on Dec. 1.

Logging.- Bush operations, which, on the whole, have been extremely dull this winter, showed a moderate decrease, but this involved fewer workers than are ordinarily released from logging camps at the holiday season. Employment, however, was in much smaller volume than at the beginning of January of most years for which data are available; the index stood at 68.7, compared with 107.6 on Jan. 1, 1931. A combined working force of 18,772 was reported by the 232 co-operating firms, who had 19,854 in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in the Prairie Provinces, while the movement elsewhere was downward.

Mining.- There was a shrinkage in mining at the beginning of January; although this was smaller than that noted on the same date of last year, the index then was higher. Returns were received from 225 operators with 47,249 workers, compared with 48,354 at the beginning of December. Seasonal losses were indicated in quarries and other non-metallic minerals, except coal, while metallic ore and coal mining showed comparatively slight changes.

Communications.- Further losses were reported in telephones and telegraphs, both of which afforded less employment than on Jan. 1, 1931. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 26,072 on Dec. 1, to 25,462 on the date under review.

Transportation.- The contractions indicated in transportation involved a greater number of workers than that noted at the beginning of January, 1931, while the index was lower than in the same month of last year. There were seasonal reductions on the date under review, in local, steam railway and water transportation, according to information received from 358 employers, who reported 100,561 workers, as compared with 109,950 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- Pronounced losses were again indicated in construction; the seasonal declines involved a larger proportion of the payrolls than on Jan. 1, 1931, although the percentage reduction was less than in most years of the record. Employment was more active than at the beginning of any other January for which records are available, with the exception of Jan.1,1931. Statements were tabulated from 1,077 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 118,911, a decrease of some 27,800 workers as compared with Dec. 1. Highway construction showed the largest losses.

Services.- There was a decline in the service group, in which 284 firms employed 21,266 persons, or 121 fewer than in the preceding month. On Jan. 1 of last year, rather greater shrinkage had been indicated, but the index was then higher than on the date under review.

Winnipeg.- Factory employment declined in Winnipeg [illegible] improvement. The 316 co-operating firms reported 32,[illegible] with 33,136 in the preceding month. [illegible] reduction [illegible] as that recorded on Jan. 1, [illegible] at employment [illegible]

Vancouver.- Further reductions took place in Vancouver [illegible] 333 employees of 26,723 persons, as measured with 28,9[illegible] on Dec. 1. [illegible] smaller decreases had been indicated on the dates last year, [illegible] was higher. There were losses in manufacturing, construction and [illegible] Jan. 1, 1932, as compared with the preceding month, while other [illegible] show much change.

Index numbers by cities are given in [illegible], while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1929 in seven [illegible] leading industrial cities.

EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The losses in employment registered by manufacturers [illegible] rather smaller than the average decline reported at the beginning of [illegible] the eleven years of the record, but in spite of this, the index was [illegible] a year ago, year since 1929. The most extensive reductions on the date [illegible] were in iron and steel, food, lumber, textile and pulp and paper, but the [illegible] leather, non-ferrous metal and rubber industries also recorded [illegible] curtailment, and smaller losses were indicated in musical instrument [illegible] electrical apparatus, mineral product and other factories. [illegible] previous years, the decline was generally reported were largely due to [illegible] holidays, inventories and repairs, and considerable improvement [illegible] reported in the next report. Statistics for Jan. 1 were compiled from 7,[illegible] establishments, employing 412,[illegible] compared with 442,306 on Dec. 1.

[illegible] such conditions, which, [illegible] mild, were even extremely dull [illegible] water, showed a moderate decrease, but this involved lower wages than are [illegible] released from logging camps at the holiday season. Employment, in [illegible] was somewhat smaller while at the beginning of January of most year [illegible] are available; the index stood at 68.7, compared with 107.6 on [illegible]. Combined working force of 8,772 was reported by the 232 co-[illegible] firms, who had 19 [illegible] working month. Improvement was shown in the Prairie Provinces; while in the [illegible] decline was downward.

Mining.- There was a slackening in activity at the beginning of January; although [illegible] smaller than [illegible] in the same month of the first year, the index then was [illegible] 44,[illegible] compared with 47,[illegible] on the [illegible] 1, 1932. Losses were indicated in coal mining, while [illegible] in other non-metallic [illegible] coal mining showed comparatively [illegible]

Domestic service.- Further losses were reported in telephone [illegible] [illegible] 1, 1932. [illegible] 26 0/0 on Dec. 1, [illegible] [illegible] under review.

Transportation.- The conditions indicated in transportation [illegible] [illegible] of improvement [illegible] at the beginning of the year, [illegible] lower than in the same month of last year. [illegible] under review, in local, [illegible] [illegible] according to labor returns received from 3[illegible] [illegible] 1, 1932, as compared with Jan. 1, 1931, in the preceding month.

[illegible] Interchange.- Increased losses were [illegible] [illegible] on Dec. 1, 1931, although [illegible] were of the record. [illegible] rather damage for which [illegible] available. [illegible] [illegible] 1, [illegible] [illegible] 1, 1932.

[illegible] Construction.- [illegible]

[illegible].- There was a decline [illegible] 1, [illegible] [illegible] 21,[illegible] persons, or 121 fewer than in the preceding month. [illegible] year, rather greater slackening had been indicated, but the [illegible] than on the date under review.

Trade.- Retail trade afforded more employment than on Dec. 1, but there were similar contractions in wholesale establishments, so that no general change was shown in the group; the 839 co-operating employers had 89,915 persons on their staffs, compared with 89,899 in their last report. Curtailment is ordinarily indicated in this division on Jan. 1, that at the beginning of January, 1931, having been considerable. The index then, however, was higher than on the date under review.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was, on the whole, a further improvement in employment during November, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,400,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 21.4 on Nov. 23, 1931, as compared with 21.9 on Oct. 27, 1931, and 18.9 on Nov. 24, 1930. The latest press reports stated that 2,627,324 persons were out of work on Dec. 7, 1931, an increase of 5,297 as compared with the preceding week, and of 320,362 as compared with a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received).

Employment in the United States increased 0.7 p.c. in December, 1931, as compared with November, according to statements tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 49,841 establishments employing 4,572,588 workers in December. Retail trade reported the usual large seasonal increases in employment resulting from the Christmas business, while bituminous coal mining and crude petroleum production also showed slight improvement. On the other hand, losses were noted in the remaining groups. The index of employment in manufactures, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 65.3, compared with 65.4 in November, and 75.1 in December, 1930. The textile, metal, lumber, chemical, stone, clay and glass, tobacco and miscellaneous groups of manufactures reported reduced employment, while automobile, boot and shoe, slaughtering and meat packing and cotton factories were slightly more active. In the non-manufacturing groups there were contractions in anthracite and metalliferous mining, hotels, public utilities, wholesale trade, canning and preserving and cleaning and laundering establishments.

New York.- Seasonal declines in employment were recorded during December in New York State factories, according to the Bureau of Statistics and Information. The losses were not so large as those in 1929 or 1930, but factory employees in December, 1931, were 12 p.c. fewer than in December, 1930, and 28 p.c. fewer than in December, 1929. The greatest declines in December, 1931, were in textile, clothing and millinery, food, wood and fur, leather and rubber factories, while metals and machinery, on the whole, reported a slight increase.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,057 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 151,916 persons in December, compared with 154,548 in November, a decline of 1.7 p.c. There were increases in boot and shoe, woollen and worsted and cotton mills, but railway car shops, clothing, confectionery, knitting, leather, radio and rubber factories recorded reduced employment.

Illinois.- Industrial activity in Illinois showed an increase of 0.9 p.c. in December, 1931, as compared with November; the index of employment (based upon the average for 1925-27 as 100) stood at 68.7, compared with 89.3 in December, 1930. Manufacturing reported improvement, but activity declined, on the whole, in the other industrial groups. Within the manufacturing division, there were gains as compared with the preceding month in metal, boot and shoe, cotton, clothing and millinery factories. Trade also advanced, but the construction, public utilities and service groups showed curtailment.

Wisconsin.- The index number of factory employment in Wisconsin stood at 68.2 on Nov. 15, 1931, as compared with 70.7 in October, and 78.5 in November, 1930, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market." The base used is the monthly average in the years 1925-6-7 as 100. The metal, wood, rubber, leather, food and printing and publishing, construction and communications groups showed reduced employment, while knitting mills and logging camps reported increased activity.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 1 - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Jan. 1, 1932.	100.0	9.1	27.7	41.9	13.5	7.8

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1922	74.2	-	94.0	-	-	-	87.2	69.2
Jan. 1, 1923	80.9	-	93.6	100.5	90.5	-	94.8	75.9
Jan. 1, 1924	87.4	-	94.5	97.0	83.2	-	87.3	78.9
Jan. 1, 1925	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	-	83.3	85.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1932.	14.7	1.4	13.6	1.6	3.4	1.3	3.9	3.2

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 =100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	98.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	127.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.4	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	138.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1932.	100.0	49.5	2.2	5.7	3.1	12.0	14.2	2.5	10.8

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Jan.1 1931	Jan.1 1930	Jan.1 1929	Jan.1 1928	Jan.1 1927
MANUFACTURING	49.5	83.9	89.6	93.7	106.5	107.3	97.9	94.7
Animal products - edible	2.0	95.1	99.0	95.5	103.3	109.8	102.1	91.9
Fur and products	.2	78.1	82.5	88.2	80.4	80.5	93.7	96.6
Leather and products	1.9	78.7	84.6	73.8	88.1	85.8	102.6	102.9
Lumber and products	3.5	55.6	62.3	66.8	83.7	84.2	78.1	77.4
Rough and dressed lumber	1.6	41.1	45.9	50.7	70.0	70.6	65.5	67.6
Furniture	.9	85.2	97.6	98.3	108.9	112.9	105.3	94.9
Other lumber products	1.0	77.2	84.9	90.1	105.8	103.3	97.9	95.3
Musical instruments	.2	58.0	74.4	56.9	83.8	110.4	102.2	105.1
Plant products - edible	3.2	94.7	107.7	95.5	100.0	98.1	87.7	92.0
Pulp and paper products	6.5	89.9	94.2	98.7	110.4	106.1	104.4	98.7
Pulp and paper	2.7	76.1	81.1	87.0	105.0	100.1	102.3	95.6
Paper products	.9	91.7	100.2	98.0	106.9	107.2	104.9	98.3
Printing and publishing	2.9	107.7	109.9	114.6	118.7	114.6	107.9	103.3
Rubber products	1.2	82.2	95.3	106.3	128.0	142.2	116.2	102.2
Textile products	9.0	90.3	94.3	93.6	98.5	102.4	99.9	98.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	97.4	99.4	99.0	96.8	106.9	108.8	100.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	77.4	79.6	85.1	84.0	103.1	106.0	103.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	101.2	103.2	89.2	92.9	96.6	93.0	97.6
Silk and silk goods	.6	278.7	277.5	274.1	198.6	172.9	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	103.3	108.5	99.9	108.5	109.4	92.5	99.6
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	81.4	87.0	88.3	95.5	93.0	93.9	93.2
Other textile products	.9	74.4	78.1	82.5	95.3	100.2	101.4	97.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	119.3	119.4	116.7	125.7	113.5	109.7	92.6
Tobacco	1.1	115.5	113.8	101.6	117.1	96.1	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	123.7	127.3	139.9	139.7	141.0	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	99.5	102.9	108.9	192.4	153.5	116.3	111.2
Chemicals and allied products	.9	110.6	114.1	113.8	119.9	110.2	102.8	95.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	77.1	88.8	95.2	116.0	108.3	89.8	93.3
Electric current	1.7	118.4	126.6	124.7	123.8	114.1	107.8	97.6
Electrical apparatus	1.7	126.4	132.4	143.5	156.3	128.7	109.5	108.3
Iron and steel products	11.0	70.7	75.3	88.7	107.3	114.9	96.9	94.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	.9	59.2	73.3	93.2	110.2	117.6	105.4	97.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	86.9	89.6	105.2	127.9	117.4	110.7	100.9
Agricultural implements	.3	25.0	27.3	47.6	97.3	106.8	95.1	106.5
Land vehicles	5.4	75.6	76.5	88.2	100.5	113.3	92.0	88.7
Automobiles and parts	1.0	56.9	62.8	69.7	104.7	130.1	82.8	64.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	60.9	64.5	94.4	109.3	112.8	68.2	100.6
Heating appliances	.3	61.8	86.9	70.6	90.2	120.7	98.6	93.1
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	82.4	85.2	126.2	173.4	150.4	117.7	93.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	71.8	74.1	87.7	103.8	120.2	90.3	101.2
Other iron and steel products	1.6	74.3	83.2	87.5	103.5	106.8	99.4	97.6
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	93.6	101.7	112.7	127.4	121.7	107.9	100.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	117.3	120.8	124.9	145.9	122.9	101.6	96.4
Miscellaneous	.5	98.4	98.2	103.2	105.5	105.4	95.5	100.2
LOGGING	2.2	68.7	73.1	107.6	200.2	171.0	163.2	136.1
MINING	5.7	105.1	107.5	114.4	122.5	116.2	112.6	104.7
Coal	3.2	99.1	99.3	106.9	112.6	111.1	113.5	110.4
Metallic ores	1.9	134.8	134.9	136.3	146.6	126.6	119.5	101.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	76.5	92.1	105.4	119.7	118.0	97.8	88.1
COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	98.1	100.5	110.6	128.2	112.6	102.9	99.6
Telegraphs	.6	98.7	100.8	108.3	123.7	117.8	99.0	95.2
Telephones	2.5	98.0	100.4	111.1	129.4	111.2	104.0	100.7
TRANSPORTATION	12.0	85.6	93.5	95.9	101.9	102.6	99.4	99.1
Street railways and cartage	2.7	112.4	117.0	117.7	125.5	113.4	104.0	97.1
Steam railways	7.9	82.5	86.7	95.2	99.9	103.5	103.2	102.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	68.0	96.9	72.3	81.5	83.4	72.7	85.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	14.2	104.8	128.8	110.7	92.7	87.4	78.6	73.1
Building	3.0	64.3	86.8	96.0	121.4	96.6	82.8	86.7
Highway	8.2	197.1	244.2	172.4	59.0	70.4	63.1	40.0
Railway	3.0	63.7	68.7	75.1	79.3	85.0	79.0	73.5
SERVICES	2.5	114.4	116.1	123.2	123.5	118.0	105.3	96.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	107.7	112.0	122.2	123.3	114.9	99.0	93.0
Professional	.2	128.2	123.6	121.6	115.0	113.6	107.8	96.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	120.6	119.5	125.5	126.7	124.0	113.9	102.2
TRADE	10.8	125.7	125.6	132.9	133.8	128.5	120.4	109.9
Retail	8.0	135.4	133.7	142.3	142.7	136.8	127.1	115.3
Wholesale	2.8	103.9	107.5	112.2	113.4	110.4	107.3	99.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	91.6	99.1	101.7	111.2	109.1	100.7	95.9

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Jan.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Jan.1 1931	Jan.1 1930	Jan.1 1929	Jan.1 1928	Jan.1 1927
Maritime Provinces - Manufacturing	24.5	73.9	81.8	83.7	96.6	99.6	88.0	90.0
Lumber products	2.5	47.4	47.6	50.9	72.1	67.7	56.5	60.3
Pulp and paper	4.0	120.7	129.8	140.2	122.6	104.5	101.4	97.0
Textile products	3.6	75.1	75.9	61.9	80.8	95.2	89.8	98.5
Iron and steel	7.2	68.4	80.4	93.8	114.1	115.4	100.5	99.1
Other manufactures	7.2	77.4	88.1	81.2	88.5	100.0	86.0	92.6
Logging	4.8	176.8	207.7	163.8	222.9	182.0	306.7	272.7
Mining	20.1	103.3	103.4	108.2	109.8	108.3	107.2	110.2
Communications	3.1	113.2	115.1	147.7	130.0	110.1	109.8	99.5
Transportation	15.8	105.7	73.0	116.1	132.7	103.3	106.3	131.6
Construction	24.7	220.9	244.1	228.6	108.4	80.8	62.3	58.4
Services	1.2	155.4	163.4	155.3	125.2	128.6	79.2	87.9
Trade	5.8	115.0	118.0	129.2	129.5	121.3	105.2	102.7
Maritime Provinces - All Industries	100.0	111.1	112.7	119.3	113.6	103.3	97.1	101.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	59.7	87.1	92.2	97.5	107.1	105.4	100.5	95.7
Lumber products	3.0	65.2	71.7	74.1	80.7	79.1	83.5	82.9
Pulp and paper	7.8	78.9	84.2	90.3	104.5	103.0	100.3	97.6
Textile products	15.3	93.5	95.5	98.2	98.4	105.8	108.9	99.2
Iron and steel	10.4	74.4	78.7	94.6	107.6	109.6	94.0	94.0
Other manufactures	23.2	98.0	105.0	106.6	119.0	108.5	102.9	96.5
Logging	3.6	102.2	106.0	148.2	222.8	181.7	187.9	135.4
Mining	1.7	93.6	109.1	117.1	147.3	124.4	115.6	93.0
Communications	2.7	94.6	96.1	103.2	121.4	114.3	103.9	100.5
Transportation	11.0	75.7	98.9	83.3	84.2	94.1	90.2	84.0
Construction	10.5	64.8	80.3	89.0	82.7	67.0	69.9	75.2
Services	2.3	103.3	105.0	110.2	106.6	107.1	102.7	95.9
Trade	8.5	139.0	136.6	146.7	134.1	124.9	120.4	109.2
Quebec All Industries	100.0	86.3	94.7	99.3	107.4	103.3	99.6	93.6
Ontario - Manufacturing	56.9	83.2	89.5	92.2	107.7	110.3	98.1	94.8
Lumber products	3.8	60.5	69.4	71.6	84.4	88.5	82.1	77.5
Pulp and paper	7.1	93.9	97.3	98.5	113.9	110.1	107.8	101.1
Textile products	9.8	88.4	93.8	92.4	100.1	99.2	92.5	97.4
Iron and steel	13.1	65.5	70.6	83.3	108.5	117.2	97.3	91.9
Other manufactures	23.1	98.4	106.3	103.3	114.8	112.1	102.5	99.0
Logging	1.3	49.1	52.6	109.4	272.0	203.5	197.3	163.9
Mining	3.5	125.4	129.4	129.6	141.0	126.1	115.7	102.2
Communications	2.9	93.6	96.2	102.9	131.8	112.0	102.8	100.4
Transportation	8.4	82.5	90.7	92.6	102.0	102.2	96.4	98.1
Construction	13.8	141.7	145.6	114.5	114.4	105.6	92.2	77.3
Services	2.5	133.9	134.4	143.6	146.2	127.0	112.3	97.7
Trade	10.7	134.6	134.3	138.5	139.2	134.2	120.7	112.5
Ontario All Industries	100.0	93.8	99.3	100.1	116.1	113.8	101.9	96.8
Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing	30.3	92.8	95.9	102.1	109.6	118.6	104.2	99.8
Lumber products	1.5	63.2	64.3	78.0	110.2	129.3	104.3	88.6
Pulp and paper	3.3	99.1	101.5	108.0	110.6	108.0	117.8	98.6
Textile products	1.7	93.5	109.6	89.3	97.1	112.6	109.2	98.3
Iron and steel	12.4	87.1	87.1	96.8	99.5	117.6	100.8	101.4
Other manufactures	11.4	104.7	110.5	114.4	124.7	121.9	104.3	100.7
Logging	.4	36.8	4.8	82.9	195.6	234.9	245.1	249.7
Mining	8.3	114.7	116.5	131.7	128.3	133.2	136.0	116.2
Communications	3.4	101.5	104.7	122.4	134.5	115.7	99.9	96.0
Transportation	20.7	90.1	99.5	105.6	111.2	112.1	111.1	105.2
Construction	15.1	74.7	129.2	90.2	76.7	94.8	77.1	71.8
Services	3.0	98.3	100.2	110.1	118.3	121.5	101.4	92.3
Trade	18.8	109.8	110.3	121.5	132.5	127.0	125.3	109.5
Prairie Provinces - All Industries	100.0	92.8	106.0	106.4	111.0	116.6	107.5	99.9
British Columbia - Manufacturing	36.2	71.6	77.2	85.3	99.6	95.6	86.4	85.5
Lumber products	8.1	40.6	46.9	55.4	82.9	78.1	70.2	76.8
Pulp and paper	6.5	98.1	101.6	111.5	112.0	97.5	98.3	91.7
Textile products	1.2	95.0	103.2	102.2	108.1	112.9	96.9	92.8
Iron and steel	4.1	71.0	71.7	93.6	100.6	105.7	91.6	96.9
Other manufactures	16.3	96.0	103.1	106.1	113.8	112.4	97.9	89.4
Logging	3.0	28.4	33.8	46.5	76.2	103.7	74.9	75.2
Mining	9.7	79.7	78.0	88.6	106.3	99.7	96.8	93.2
Communications	4.3	108.8	111.5	114.7	122.0	107.0	99.3	99.9
Transportation	15.8	94.0	93.2	100.6	102.7	105.6	101.8	95.0
Construction	16.1	98.3	153.0	129.4	81.9	89.1	81.5	68.9
Services	4.1	99.7	98.8	110.0	109.8	111.2	103.9	101.3
Trade	10.8	111.9	114.3	116.0	117.4	121.7	119.5	109.4
British Columbia - All Industries	100.0	80.6	90.5	94.1	99.1	100.4	91.4	87.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Jan.1 1931	Jan.1 1930	Jan.1 1929	Jan.1 1928	Jan.1 1927
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.5	86.9	91.8	98.8	108.0	104.9	99.3	95.6
Plant products - edible	4.6	102.4	112.5	107.5	107.0	99.8	90.9	97.8
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.1	103.5	105.4	113.8	114.9	108.7	103.6	103.0
Textiles	12.5	79.9	82.1	86.9	89.3	99.0	104.5	96.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.5	116.1	113.6	108.7	114.7	100.7	101.5	87.5
Iron and steel	13.6	70.6	76.2	89.4	106.1	111.5	92.9	89.2
Other manufactures	22.2	91.3	98.9	105.2	117.7	104.8	101.4	99.3
Communications	3.6	84.5	85.5	93.4	113.0	112.7	106.0	102.1
Transportation	6.3	71.7	117.8	71.9	71.6	78.1	74.0	65.4
Construction	8.7	67.7	87.4	109.8	104.6	94.8	84.7	77.3
Trade	13.5	134.1	130.7	146.8	133.3	125.9	120.5	109.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	88.0	96.7	102.4	107.2	104.6	98.6	93.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	66.2	102.5	108.2	113.1	118.8	114.2	109.7	103.3
Leather products	21.4	103.2	109.0	95.2	102.0	94.2	111.0	104.1
Other manufactures	44.8	102.2	107.9	121.5	126.8	124.7	109.3	101.2
Transportation	9.0	92.2	111.4	101.1	99.7	101.9	83.3	81.5
Construction	7.2	77.0	103.8	252.1	183.0	141.0	107.8	91.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	100.8	108.7	127.0	123.4	114.7	109.3	102.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	59.2	89.6	96.3	97.0	108.0	107.5	101.6	97.8
Plant products - edible	6.0	106.6	114.8	104.1	116.6	103.4	99.8	92.7
Printing and publishing	9.2	109.1	114.6	114.7	123.4	121.3	109.5	103.5
Textiles	10.8	81.6	87.8	90.1	99.3	93.4	93.5	96.3
Iron and steel	8.0	65.6	70.4	84.8	104.4	119.8	99.7	96.9
Other manufactures	25.2	97.4	102.5	98.1	106.8	105.0	103.7	97.7
Communications	3.8	85.4	86.8	93.9	117.6	108.2	100.4	100.1
Transportation	5.2	114.1	120.2	121.8	130.1	121.8	98.7	94.8
Construction	4.7	93.3	108.4	131.9	161.4	154.9	122.4	76.5
Trade	23.0	133.5	131.5	133.6	134.6	134.9	116.1	112.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	99.6	104.8	107.5	117.6	115.5	105.1	99.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	45.4	89.0	93.3	97.2	104.0	103.8	104.7	93.1
Lumber products	4.5	49.2	54.1	59.1	67.2	71.8	71.3	66.2
Pulp and paper	16.4	88.6	92.9	102.1	109.7	109.6	105.5	100.8
Other manufactures	24.5	104.8	108.9	109.8	114.8	111.8	119.5	98.0
Construction	18.1	175.4	180.0	149.6	140.3	118.5	102.3	48.4
Trade	15.9	121.3	124.9	123.2	122.5	115.2	115.7	109.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	108.9	112.7	112.6	119.1	107.8	105.1	93.0
Hamilton - Manufacturing	73.7	81.6	83.9	94.9	120.0	114.7	94.1	99.3
Textiles	17.8	81.1	86.9	92.4	98.9	96.8	81.9	99.1
Electrical apparatus	11.6	109.1	109.7	110.8	136.1	130.3	105.1	112.4
Iron and steel	22.4	63.9	63.9	84.9	133.2	122.5	99.1	96.1
Other manufactures	21.9	96.6	99.8	105.3	113.4	112.3	92.2	97.9
Construction	10.0	191.1	196.9	208.1	229.4	189.2	84.9	66.1
Trade	7.6	112.9	115.8	117.7	136.5	118.9	133.2	99.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	91.3	94.0	103.5	123.8	116.7	96.8	98.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	58.7	60.0	68.1	82.8	111.6	137.7	77.9	51.7
Iron and steel	38.3	48.8	58.3	75.0	107.5	137.8	66.7	40.6
Other manufactures	20.4	105.8	108.8	113.9	127.8	137.3	124.4	97.4
Construction	25.1	331.3	40.5	91.4	121.7	115.9	111.0	60.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	83.5	72.3	89.4	116.5	137.5	83.1	57.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	46.9	92.6	95.5	98.1	110.9	111.5	101.8	98.4
Animal products - edible	3.9	104.2	110.6	104.3	115.4	118.5	112.2	108.2
Plant products - edible	4.3	103.9	106.8	103.4	93.1	100.2	93.8	95.7
Printing and publishing	6.6	101.0	104.5	113.8	120.4	115.4	105.8	96.1
Textiles	4.9	94.2	113.3	90.5	99.7	105.2	106.5	94.6
Other manufactures	27.2	87.6	87.5	91.3	114.2	113.2	98.1	98.6
Transportation	5.0	83.8	86.4	91.7	95.4	100.1	101.7	101.1
Construction	5.1	62.4	54.3	42.5	34.9	35.5	44.1	71.2
Trade	34.3	97.4	97.6	108.4	121.0	125.5	131.3	111.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	92.5	93.2	98.2	109.9	109.9	109.2	101.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	35.4	81.3	88.0	92.7	100.3	93.9	86.1	87.5
Lumber products	5.4	37.9	51.6	55.4	77.7	71.1	71.5	81.6
Other manufactures	30.0	102.4	105.6	111.6	112.0	105.8	94.5	91.0
Communications	8.6	104.1	105.6	113.2	121.6	104.8	99.3	101.0
Transportation	16.6	97.2	98.8	102.3	108.7	109.3	100.9	92.2
Construction	9.8	71.4	99.9	136.6	65.0	79.1	46.4	59.1
Services	6.8	95.5	97.5	106.3	106.2	115.5	110.3	105.3
Trade	22.6	113.5	116.4	117.6	118.1	122.1	121.0	110.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	91.1	98.3	107.0	104.2	102.9	94.2	92.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1932

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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OTTAWA

1932

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued February 25, 1932.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Employment at the beginning of February, as on the same date in 1931, showed a decrease, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,766 firms whose payrolls aggregated 819,175 persons, compared with 837,312 on Jan. 1. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, declined from 91.6 in the preceding month to 89.7 on Feb.1, while on the same date in 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 100.7, 111.6, 110.5, 102.0, 96.6, 91.8, 87.1, 91.7, 90.6, 79.9 and 91.2, respectively. Employment was thus at a lower level than at the beginning of February in most years of the record.

Important recovery was shown in manufacturing, especially of textile, iron and steel, leather, rubber and lumber products. On the other hand, decided declines (largely seasonal in character) were noted in construction, especially in highway work, and in trade, transportation and mining. The losses in construction were unusually large, as the 1931 unemployment relief programmes in some provinces advanced towards their completion and in others were retarded by unfavourable weather conditions.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Reductions were recorded in all provinces, those in the Maritime Provinces being most pronounced.

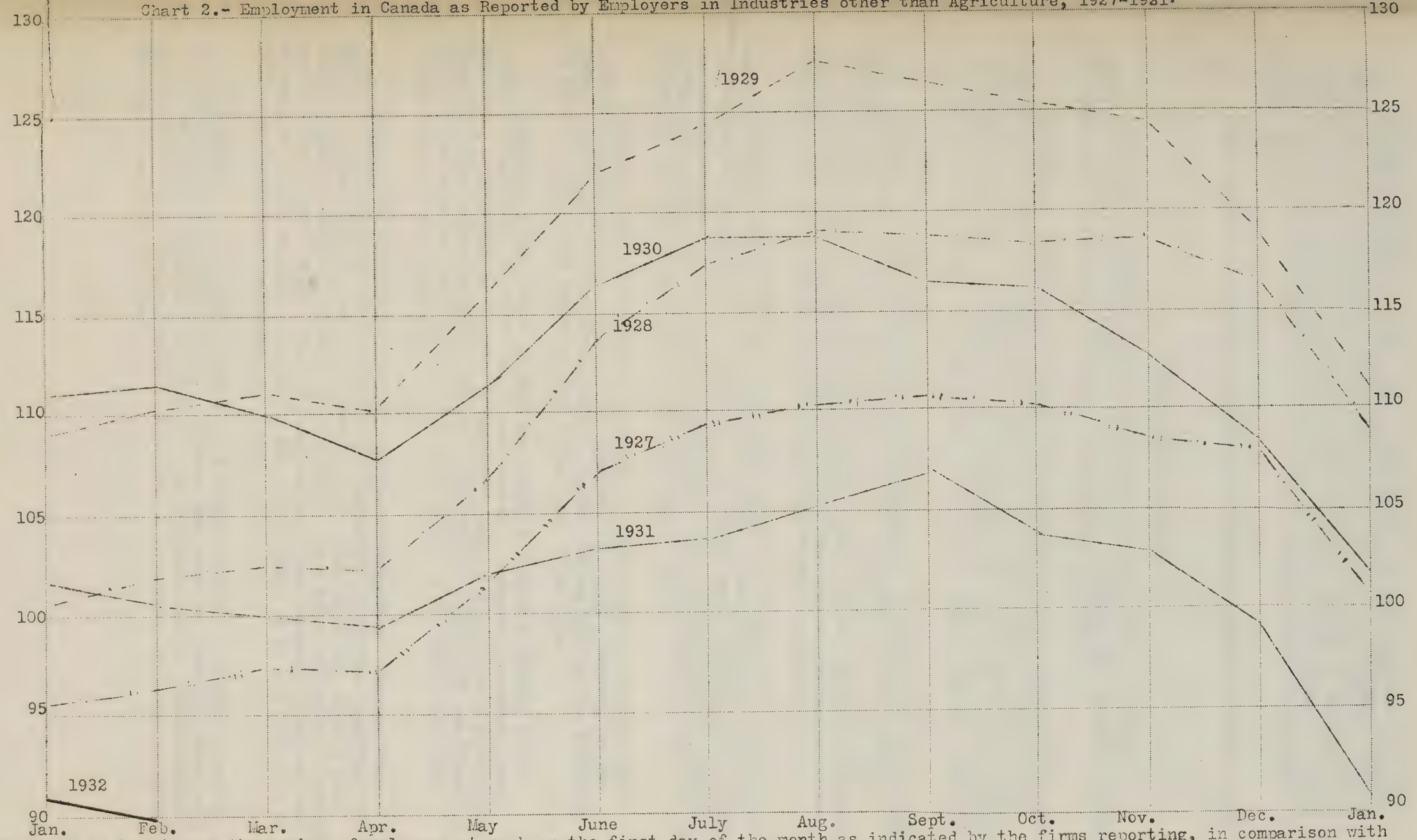
Maritime Provinces.- Construction reported especially heavy losses in the Maritime Provinces, but decreases were also indicated in logging, mining, communications and trade; the reductions in bush operations were partly due to unfavourable weather conditions. On the other hand, improvement was shown in manufacturing, particularly in lumber and metal factories. Statistics were received from 563 firms, employing 68,655 workers, compared with 76,419 at the beginning of January. A rather smaller falling-off had been recorded on the same date in 1931, when the level of employment was higher.

Quebec.- Increases in manufacturing (notably of textile, rubber, leather, iron and steel and pulp and paper products), and in logging were offset by declines in mining, transportation, trade and construction. The working forces of the 1,833 co-operating employers aggregated 230,598 persons, as against 231,739 in their last report. A decrease had also been noted on Feb. 1, 1931, but the index was then higher.

Ontario.- Considerable gains were made in manufacturing, chiefly in the iron and steel, textile, leather and lumber divisions; communications and logging also reported heightened activity, while there were large seasonal reductions in trade, transportation and construction, and mining was also slacker. According to data received from 3,511 firms, their staffs declined from 350,788 at the beginning of January, to 346,736 on the date under review. General improvement had been indicated on Feb. 1, 1931, when the volume of employment was greater than at the beginning of February of the present year.

Prairie Provinces.- The decrease in personnel reported by the firms making returns at the beginning of February was on a much smaller scale than that noted on the same date of last year, the workers released numbering less than a third of those laid off on Feb. 1, 1931. The index was, however, lower than in the winter of last year. Statements were tabulated from 1,117 employers, whose staffs declined by 2,121 persons to 111,184 on the date under review. Logging was more active, and railway construction also showed some improvement; manufacturing reported little general change, while transportation and trade were seasonally inactive.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1927-1931.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

British Columbia.- There was a contraction in employment on Feb. 1; this took place mainly in construction, but manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, services and retail trade also showed a falling-off. The working forces of the 742 reporting firms aggregated 62,502, a decrease of 2,559 persons as compared with their staffs in the preceding month. A small reduction had been indicated on Feb. 1, 1931, and the index was then many points higher.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was downward in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Quebec City a slightly favourable tendency was in evidence.

Montreal.- Manufactures showed considerable recovery, especially in the footwear, iron and steel and textile groups, but large seasonal losses were indicated in trade and building construction. On the whole, there was a small decrease in Montreal, according to the data received from 1,037 firms employing 127,877 workers. A gain had been recorded on Feb. 1, 1931, when the index was higher.

Quebec.- Returns tabulated from 134 employers in Quebec City showed that they had slightly increased their staffs to 12,075 persons at the beginning of February, the index rising from 100.8 on Jan. 1 to 100.9 on the date under review. Manufacturers reported improvement, chiefly in boot and shoe factories, but trade was seasonally dull. The index was lower than on the corresponding date of last year, although employment had then shown a reduction.

Toronto.- Heavy seasonal losses took place in trade, and transportation was also slacker, but there were important gains in manufacturing, especially of textile and iron and steel products. The result was a decrease of 2,278 in the number employed by the 1,149 co-operating firms, who had 115,242 employees. A smaller decrease had been indicated on Feb. 1 of a year ago, and the level of employment was then higher than on the date under review.

Ottawa.- There were moderate declines in manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade in Ottawa; 161 employers had 13,221 workers, or 522 fewer than on Jan. 1. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of February, 1931, the tendency then having been favourable.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton showed a decrease, mainly in construction and trade, in which the losses were of a seasonal character; manufacturing establishments reported no general change. Statistics were tabulated from 239 firms employing 28,579 persons, compared with 28,941 in the preceding month. The index was many points lower than on Feb. 1 of a year ago, when improvement had been reported.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Considerable recovery was indicated in automobile factories, but the completion of certain construction works undertaken for the relief of unemployment resulted in the release of a large number of workers, so that, on the whole, there was a reduction in employment in the Border Cities. The 138 co-operating firms reported 10,458 workers, as against 10,668 on Jan. 1. Activity was not so great as on the same date in 1931, when gains had been noted.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in construction and transportation. Returns were compiled from 375 firms with 37,682 employees, compared with 38,420 in the preceding month. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of February of last year, although curtailment had then also been indicated.

Vancouver.- The manufacturing, construction and trade groups reported reduced employment, but transportation was brisker. The 318 reporting firms employed 27,797 persons, as against 28,254 on Jan. 1. The index was lower than on the same date in 1931, when improvement had been reported.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The revival in factory employment was not so marked as on Feb. 1, 1931, when the index was higher than on the date under review. Statements were tabulated from 4,776 manufacturers employing 423,913 operatives, compared with 414,931 in the preceding month. The most noteworthy recovery took place in the iron and steel and textile industries; within the former group, the automobile, crude, rolled and forged, agricultural implement and heating appliance divisions showed the largest advances, while in the latter, garment and personal furnishing, cotton, woollen and silk, knitting and headwear factories reported especially pronounced improvement. The lumber, leather and rubber divisions also registered important gains, while there were losses in food, pulp and paper, electric current and some other plants.

Logging.- Very little general change was recorded in logging, in which employment was quieter than in most years of the record. The 231 co-operating firms employed a staff of 18,673 men on Feb. 1. Losses in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were largely offset by increases in the other provinces.

Mining.- There were declines in employment in coal and other non-metallic mineral mining, and metallic ore mines were also rather slacker; activity in the mining group as a whole was not so great as on Feb. 1, 1931. Statements were received from 220 operators with 46,052 employees, or 1,190 less than at the beginning of January of the present year.

Communications.- The working forces of the reporting companies stood at 25,257 persons, compared with 25,463 in the preceding month. The number employed was smaller than on the same date of last year, although the losses then recorded had involved many more workers.

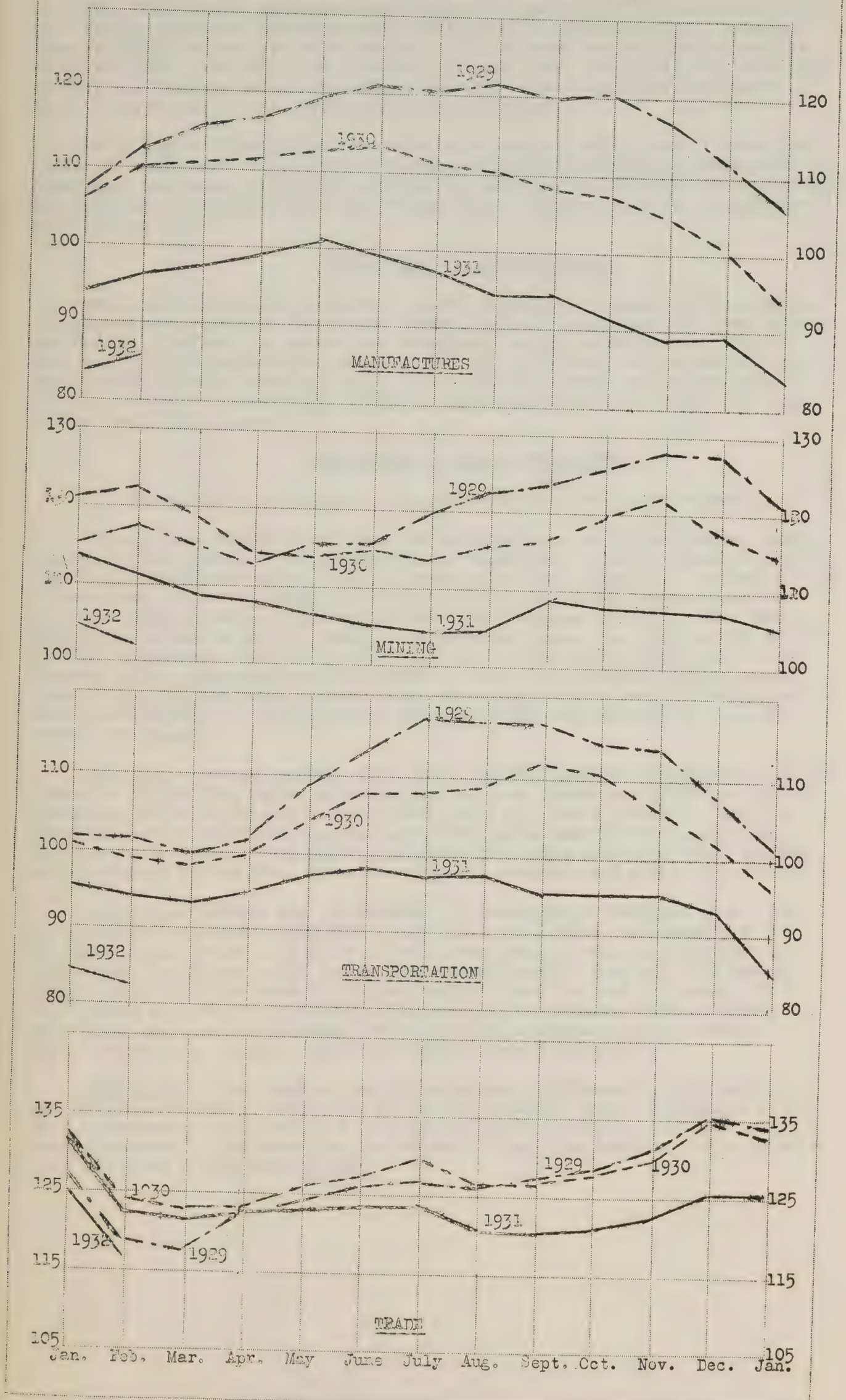
Transportation.- Further seasonal curtailment was indicated in the steam railway division, while shipping and stevedoring and local transportation also showed declines, but on a smaller scale. The 351 co-operating firms employed 98,146 workers, as compared with 100,759 in their last report. Employment was at a lower level than on Feb. 1, 1931, when contractions had also been noted.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, railway and highway construction registered important seasonal declines that greatly exceeded the losses recorded on Feb. 1, 1931. There was a reduction of 16,549 in the staffs of the 1,022 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 102,555 employees on their payrolls. This group was more active than in any other winter since the series was instituted in 1920 with the exception of last year; this was still largely due to public works undertaken for the relief of unemployment, although these were in some cases suspended on account of unfavourable weather and other conditions.

Services.- Employment in the professional service division showed little change, but other branches of this group were slacker; 280 establishments reported 20,672 employees, or 492 less than on Jan. 1. The index was lower than on February 1 of last year, when a small decrease had been noted in this group.

Trade.- Following the greatly increased activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was the usual marked falling-off in the number employed

Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1929-1932.



in retail trade, while wholesale houses were also quiet; 6,119 persons were let out from the forces of the 839 co-operating firms in the trade group, bringing them to 83,907 on the date under review. This decrease was on a rather smaller scale than that recorded on the same date of last year. The index was lower than on Feb. 1 of the preceding three years, but with those exceptions, was higher than in the winter of any previous year of the record.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the average number they employed in the calendar year 1926 as 100.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment continued to improve in most industries during December; among the approximately 12,400,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 20.9 on Dec. 21, 1931, as compared with 21.4 on Nov. 23, 1931, and 20.2 on Dec. 22, 1930. Recent press reports, however, state that 2,728,411 persons were out of work on Jan. 25, 1931, an increase of 218,490 as compared with Dec. 21, 1931, the date of the last report issued.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

There was a decline of 3.9 p.c. in employment in the United States, according to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor, based on returns from 49,251 employers having 4,362,503 persons on their payrolls. Fourteen of the fifteen main industrial groups included in the survey showed curtailment, the exception being hotels, which reported slightly increased activity. The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 64.8 in January, 1932, as compared with 66.7 in December, 1931, and 74.6 in January, 1931. Reductions were indicated in the food, textile, iron and steel, lumber, printing and paper, stone, clay, glass, non-ferrous metal, tobacco and some other industries, while leather and its products and automobile factories showed improvement.

New York.- During January, there was a further decrease in employment in the factories of New York State, according to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, which reported a loss of nearly four p.c. since December. Most industries registered reductions, those in wood, metal and machinery, clothing, millinery and textile, food and tobacco factories being greatest, while improvement was shown in the shoe, women's headwear, automobile and a few other groups.

Illinois.- Between Dec. 15 and Jan. 15, there was a reduction of 2.8 p.c. in the number employed by the firms reporting to the Industrial Commission of Illinois; large losses took place in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, but those in the former were proportionally greater. The general index (based on the average for 1925-27 as 100) stood at 66.8 in January, 1932, as compared with 68.7 in December, 1931, and 79.9 in January, 1931. There were large declines in the metal , machinery and conveyance, wood, textile, food, beverage and tobacco, trade and construction industries.

Wisconsin.- The index of factory employment in Wisconsin, calculated on the 1925-6-7 average as 100, stood at 66.9 in December, 1931, as compared with 68.2 in November, 1931, and 77.5 in December, 1930. The food, leather, rubber, wood, construction and communication industries reported declines, while improvement was noted in the metal group.

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 1. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept.1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept.1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept.1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Feb. 1, 1932.						
	100.0	8.4	28.1	42.3	13.6	7.6

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1922	74.6	-	90.4	-	-	-	86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923	87.3	-	95.9	101.9	85.8	-	91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924	88.2	-	93.6	95.5	88.7	-	86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	-	86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.6	91.9	94.7
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1932.	15.6	1.5	14.1	1.6	3.5	1.3	4.6	3.4

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	9[illegible].5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.[illegible]	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	85.8	156.7	97.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	12[illegible].5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.[illegible]	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.[illegible]	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.[illegible]	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1932.									
	100.0	51.8	2.3	5.6	3.1	12.0	12.5	2.5	10.2

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1932	Jan.1 1932	Feb.1 1931	Feb.1 1930	Feb.1 1929	Feb.1 1928	Feb.1 1927
MANUFACTURING	51.8	85.9	83.9	96.1	110.2	112.8	102.3	98.2
Animal products - edible	2.0	92.1	95.1	94.2	101.5	105.1	97.3	92.8
Fur and products	.2	76.9	78.1	86.5	73.8	80.0	89.4	89.3
Leather and products	2.1	86.2	78.7	77.7	93.0	92.3	106.4	104.9
Boots and shoes	1.5	93.1	83.4	79.6	94.7	94.5	-	-
Lumber and products	3.7	57.8	55.6	70.6	86.3	87.6	86.1	81.9
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	41.8	41.1	52.8	70.5	71.0	73.5	70.8
Furniture	.9	91.0	85.2	104.8	118.0	121.9	113.3	102.8
Other lumber products	1.1	80.4	77.2	96.8	109.0	111.6	105.2	101.3
Musical instruments	.2	59.7	58.0	51.0	72.0	102.5	97.8	99.6
Plant products - edible	3.1	91.1	94.7	95.9	101.6	97.2	92.1	92.4
Pulp and paper products	6.5	88.8	89.9	97.4	109.6	109.6	107.7	101.1
Pulp and paper	2.7	73.4	76.1	85.0	102.4	104.7	107.8	99.1
Paper products	.9	93.4	91.7	96.6	109.5	110.4	105.3	101.2
Printing and publishing	2.9	107.9	107.7	114.4	119.1	116.3	108.9	104.0
Rubber products	1.4	90.9	82.2	104.3	128.9	138.9	118.6	108.5
Textile products	9.8	96.3	90.3	99.7	103.5	107.5	105.7	101.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	103.8	97.4	102.2	98.1	109.1	111.1	103.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	79.4	77.4	83.7	86.6	104.5	106.5	105.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	107.8	101.2	97.4	98.7	107.5	101.0	103.4
Silk and silk goods	.7	344.5	325.0	316.5	251.5	230.5	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	106.1	103.3	104.9	110.0	110.7	99.6	101.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	88.8	81.4	98.3	106.0	102.3	101.1	100.4
Other textile products	1.0	80.6	74.4	87.6	102.1	109.4	111.7	102.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	119.2	119.3	117.2	130.1	127.3	118.3	105.1
Tobacco	1.2	120.9	115.5	104.3	123.1	120.3	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	115.5	123.7	137.2	141.3	138.3	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	97.9	99.5	120.8	198.3	151.0	138.9	102.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	110.3	110.6	114.2	120.8	112.8	108.5	100.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	76.7	77.1	91.6	110.0	109.6	96.3	89.8
Electric current	1.7	115.7	118.4	121.1	126.4	115.6	107.2	96.6
Electrical apparatus	1.7	124.9	126.4	143.2	161.1	130.3	108.4	108.0
Iron and steel products	11.6	73.4	70.7	93.0	115.5	126.5	101.7	99.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.0	67.4	59.2	102.5	129.5	134.7	108.6	99.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	81.8	86.9	105.0	129.0	127.1	114.1	104.4
Agricultural implements	.3	29.7	25.0	43.9	92.1	121.1	99.4	109.9
Land vehicles	5.7	77.9	75.6	94.1	109.7	126.9	96.4	96.5
Automobiles and parts	1.2	70.3	56.9	87.9	125.1	177.7	96.4	99.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	68.0	60.9	97.8	135.6	105.2	99.0	114.5
Heating appliances	.4	68.9	61.8	79.0	104.9	118.5	91.7	92.2
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	84.9	82.4	132.4	174.3	167.6	126.9	99.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	77.0	71.8	89.9	111.4	132.0	96.6	100.9
Other iron and steel products	1.7	75.3	74.3	89.1	108.4	111.6	104.1	100.9
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	93.7	93.6	115.7	133.9	128.0	113.9	104.4
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	115.0	117.3	121.5	145.1	126.1	102.8	96.6
Miscellaneous	.5	104.0	98.4	104.3	105.8	108.9	95.8	103.3
LOGGING	2.3	68.5	68.7	102.2	209.8	178.3	169.5	149.1
MINING	5.6	102.4	105.1	111.6	123.0	117.8	113.2	104.0
Coal	3.2	97.8	99.1	104.1	114.4	113.7	113.6	107.9
Metallic ores	1.9	133.9	134.8	136.0	148.9	128.3	120.7	102.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.5	65.4	76.5	98.7	111.9	115.4	99.9	91.6
COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	97.3	98.1	106.6	120.7	110.9	100.9	99.1
Telegraphs	.6	97.5	98.7	102.8	116.8	108.1	98.1	95.5
Telephones	2.5	97.3	98.0	107.5	121.8	111.7	101.7	100.3
TRANSPORTATION	12.0	83.4	85.6	94.0	98.2	101.6	98.8	95.4
Street railways and cartage	2.8	110.9	112.4	118.6	122.8	114.4	105.6	97.8
Steam railways	7.8	79.7	82.5	91.5	97.3	102.6	101.7	98.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	67.8	68.0	75.4	70.7	78.6	73.5	77.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.5	90.4	104.8	104.5	88.0	79.3	75.6	67.6
Building	2.8	59.1	64.3	91.0	114.9	93.0	84.6	82.9
Highway	6.8	160.0	197.1	149.8	55.9	43.0	54.0	30.3
Railway	2.9	60.2	63.7	80.9	75.5	79.9	74.9	68.9
SERVICES	2.5	112.1	114.4	122.2	125.2	117.3	105.8	95.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.2	105.4	107.7	121.4	125.9	113.2	99.6	92.0
Professional	.3	128.4	128.2	128.7	120.4	118.5	113.8	96.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	117.3	120.6	121.5	125.6	123.4	112.0	101.4
TRADE	10.2	117.2	125.7	123.1	124.6	119.7	110.0	102.2
Retail	7.5	123.7	135.4	128.7	129.7	124.5	112.5	103.7
Wholesale	2.7	102.5	103.9	110.8	113.0	109.4	105.3	99.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	89.7	91.6	100.7	111.6	110.5	102.0	96.6

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1932	Jan.1 1932	Feb.1 1931	Feb.1 1930	Feb.1 1929	Feb.1 1928	Feb.1 1927
Maritime Provinces -	Manufacturing	27.5	74.6	73.9	87.6	99.7	99.3	88.4	88.0
	Lumber products	3.0	51.0	47.4	52.6	72.1	67.6	65.3	58.2
	Pulp and paper	4.5	118.9	120.7	136.8	125.0	108.1	99.6	97.7
	Textile products	3.8	71.9	75.1	76.4	85.0	97.0	94.4	103.0
	Iron and steel	8.3	71.5	68.4	100.2	120.9	124.5	99.9	95.0
	Other manufactures	7.9	76.6	77.4	80.4	88.9	85.7	81.8	86.8
	Logging	3.5	120.6	176.8	121.8	214.9	185.1	328.0	291.3
	Mining	21.9	101.1	103.3	106.8	111.1	109.6	107.3	106.7
	Communications	3.1	102.9	113.2	138.5	127.6	109.2	104.2	100.4
	Transportation	17.8	107.5	105.7	116.7	125.8	115.5	106.5	128.9
	Construction	18.6	149.3	220.9	162.2	103.1	75.4	57.9	44.2
	Services	1.3	165.6	155.4	164.0	130.0	131.6	91.7	88.5
	Trade	6.3	108.1	115.0	118.7	113.6	109.8	103.3	98.9
Maritime Provinces -	All Industries	100.0	99.9	111.1	110.6	112.1	104.6	97.0	98.3
Quebec	Manufacturing	61.5	89.2	87.1	99.4	109.9	109.7	104.1	98.5
	Lumber products	3.0	65.3	65.2	77.9	85.2	83.9	87.1	84.2
	Pulp and paper	8.0	80.7	78.9	87.9	101.8	107.6	104.7	100.1
	Textile products	16.0	97.3	93.5	103.4	101.8	109.6	110.8	103.1
	Iron and steel	10.8	76.2	74.4	100.2	116.0	117.1	99.8	95.9
	Other manufactures	23.7	99.5	98.0	105.5	119.7	111.1	105.8	99.4
	Logging	4.0	113.4	102.2	138.2	261.6	201.9	177.0	157.2
	Mining	1.5	83.7	93.6	103.8	143.0	126.7	111.7	98.1
	Communications	2.7	93.9	94.6	102.1	114.5	115.9	104.3	100.6
	Transportation	10.9	74.3	75.7	85.0	80.7	91.5	91.7	82.4
	Construction	9.4	57.6	64.8	84.9	74.8	63.8	74.8	74.4
	Services	2.2	98.7	103.3	108.3	110.2	105.0	99.7	94.0
	Trade	7.8	128.6	139.0	132.6	125.2	126.1	110.9	102.5
Quebec	All Industries	100.0	85.9	86.3	98.8	108.2	105.9	101.6	95.3
Ontario	Manufacturing	59.4	85.8	83.2	95.4	112.3	117.6	103.7	99.8
	Lumber products	4.0	63.6	60.5	77.5	89.3	95.8	90.1	84.7
	Pulp and paper	7.0	90.3	93.9	97.9	114.2	112.5	111.7	101.8
	Textile products	11.1	97.6	88.4	98.8	106.5	105.7	102.2	100.3
	Iron and steel	14.0	69.3	65.5	87.8	116.5	133.6	103.0	101.9
	Other manufactures	23.3	97.5	98.4	104.2	116.9	116.2	106.0	101.2
	Logging	1.3	50.7	49.1	107.5	262.4	218.8	203.4	167.5
	Mining	3.4	122.0	125.4	131.5	141.4	125.4	118.2	103.1
	Communications	3.0	96.2	93.6	101.5	124.9	110.3	100.3	100.3
	Transportation	8.1	79.1	82.5	89.5	98.3	102.0	95.9	92.7
	Construction	12.4	125.4	141.7	123.2	110.7	95.1	87.8	69.8
	Services	2.6	132.9	133.9	144.6	146.8	128.3	113.9	98.8
	Trade	9.8	121.6	134.6	126.2	125.4	119.2	111.6	99.2
Ontario	All Industries	100.0	92.7	93.8	101.7	117.1	117.0	104.9	98.3
Prairie Provinces -	Manufacturing	30.8	92.7	92.8	101.5	114.2	120.4	105.5	98.9
	Lumber products	1.6	62.5	63.2	80.9	117.2	133.1	115.9	78.1
	Pulp and paper	3.4	100.2	99.1	107.5	110.0	115.1	121.1	106.6
	Textile products	1.7	96.1	93.5	89.2	104.2	118.0	108.6	105.9
	Iron and steel	12.4	86.2	87.1	96.7	107.0	120.2	100.8	100.2
	Other manufactures	11.7	105.0	104.7	112.4	126.1	120.1	105.0	98.2
	Logging	.7	53.8	36.8	109.4	201.7	249.7	265.7	247.9
	Mining	8.4	114.5	114.7	123.9	131.3	133.6	136.7	115.3
	Communications	3.4	99.1	101.5	107.2	114.5	107.1	98.3	93.8
	Transportation	19.9	85.2	90.1	98.6	107.5	106.4	106.0	99.2
	Construction	15.3	74.6	74.7	79.4	72.8	86.7	67.4	64.9
	Services	3.0	97.2	98.3	108.6	117.7	123.1	103.0	93.0
	Trade	18.5	106.4	109.8	115.7	127.3	117.6	110.6	106.2
Prairie Provinces -	All Industries	100.0	91.3	92.8	101.0	109.8	113.1	103.2	96.4
British Columbia -	Manufacturing	37.5	71.3	71.6	85.9	100.2	94.4	90.6	92.0
	Lumber products	8.9	42.8	40.6	56.4	79.9	74.8	80.1	84.0
	Pulp and paper	6.6	94.7	98.1	113.2	111.8	97.5	95.9	100.9
	Textile products	1.3	101.4	95.0	108.1	114.4	115.9	96.0	101.8
	Iron and steel	4.3	73.3	71.0	97.5	117.0	105.6	95.5	102.1
	Other manufactures	16.4	92.5	96.0	104.4	113.3	112.6	97.6	93.6
	Logging	2.9	26.4	28.4	46.0	79.9	87.0	95.2	91.0
	Mining	9.9	78.2	79.7	88.5	104.8	105.5	98.2	93.0
	Communications	4.3	103.7	108.8	113.6	126.3	107.8	96.9	99.2
	Transportation	16.9	95.9	94.0	100.8	101.1	103.7	104.1	96.7
	Construction	13.5	79.9	98.3	126.7	84.8	69.8	72.3	63.9
	Services	3.9	93.9	99.7	104.8	111.4	106.2	102.2	97.9
	Trade	11.1	110.9	111.9	114.9	118.3	120.6	108.3	105.2
British Columbia -	All Industries	100.0	77.5	80.6	93.8	99.9	96.4	93.5	90.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1932	Jan.1 1932	Feb.1 1931	Feb.1 1930	Feb.1 1929	Feb.1 1928	Feb.1 1927
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.6	88.8	86.9	101.3	113.7	109.3	101.6	98.3
Plant products - edible	4.2	95.9	102.4	103.3	108.6	98.1	89.1	94.4
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.9	102.3	103.5	110.0	114.8	108.9	103.9	102.3
Textiles	13.0	86.2	79.9	93.4	94.3	104.0	103.9	101.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.4	119.6	116.1	109.9	124.2	115.5	109.5	106.4
Iron and steel	14.6	74.3	70.6	98.6	120.2	120.0	98.7	92.4
Other manufactures	21.5	91.4	91.3	103.7	119.1	105.5	103.2	98.6
Communications	3.4	83.8	84.5	92.1	112.0	115.8	105.9	103.0
Transportation	8.8	72.6	71.7	75.4	68.0	70.2	74.7	64.6
Construction	8.0	64.5	67.7	107.1	95.3	89.9	97.1	73.9
Trade	12.0	123.9	134.1	134.3	125.9	128.4	112.1	103.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	87.4	88.0	102.8	109.5	106.9	100.3	94.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	66.9	104.5	102.5	110.5	114.9	118.0	111.3	104.9
Leather products	22.4	111.5	103.2	102.3	106.4	103.6	115.9	113.9
Other manufactures	44.5	101.3	102.2	114.2	118.9	125.7	109.2	100.3
Transportation	10.6	94.5	92.2	110.3	101.6	101.7	83.1	78.4
Construction	6.8	76.5	77.0	202.2	122.3	126.0	116.8	98.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	100.9	100.8	120.7	112.5	114.3	110.9	98.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	60.6	91.7	89.6	100.0	112.1	114.1	104.5	101.4
Plant products - edible	5.6	101.3	106.6	110.1	122.6	111.4	104.5	97.8
Printing and publishing	9.2	110.4	109.1	116.7	126.1	122.7	109.9	104.1
Textiles	12.0	90.5	81.6	97.5	108.1	101.7	100.6	97.7
Iron and steel	9.1	71.9	65.6	88.2	110.3	132.4	102.4	103.0
Other manufactures	24.7	94.1	97.4	98.8	108.0	109.6	105.4	102.2
Communications	3.9	87.2	85.4	92.8	109.4	104.8	97.2	99.9
Transportation	6.7	98.5	114.1	118.7	121.2	120.5	99.3	94.6
Construction	4.7	94.9	93.3	123.3	136.3	142.8	119.6	71.8
Trade	20.1	118.3	133.5	123.7	122.3	115.5	107.4	98.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	97.8	99.6	107.1	116.4	115.9	105.4	99.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	44.8	87.6	89.0	99.4	105.7	107.4	104.5	98.1
Lumber products	4.5	50.4	49.2	62.0	66.6	69.9	71.4	70.2
Pulp and paper	15.4	83.9	88.6	103.2	116.6	116.3	113.7	104.1
Other manufactures	24.9	104.4	104.8	112.3	112.0	115.4	110.8	105.2
Construction	17.1	166.1	179.4	155.9	131.6	118.6	91.6	45.5
Trade	14.9	114.8	121.3	116.9	110.5	111.8	109.5	101.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	104.5	108.9	113.4	115.4	110.3	105.6	95.0
Hamilton - Manufacturing	74.6	81.7	81.6	95.5	120.2	118.5	101.9	98.9
Textiles	18.8	84.5	81.1	91.5	95.3	92.7	95.8	99.7
Electrical apparatus	11.4	106.6	109.1	118.3	135.1	130.0	103.8	108.3
Iron and steel	22.2	62.9	63.9	85.6	135.5	134.5	106.7	97.1
Other manufactures	22.2	96.1	96.6	103.7	114.3	113.4	99.0	96.3
Construction	8.7	164.3	191.1	257.4	215.7	193.5	88.1	65.7
Trade	7.2	106.3	112.9	115.9	126.2	122.0	120.6	96.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	90.2	91.3	106.1	122.8	120.3	102.7	98.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	70.7	71.6	60.0	94.4	127.7	166.1	84.8	100.6
Iron and steel	50.5	63.7	48.8	89.4	127.3	173.0	74.3	99.1
Other manufactures	20.2	104.1	105.8	114.0	129.1	138.7	127.4	106.9
Construction	11.8	151.5	331.3	76.8	117.0	111.4	98.9	61.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	81.4	83.5	96.9	128.1	159.6	88.8	96.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	47.5	92.3	92.6	99.7	114.3	118.3	103.7	99.8
Animal products - edible	3.6	106.9	104.2	99.8	113.9	110.8	105.1	101.9
Plant products - edible	3.7	100.5	103.9	103.6	100.9	103.2	93.6	98.0
Printing and publishing	6.0	105.5	101.0	114.6	119.2	126.8	113.1	108.3
Textiles	4.3	99.3	94.2	92.1	106.9	111.4	106.0	102.6
Other manufactures	29.9	86.9	87.6	95.0	118.5	122.6	101.4	94.9
Transportation	10.8	70.7	83.8	87.8	95.1	102.3	101.4	101.8
Construction	4.2	60.1	62.4	43.0	26.9	33.8	45.5	49.1
Trade	30.1	97.9	97.4	106.8	117.0	115.0	111.7	109.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	89.6	92.5	96.8	106.9	108.1	102.1	99.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	35.6	81.0	81.3	94.7	104.4	94.7	92.4	95.6
Lumber products	5.9	43.9	37.9	57.7	80.6	73.5	82.0	81.9
Other manufactures	29.7	97.2	102.4	113.6	117.0	105.8	98.5	103.5
Communications	8.0	100.6	104.1	112.6	127.4	106.6	97.3	99.3
Transportation	20.2	100.6	97.2	106.9	107.5	103.2	104.9	97.9
Construction	8.8	66.3	71.4	139.2	70.0	60.0	57.6	74.5
Services	5.9	89.6	95.5	101.7	108.3	105.0	108.5	100.9
Trade	21.3	111.8	113.5	117.2	119.9	121.9	108.6	106.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	90.1	91.1	108.4	107.2	100.4	95.7	96.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1932

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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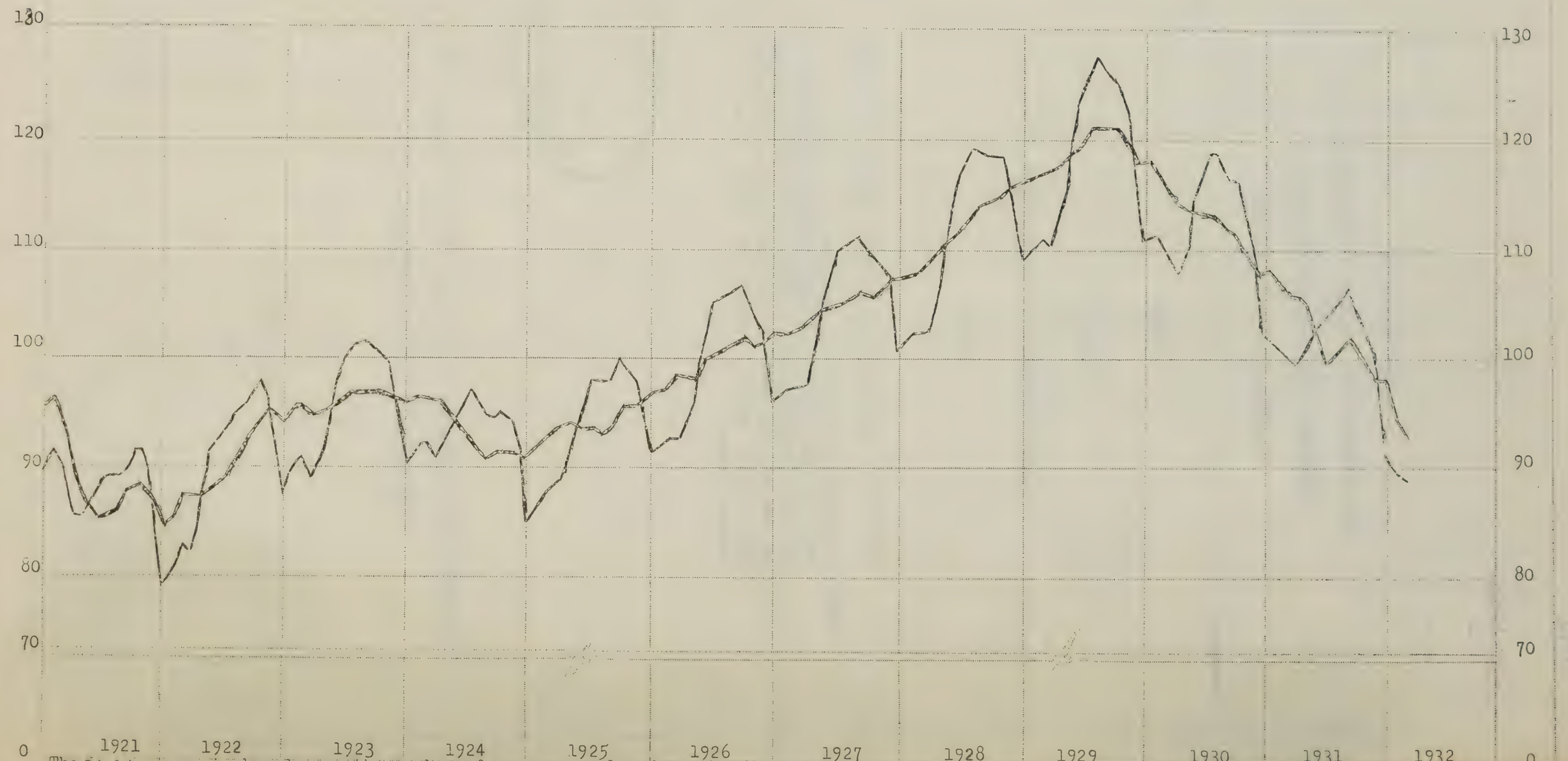
OTTAWA

1932

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, in Industries other than Agriculture. 1921-1932.



The light curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The heavy curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued March 26, 1932.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Largely owing to seasonal curtailment in the out-door industries, there was a falling-off in employment at the beginning of March; this involved the release of more workers than were laid off on Mar. 1, 1931, but the reduction was smaller than that reported in the late winter of 1930. Statements were furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 7,709 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada, whose payrolls aggregated 809,704 persons on Mar. 1, 1932, as compared with 819,736 in the preceding month. This decrease caused the index number (based upon the average for 1926 as 100) to decline from 89.7 on Feb. 1, 1932, to 88.7 at the beginning of March, as compared with 100.2, 110.2, 111.4, 102.6, 97.5, 92.6, 88.1, 91.8, 91.0, 82.9 and 89.1 on Mar. 1, 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Improvement was indicated in manufacturing, notably of textile and iron and steel products, but seasonal curtailment was shown in logging, mining, transportation, trade and construction, while communications also reported reduced activity.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

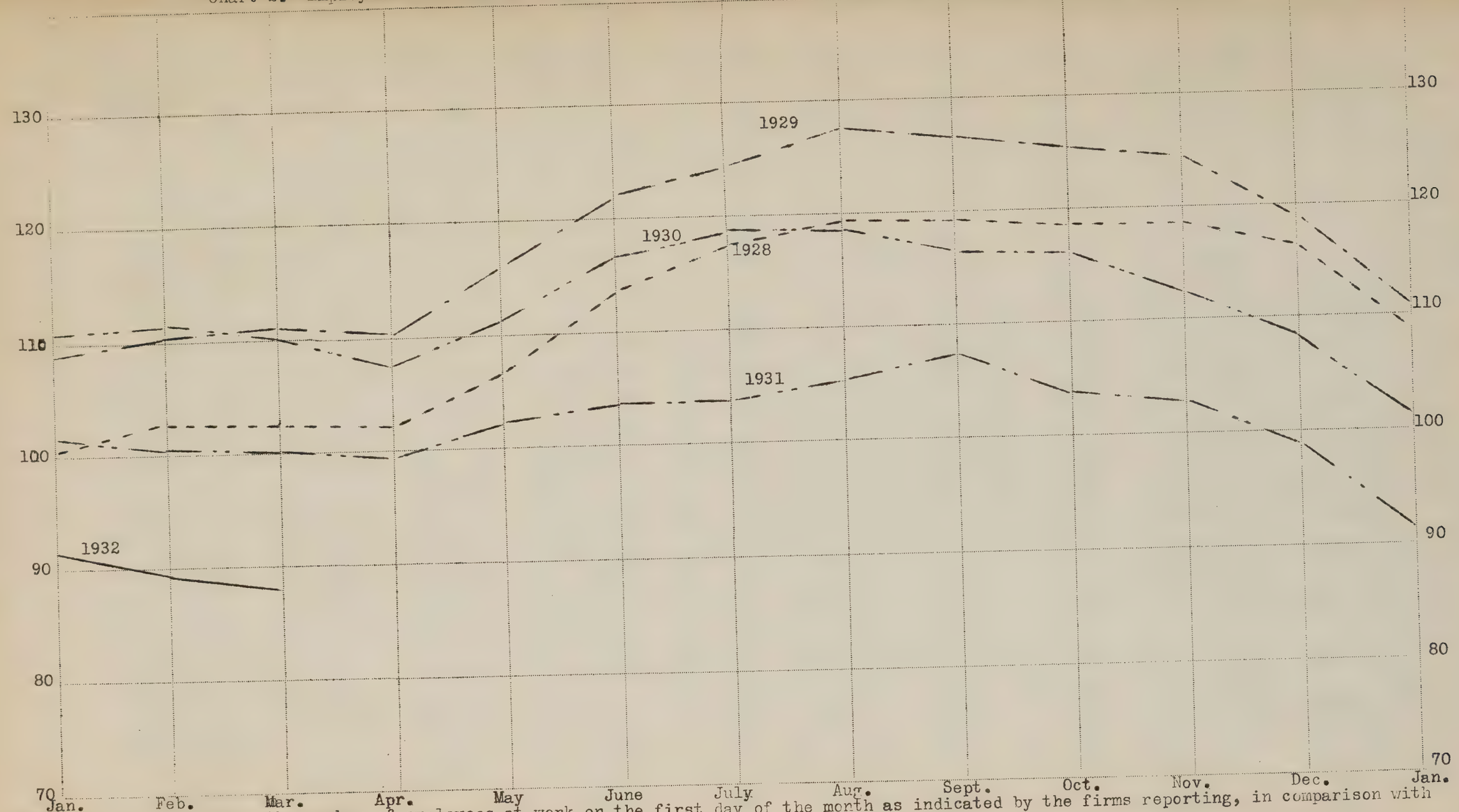
The trend was downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario, but was favourable in Quebec and British Columbia.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a considerable decrease in the Maritime Provinces, where 538 employers reduced their staffs from 68,384 persons on Feb. 1 to 63,559 at the beginning of March. Gains were registered in railway construction and manufacturing, chiefly of textile products, while logging, transportation and trade were slacker, and there were large losses in highway construction, as the unemployment relief programme progressed. Employment on March 1, 1931, had also shown a decline, but the index then was higher than on the date under review.

Quebec.- As on Mar. 1, 1931, employment showed an increase in Quebec on the date under review, when the index was, however, many points lower. Logging was seasonally inactive, and trade and transportation also afforded less employment. On the other hand, manufacturing reported considerable improvement, especially in the leather, textile and iron and steel groups, and increased employment was also indicated in construction. Statements were tabulated from 1,832 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 232,336 employees, as against 230,957 at the beginning of February.

Ontario.- Lessened activity was registered in Ontario, where the 3,463 co-operating establishments reduced their labour forces by 3,696 persons, bringing them to 342,421 on Mar. 1. The situation was not so favourable as that noted on the same date of last year, when the losses recorded were on a smaller scale. Iron and steel and textiles reported considerable recovery, and leather, food, clay, glass and stone, and non-ferrous metal factories, railway construction and services were more active than on Feb.1; highway construction, however, reported decided decreases, while smaller reductions were indicated in pulp and paper, musical instrument and some other factories, and in trade, transportation, telephonic communication, logging and building construction.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1932.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Prairie Provinces.- As is customary in the late winter, there was [illegible] in the Prairie Provinces on Mar. 1; this involved a larger number of workers than that recorded on the same date in 1931, when the index number was higher than on the date under review. Statistics were tabulated from 1,119 firms with 107,626 employees, compared with 111,427 in their last report. Manufacturing, notably of lumber and iron and steel products, registered a moderate increase, and logging was also rather brisker, while coal mining, transportation, trade and construction showed declines, those in the last named group being most extensive.

British Columbia.- Manufacturing, particularly of beverages and iron and steel products, recorded a small gain, and logging and highway construction also afforded greater employment. On the other hand, transportation, trade and mining showed decreases. The working forces of the 757 co-operating employers aggregated 65,753 persons, as compared with 6[illegible]31 in the preceding month. The index was lower than on Mar. 1, 1931, when no general change had been recorded.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1929 in these areas; the curves are based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment declined in Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver; in Toronto, practically no change was indicated, while the trend was favourable in Montreal, Quebec City and Hamilton.

Montreal.- Additions to staffs were reported in Montreal, chiefly in textile and leather factories and in transportation and construction, while trade was not so active. Statements were tabulated from 1,050 firms employing 131,777 workers, as compared with 128,342 in the preceding month. The tendency on Mar. 1, 1931, was also upward, but the index then was higher.

Quebec.- Manufacturing afforded more employment, and transportation was also rather brisker, while other industries, on the whole, recorded only small changes. The working forces of the 136 co-operating employers totalled 12,313 persons, compared with 12,162 on Feb. 1, 1932. The index was lower than on the same date in 1931, when a greater gain had been indicated.

Toronto.- The food, leather, textile, lumber and construction groups showed increased activity, but there was a considerable decrease in printing and publishing plants, and in trade, so that there was practically no general change in the city as a whole. Returns were received from 1,148 firms, employing 115,170 workers at the beginning of March. Improvement had been indicated on Mar. 1 of last year, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa decreased, chiefly in construction, although manufacturing was also quieter. The 158 co-operating employers reported a total payroll of 12,171 on the date under review, compared with 13,197 on Feb. 1. The index was lower than at the beginning of March, 1931, when an advance had been noted.

Hamilton.- Slight improvement was reported in Hamilton, especially in the manufacturing and construction divisions. An aggregate payroll of 28,518 persons was reported by the 231 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 28,467 in their last report. Curtailment had been recorded on the same date of last year, but the level of employment then was higher.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- A further decline was indicated in the Border Cities, almost entirely in construction, in which the completion of certain unemployment relief works caused the release of a large number of workers. On the other hand, manufacturing, especially in automobile factories, showed considerable improvement. Data were received from 138 employers with 10,306 workers, or 200 fewer than on Feb. 1. Employment was slacker than at the beginning of March, 1931, when reductions had also been recorded.

Winnipeg.- There was a decrease in Winnipeg, where 372 firms reported 36,076 employees, as against 36,819 in the preceding month. The shrinkage was largely in construction and trade, while manufacturing was more active. Employment was in less volume than on Mar. 1 of last year, when improvement had been registered.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing, as a whole, recorded a small gain in Vancouver, in spite of losses in lumber works, but trade, construction and transportation showed curtailment, so that there was a reduction of 643 persons in the payrolls of the 327 co-operating firms, who had 27,310 employees. Very little change had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when the index was higher.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The trend of employment in this group was upward, according to statistics furnished by 4,751 manufacturers employing 429,638 operatives, as compared with 424,109 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in textile factories, but iron and steel also showed important seasonal gains, and considerably increased activity was recorded in leather, lumber, food, non-ferrous metal and beverage factories. On the other hand, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus and musical instrument works were slacker. The general improvement in manufactures was not quite so great as on Mar. 1, 1931, although it exceeded the advance reported on the same date in 1930.

Logging.- Marked contractions were noted in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were almost completed; 227 firms had 16,481 workers in their employ, or 2,301 fewer than in their last report. The decline involved a much smaller number of employees than that recorded at the beginning of March of a year ago, when the index was, however, many points higher.

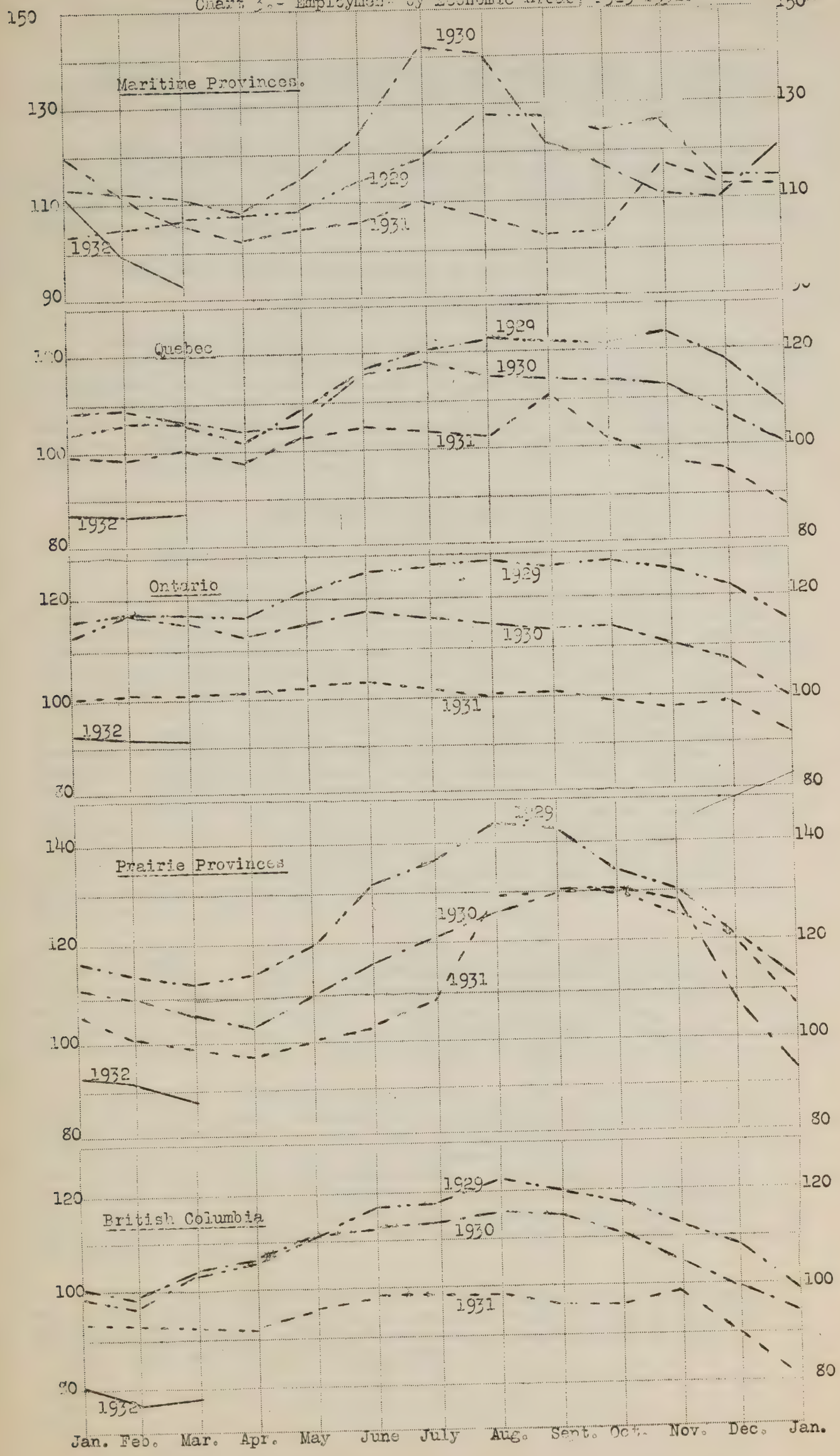
Mining.- Statements were compiled from 215 operators employing 45,415 persons, as against 46,029 on Feb. 1. Coal mines reported curtailed employment, while improvement took place in other non-metallic mineral mines. Larger losses had been registered in this group on the same date in 1931, but employment was then in greater volume.

Communications.- A further falling-off was indicated in the communications division, in which employment was not so active at the beginning of March, 1931. Returns were received from 66 companies and branches having 24,701 employees, compared with 25,241 in the preceding month. Most of the decline occurred in the telephone group.

Transportation.- Shipping and stevedoring showed very little general change, but steam railway and local transportation reported contractions, largely of a seasonal character. The working forces of the 352 co-operating employers declined from 98,152 persons on Feb. 1, to 96,413 on Mar. 1. The index was lower than in the early spring of 1931, when smaller losses were noted.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in this industry showed a further recession, 8,202 persons being let out by the 971 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 94,142 employees on March 1. Highway and building construction registered decreased activity, but railway construction afforded considerably more employment. The index, standing at 83.3, was higher than in the late winter of any other year of the record except 1930 and 1931; the Mar. 1, 1930, index was, indeed, practically the same as on the date under review. The continuation of unemployment relief works accounted for the relatively high level of employment in the construction group as compared with most years of the record.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1929-1932.



Services.- There was an increase in the service group, in which 287 establishments reported an aggregate staff of 21,672 workers. Very little change had been recorded on Mar. 1, 1931, but the index was then higher.

Trade.- Retail and wholesale trade continued to release employees, as is customary at the beginning of March; there was a decrease of 2,569 in the personnel of the 840 firms furnishing data, who had 81,242 workers. The decline exceeded that noted on the same date of last year, when the index was above its present level.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, the increase in unemployment which normally occurs after Christmas was experienced in January, but a decline in employment also occurred in a number of industries not directly affected by the Christmas activity. Among the approximately 12,400,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 22.4 on Jan. 25, 1932, as compared with 20.9 on Dec. 21, 1931, and 21.5 on Jan. 26, 1931.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

The United States Department of Labor reported a decrease of 0.3 p.c. in employment during February as compared with January, based on data from 60,252 establishments in 16 main industrial groups, whose payrolls aggregated 4,542,751 employees. Three of these industrial groups - manufacturing, hotels and canning - reported increases in employment and in earnings, while three other groups - bituminous coal mining, telephone and telegraph and crude petroleum producing - reported increases in payrolls but decreases in employment. The remaining 10 groups - anthracite mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying and non-metallic mining, power, light and water, electric-railroad operation, wholesale trade, retail trade, laundries, dyeing and cleaning and building construction-had decreases in both items. Within the manufacturing division, there were increases in the textile, metal, leather, automobile and railway and electric car manufacturing and repair shop and stone, clay and glass groups, while the food, lumber, paper and printing and some other industries reported reduced activity. The general index in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 65.6 in February, compared with 64.8 in January, 1932, and 75.3 in February, 1931.

New York.- There was no general change in the employment afforded in New York State factories during February as compared with January, according to statements received by the Bureau of Statistics and Information from about 1,500 manufacturing plants. There were gains in clothing, stone, clay and glass and leather and fur product factories, but the cotton, silk, knitting, food and tobacco, wood and printing and paper divisions showed curtailment.

Illinois.- Between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15, 1932, there was an increase of 0.7 p.c. in the number employed by the manufacturers making returns to the Illinois Department of Labor, but there was a decline of 0.6 p.c. in the non-manufacturing industries, resulting in a general gain of 0.2 p.c. in employment in the State. Within the manufacturing group, the lumber, textile, clothing and metal industries showed improvement, but the printing and paper, food, beverage and tobacco and stone, clay and glass groups were slacker. In the non-manufacturing industries, trade, services and construction reported reductions in employment.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", employment was 2.6 p.c. lower in January than in December, while the index, based upon the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 65.1, compared with 66.9 in December, 1931, and 76.9 in January, 1931.

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	101.7	83.8	96.7	88.3	81.5
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Mar. 1, 1932.						
	100.0	7.8	28.7	42.3	13.3	7.9

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1922	81.6	-	90.5	-	-	-	84.5	78.9
Mar. 1, 1923	87.0	-	94.7	98.2	93.9	-	88.4	78.3
Mar. 1, 1924	88.9	-	93.4	95.1	87.6	-	85.8	81.5
Mar. 1, 1925	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3	-	84.6	88.1
Mar. 1, 1926	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Mar. 1, 1927	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Mar. 1, 1928	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept.1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept.1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1932.	16.3	1.5	14.2	1.5	3.5	1.3	4.4	3.4

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	[illegible]	57.0	88.7	90.5
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	58.8	88.7	91.3
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.8	127.5	10[illegible].4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.8	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	85.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	9[illegible].4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	88.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	[illegible]
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	9[illegible]	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.[illegible]	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.8	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	[illegible]3.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	[illegible]5.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	[illegible].4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	[illegible].9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1932.									
	100.0	53.1	2.0	5.6	3.1	11.9	11.6	2.7	10.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100):

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1932	Feb.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930	Mar.1 1929	Mar.1 1928	Mar.1 1927
MANUFACTURING	53.1	87.0	85.9	97.6	110.9	115.7	104.7	99.8
Animal products - edible	2.0	91.6	92.1	95.0	100.6	104.7	94.6	90.6
Fur and products	.2	79.8	76.9	89.1	80.2	84.8	88.2	83.2
Leather and products	2.2	89.5	86.2	89.9	93.0	93.3	108.9	105.6
Boots and shoes	1.6	97.2	93.1	97.2	94.9	95.6	-	-
Lumber and products	3.7	58.2	57.8	70.5	90.4	95.0	88.9	85.5
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	42.2	41.8	51.8	76.5	81.1	77.4	74.6
Furniture	.9	84.9	91.0	105.5	115.7	123.8	113.7	105.8
Other lumber products	1.1	86.1	80.4	99.3	112.5	115.5	106.4	105.0
Musical instruments	.2	48.7	59.7	49.1	68.7	103.3	95.3	95.8
Plant products - edible	3.3	93.2	91.1	97.6	100.9	100.2	93.8	94.4
Pulp and paper products	6.5	87.2	88.8	95.4	107.8	108.0	108.3	99.8
Pulp and paper	2.7	71.4	73.4	82.7	103.9	103.2	110.2	96.7
Paper products	.9	95.6	93.4	99.1	106.9	109.7	106.0	103.5
Printing and publishing	2.9	105.2	107.9	111.1	116.1	114.3	107.0	103.2
Rubber products	1.4	91.1	90.9	102.8	127.5	138.5	119.5	108.5
Textile products	10.4	100.2	96.3	102.5	106.3	110.1	106.8	103.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	108.6	103.8	103.2	99.8	110.6	110.4	104.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	82.1	79.4	83.3	89.7	101.8	104.9	104.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	114.9	107.3	101.2	99.7	108.4	103.4	103.8
Silk and silk goods	.9	367.7	344.5	322.8	250.3	227.9	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	109.6	106.1	106.6	110.9	111.5	102.1	102.3
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	92.6	88.8	106.1	111.5	108.5	103.7	102.6
Other textile products	1.1	83.2	80.6	89.0	104.1	110.3	111.6	104.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	120.9	119.2	114.6	121.5	121.9	121.7	104.1
Tobacco	1.2	121.1	120.9	105.4	111.3	111.4	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	120.0	115.5	127.7	137.9	138.6	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	113.5	97.9	122.4	171.9	152.9	148.0	107.3
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	109.6	110.3	118.9	118.8	112.9	108.9	101.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	76.0	76.7	95.4	104.8	107.7	96.0	92.1
Electric current	1.8	116.0	115.7	118.4	124.8	116.5	109.0	97.1
Electrical apparatus	1.7	123.1	124.9	136.2	157.8	130.4	109.6	107.4
Iron and steel products	12.0	74.9	73.4	96.0	117.2	132.1	106.9	103.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.0	67.0	67.4	106.8	130.5	141.4	114.1	104.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	81.8	81.8	99.8	129.4	127.1	117.3	104.4
Agricultural implements	.3	32.4	29.7	45.8	84.3	125.3	104.0	111.7
Land vehicles	6.0	80.7	77.9	97.0	113.3	134.8	103.7	101.6
Automobiles and parts	1.3	74.8	70.3	94.4	137.7	194.9	120.3	114.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	65.8	68.0	98.5	140.8	112.8	104.8	114.1
Heating appliances	.4	73.2	68.9	87.0	108.8	132.1	103.3	100.2
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	83.2	84.9	146.7	173.3	173.2	127.3	101.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	74.2	77.0	97.3	112.7	134.6	100.[illegible]	[illegible]
Other iron and steel products	1.8	76.8	75.3	91.0	112.5	111.9	105.3	101.3
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	95.9	93.7	116.7	134.4	135.3	116.1	105.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	116.2	115.0	122.[illegible]	142.4	126.3	106.4	96.9
Miscellaneous	.5	100.4	104.0	105.7	110.7	112.1	96.6	104.4
LOGGING	2.0	60.6	68.5	82.7	178.3	167.8	159.6	137.5
MINING	5.6	101.1	102.4	109.5	119.8	115.9	111.4	101.6
Coal	3.1	94.4	97.8	99.5	106.7	111.6	109.7	104.2
Metallic ores	1.9	134.0	133.9	138.4	151.7	125.6	122.6	102.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	69.7	65.4	98.3	116.2	115.8	100.4	92.3
COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	95.2	97.3	103.9	118.7	112.0	101.2	99.8
Telegraphs	.6	95.8	97.5	102.0	110.5	109.4	98.4	96.0
Telephones	2.5	95.1	97.3	104.3	120.8	112.7	101.9	100.9
TRANSPORTATION	11.9	81.9	83.4	93.2	97.7	99.8	97.3	95.7
Street railways and cartage	2.8	110.0	110.9	118.6	115.6	112.3	103.4	96.9
Steam railways	7.7	77.8	79.7	90.9	97.2	101.3	99.4	99.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	68.0	67.8	73.0	76.8	74.4	77.9	75.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.6	83.3	90.4	101.1	83.7	80.0	73.3	72.3
Building	2.7	55.0	59.1	90.5	109.2	94.3	79.3	87.3
Highway	5.9	138.6	160.0	138.1	52.0	40.7	49.9	27.4
Railway	3.0	62.5	60.2	81.0	72.7	81.4	75.1	76.2
SERVICES	2.7	114.7	112.1	121.8	125.0	118.4	105.3	97.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	110.2	105.4	120.5	125.1	113.7	99.1	92.5
Professional	.3	130.2	128.4	125.9	119.0	122.5	114.6	100.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	117.4	117.3	122.6	126.8	124.5	111.5	103.0
TRADE	10.0	113.6	117.2	122.0	123.0	117.8	109.7	101.2
Retail	7.3	119.6	123.7	128.1	127.8	121.9	112.3	102.4
Wholesale	2.7	100.0	102.5	108.5	112.3	109.0	104.6	99.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	88.7	89.7	100.2	110.2	111.4	102.6	97.5

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1932	Feb.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930	Mar.1 1929	Mar.1 1928	Mar.1 1927
Maritime Provinces -	Manufacturing	30.0	76.0	74.6	86.3	101.3	103.0	93.0	90.6
	Lumber products	3.2	53.3	51.0	50.6	73.3	68.0	67.2	61.4
	Pulp and paper	4.8	117.6	118.9	127.5	124.6	108.3	100.6	92.2
	Textile products	4.6	79.6	71.9	70.6	87.9	97.6	95.8	102.9
	Iron and steel	8.9	70.8	71.5	102.0	123.4	130.1	104.4	101.4
	Other manufactures	8.5	77.3	76.6	81.6	89.3	92.0	89.8	88.4
	Logging	2.7	84.5	120.6	113.0	133.1	170.7	227.0	233.7
	Mining	23.6	101.3	101.1	105.0	110.4	106.5	105.8	102.1
	Communications	3.3	99.2	102.9	115.0	115.7	108.6	101.5	96.9
	Transportation	18.9	106.0	107.5	113.9	132.6	123.3	114.5	128.5
	Construction	13.7	102.4	149.3	131.6	95.2	80.2	50.9	45.8
	Services	1.5	154.1	165.6	156.7	133.9	141.1	88.2	87.7
	Trade	6.3	105.8	108.1	116.8	114.8	108.9	103.6	98.8
Maritime Provinces -	All Industries	100.0	93.1	99.9	104.5	110.2	106.8	97.5	97.4
Quebec	Manufacturing	62.2	90.7	89.2	102.3	110.0	111.5	106.2	99.6
	Lumber products	2.9	65.7	65.3	78.8	83.7	87.6	88.6	86.0
	Pulp and paper	7.8	78.9	80.7	89.0	104.6	105.4	107.0	96.2
	Textile products	16.8	102.1	97.3	105.9	105.7	111.2	111.6	104.5
	Iron and steel	10.8	77.5	76.2	102.6	116.8	122.1	104.1	99.4
	Other manufactures	23.9	100.3	99.5	110.0	119.1	111.7	107.2	100.8
	Logging	3.1	87.9	113.4	105.5	221.1	167.5	155.9	143.5
	Mining	1.6	87.0	83.7	105.3	145.0	130.5	110.8	97.1
	Communications	2.6	92.9	93.9	101.0	110.8	119.0	106.0	102.0
	Transportation	10.6	73.3	74.3	85.3	81.5	84.6	89.2	82.9
	Construction	10.1	62.4	57.6	86.4	66.7	62.5	66.2	80.2
	Services	2.2	98.8	98.7	105.1	105.3	103.9	98.4	96.0
	Trade	7.6	125.7	128.6	132.3	125.2	118.8	108.3	99.1
Quebec	All Industries	100.0	86.5	85.9	99.7	106.6	104.7	100.9	96.2
Ontario	Manufacturing	60.7	86.8	85.8	96.8	112.1	120.6	106.2	101.7
	Lumber products	4.0	63.3	63.6	78.6	91.1	97.0	91.2	86.2
	Pulp and paper	7.0	89.3	90.3	95.2	111.1	111.3	111.3	101.9
	Textile products	11.4	100.2	97.6	102.4	108.3	109.4	103.4	101.8
	Iron and steel	14.5	71.2	69.3	91.9	118.4	140.8	110.0	106.8
	Other manufactures	23.8	99.2	97.5	103.7	114.4	117.2	106.5	101.1
	Logging	1.3	49.8	50.7	76.8	212.0	206.0	196.4	149.5
	Mining	3.5	122.5	122.0	134.0	144.0	118.7	121.3	104.6
	Communications	3.0	93.6	96.2	100.6	127.4	111.9	101.1	101.7
	Transportation	8.0	77.2	79.1	89.5	97.8	100.4	96.1	95.0
	Construction	11.1	112.5	125.4	118.8	106.2	95.8	84.5	78.5
	Services	2.8	139.0	132.9	146.3	149.8	130.1	114.5	99.7
	Trade	9.6	118.0	121.6	125.4	126.3	118.3	112.0	99.0
Ontario	All Industries	100.0	91.8	92.7	101.6	115.6	118.4	106.3	100.1
Prairie Provinces -	Manufacturing	32.1	93.3	92.7	101.3	114.3	121.1	106.1	97.6
	Lumber products	1.8	71.1	62.5	83.5	120.0	148.8	120.7	81.7
	Pulp and paper	3.3	94.7	100.2	100.5	109.1	109.9	116.3	110.2
	Textile products	1.9	100.3	96.1	100.1	106.4	123.4	115.1	103.6
	Iron and steel	13.0	87.4	86.2	97.7	109.5	120.4	101.3	98.0
	Other manufactures	12.1	103.9	105.0	110.3	122.4	119.1	105.3	96.2
	Logging	.8	65.7	53.8	111.5	174.0	234.5	253.5	238.8
	Mining	8.1	107.0	114.5	114.5	113.7	129.3	125.7	109.9
	Communications	3.4	97.1	99.1	105.1	108.9	105.0	95.9	93.7
	Transportation	20.3	84.2	85.2	95.6	100.5	104.0	98.8	96.6
	Construction	13.6	64.5	74.6	75.7	71.7	87.5	73.9	65.6
	Services	3.2	97.6	97.2	109.4	116.4	121.3	103.4	93.2
	Trade	18.5	102.1	106.4	113.4	120.2	117.1	110.4	105.8
Prairie Provinces -	All Industries	100.0	88.2	91.3	98.6	105.3	112.3	101.8	95.2
British Columbia -	Manufacturing	37.3	72.0	71.3	84.8	105.0	104.1	95.6	96.5
	Lumber products	8.6	42.5	42.8	53.7	93.3	95.8	86.7	92.8
	Pulp and paper	6.3	92.5	94.7	107.5	107.4	98.5	96.7	102.8
	Textile products	1.4	104.6	101.4	103.3	123.3	119.0	96.3	103.2
	Iron and steel	4.4	76.0	73.3	94.4	117.7	108.0	105.2	101.3
	Other manufactures	16.6	94.5	92.5	107.7	112.9	114.7	100.4	95.3
	Logging	3.7	34.1	26.4	49.6	98.2	107.6	105.0	93.9
	Mining	9.5	76.1	78.2	85.7	102.3	110.6	97.9	93.0
	Communications	4.1	102.4	103.7	114.4	125.4	108.3	96.7	99.4
	Transportation	16.1	93.2	95.9	101.1	103.9	107.1	103.2	97.0
	Construction	14.7	88.4	79.9	128.7	89.7	73.4	78.8	63.5
	Services	3.9	96.0	93.9	104.8	113.8	110.7	101.7	99.0
	Trade	10.7	106.9	110.9	113.8	117.9	121.4	108.0	104.2
British Columbia -	All Industries	100.0	78.7	77.5	93.8	104.2	103.7	97.0	93.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Mar.1 1932	Feb.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930	Mar.1 1929	Mar.1 1928	Mar.1 1927
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.0	90.2	88.8	104.7	114.4	111.7	104.4	100.5
Plant products - Edible	4.1	96.8	95.9	110.9	107.8	101.4	86.8	93.9
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.6	99.6	102.3	110.0	114.1	107.9	104.0	102.0
Textiles	13.5	91.2	86.2	99.4	98.7	105.1	105.3	103.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.3	120.8	119.6	102.7	117.1	107.2	113.6	105.7
Iron and steel	14.1	74.4	74.3	101.4	121.6	128.3	104.1	99.1
Other manufactures	21.4	92.6	91.4	108.4	119.6	107.5	105.9	100.3
Communications	3.3	83.0	83.8	91.6	110.7	119.5	108.5	105.3
Transportation	8.7	73.9	72.6	75.7	67.7	69.3	67.9	62.4
Construction	9.5	79.4	64.5	109.9	79.8	84.4	93.7	76.4
Trade	11.3	121.1	123.9	133.3	125.1	119.9	108.9	99.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	89.8	87.4	105.1	108.7	107.5	101.0	95.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	67.1	106.0	104.5	116.3	113.2	119.7	117.2	107.1
Leather products	24.2	119.6	111.5	120.8	100.5	107.5	122.7	115.2
Other manufactures	42.9	99.5	101.3	113.9	119.1	126.0	114.6	103.2
Transportation	11.0	99.9	94.5	113.4	102.5	89.0	83.3	78.2
Construction	6.0	68.2	76.5	201.4	107.4	116.6	73.1	90.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	101.9	100.9	123.3	110.0	112.8	106.3	99.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.1	92.4	91.7	101.1	111.1	115.5	105.5	101.5
Plant products - edible	5.7	104.5	101.3	113.0	121.7	112.3	106.5	99.7
Printing and publishing	9.0	107.3	110.4	111.2	120.0	120.4	106.5	100.7
Textiles	12.2	91.8	90.5	103.3	112.3	105.3	100.1	98.6
Iron and steel	9.2	72.4	71.9	89.6	106.5	142.5	110.9	106.3
Other manufactures	25.0	95.0	94.1	98.8	107.2	108.1	105.7	101.7
Communications	3.8	86.0	87.2	92.3	109.1	107.1	97.7	101.7
Transportation	6.6	97.5	98.5	118.7	122.5	119.4	98.5	91.5
Construction	4.9	99.4	94.9	119.4	129.7	132.3	117.0	77.3
Trade	19.5	114.7	118.3	122.4	123.2	114.9	108.4	97.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	97.8	97.8	107.5	115.9	116.6	106.4	99.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.6	86.1	87.6	99.2	105.7	108.0	107.2	98.6
Lumber products	4.5	46.0	50.4	60.0	66.5	62.5	68.5	70.3
Pulp and paper	17.0	85.5	83.9	106.0	113.5	116.1	114.2	104.2
Other manufactures	26.1	101.9	104.4	110.2	115.2	119.8	118.3	106.0
Construction	11.1	100.2	166.1	194.1	135.1	123.9	90.0	49.7
Trade	16.0	113.4	114.8	114.0	114.6	101.5	108.7	103.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	96.6	104.5	117.5	116.0	109.4	105.2	96.0
Hamilton - Manufacturing	75.2	82.4	81.7	95.3	117.5	122.5	101.5	100.0
Textiles	18.9	85.3	84.5	87.6	95.0	97.9	96.1	100.9
Electrical apparatus	10.9	101.7	106.6	112.4	128.8	131.4	104.0	102.3
Iron and steel	22.0	62.3	62.9	89.3	133.3	142.3	106.4	102.8
Other manufactures	23.4	101.2	96.1	103.5	110.2	112.6	97.7	96.8
Construction	9.1	172.6	164.3	258.5	214.6	167.3	68.6	70.7
Trade	7.1	104.7	106.3	113.6	126.6	124.3	116.2	99.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	90.4	90.2	105.6	120.4	123.5	101.7	99.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	80.7	80.6	71.6	93.3	137.2	176.2	102.4	105.8
Iron and steel	59.3	73.4	63.7	88.0	137.8	185.2	96.0	106.2
Other manufactures	21.4	110.8	104.1	114.1	134.6	140.8	129.0	104.7
Construction	1.4	18.3	151.5	74.9	125.9	125.9	96.1	66.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	80.4	81.4	95.5	136.7	168.5	103.4	102.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.8	94.0	92.3	101.2	115.0	120.0	104.8	98.2
Animal products - edible	3.7	107.0	106.9	95.6	110.2	110.2	99.0	94.9
Plant products - edible	4.0	104.0	100.5	103.0	104.7	105.3	102.7	95.4
Printing and publishing	6.4	106.9	105.5	104.8	115.6	117.0	106.3	114.1
Textiles	4.8	102.1	99.3	103.4	105.0	117.6	110.9	106.3
Other manufactures	30.9	88.3	86.9	99.8	122.0	128.3	104.4	90.3
Transportation	9.5	72.7	70.7	84.0	95.9	100.5	101.4	105.1
Construction	3.3	44.9	60.1	61.8	31.0	32.2	42.5	50.2
Trade	29.8	92.3	97.9	104.7	110.2	112.7	111.0	109.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	88.5	89.6	98.0	104.6	107.6	101.9	99.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	36.7	81.4	81.0	95.3	104.7	98.7	98.5	103.8
Lumber products	5.5	39.5	43.9	52.4	83.6	78.1	90.7	100.1
Other manufactures	31.2	99.9	97.2	116.9	115.8	109.9	103.4	106.3
Communications	8.2	101.0	100.6	112.2	127.3	107.9	96.9	98.4
Transportation	19.9	98.5	100.6	107.3	109.1	107.4	102.5	96.2
Construction	7.6	56.2	66.3	137.6	75.7	78.2	74.2	71.3
Services	6.1	90.8	89.6	100.1	109.9	110.2	107.0	101.9
Trade	21.2	107.9	111.8	115.6	120.0	122.7	108.3	104.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	87.8	90.1	108.2	108.3	104.5	99.0	99.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1932

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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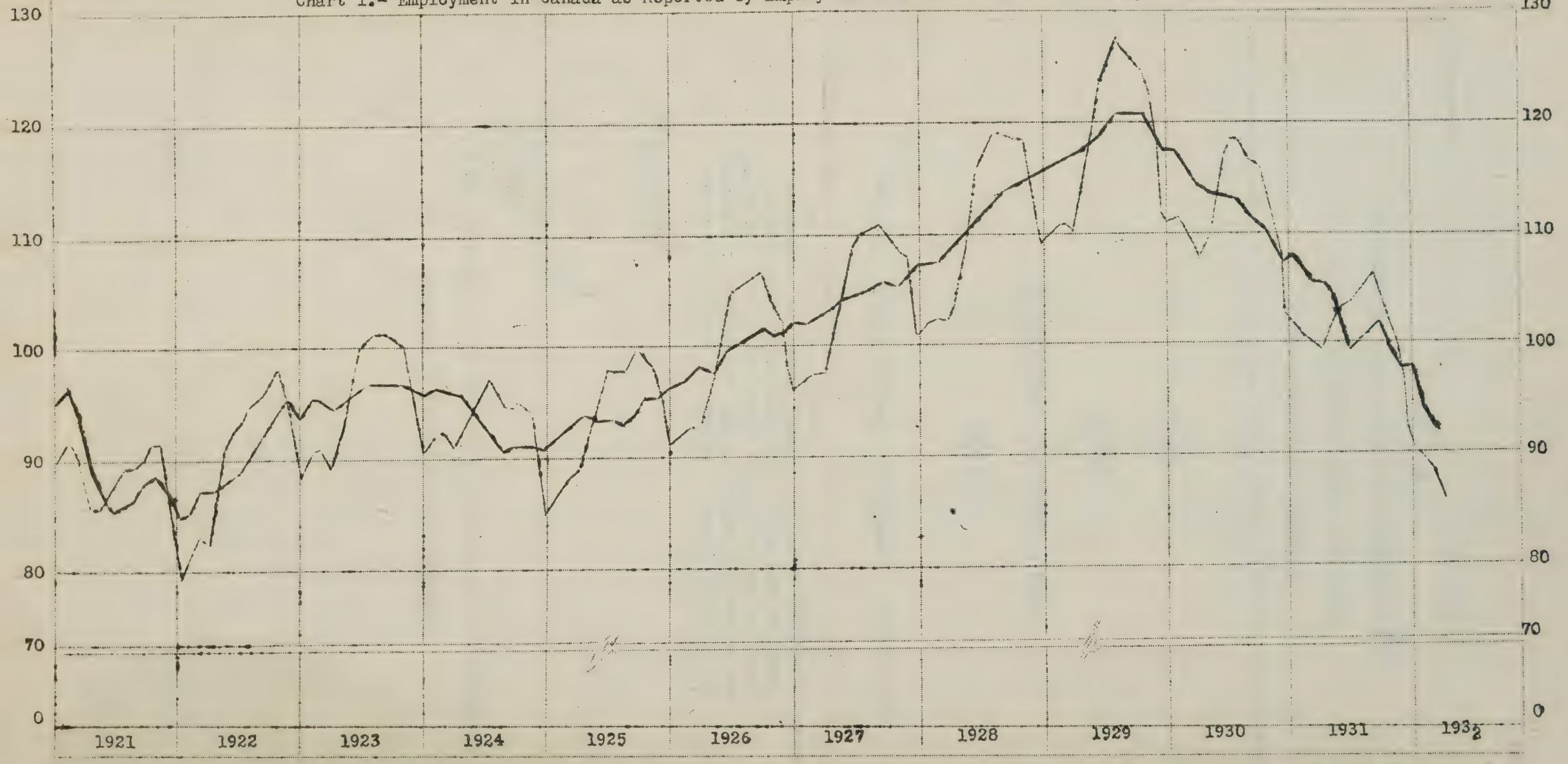
Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1932

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1932.



The light curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The heavy curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued April 25, 1932.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,855 firms, employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal falling-off; this exceeded the decline recorded on Apr.1, 1931, but was smaller than that indicated in the early spring of 1930. The payrolls of the firms co-operating on the date under review aggregated 800,924 persons, compared with 810,885 in the preceding month. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 87.5, as compared with 88.7 on Mar. 1, 1932, while on Apr.1 in the eleven preceding years it was as follows: 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 97.4; 1926, 92.5; 1925, 88.3; 1924, 90.4; 1923, 88.7; 1922, 81.8 and 1921, 85.1.

There was an increase on Apr.1 in manufacturing, especially of pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel products; local transportation and trade (both retail and wholesale) also showed improvement. On the other hand, logging camps reported large seasonal reductions, and construction and communications were slacker.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

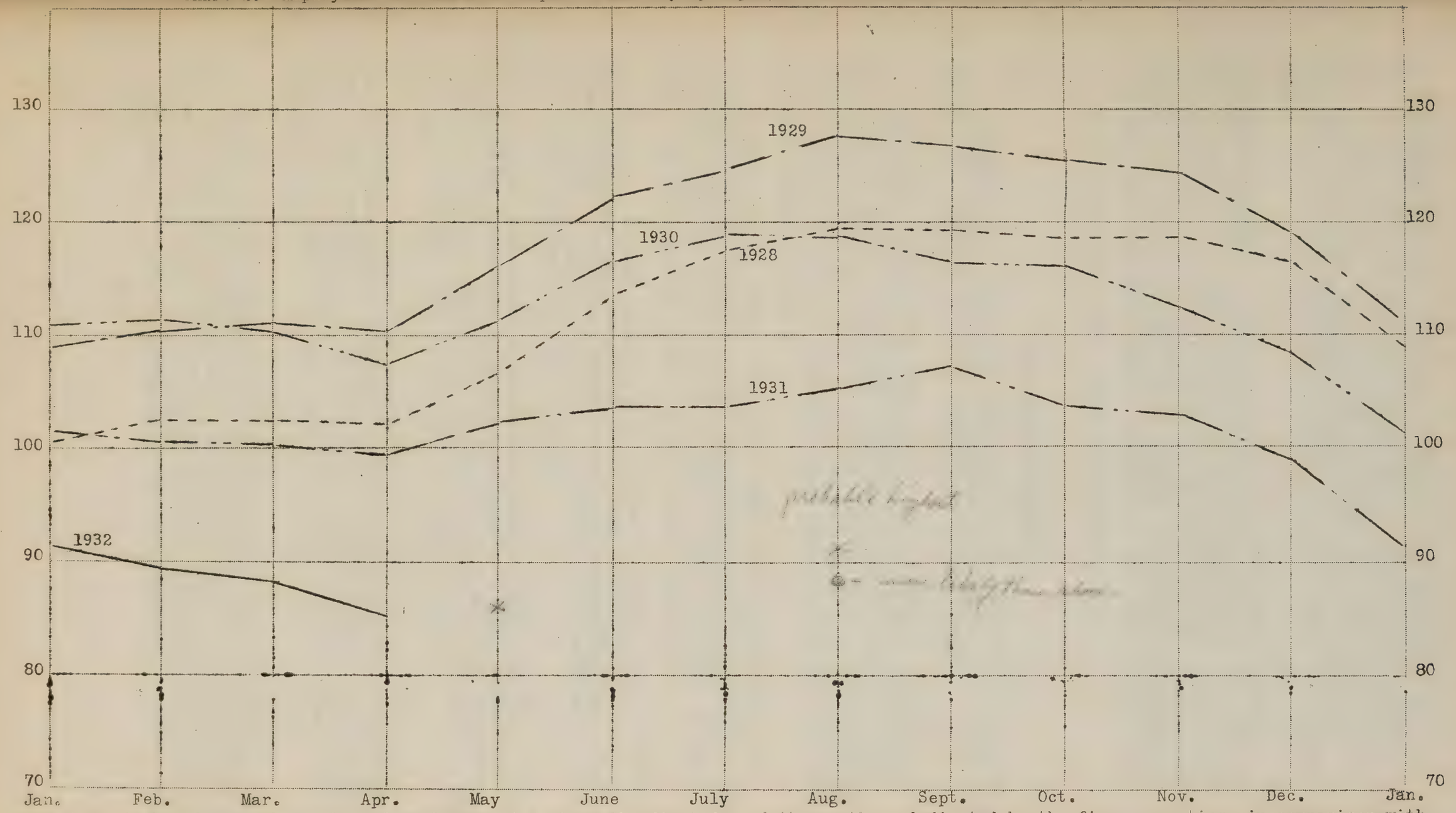
All provinces except British Columbia registered reduced employment, the losses in Quebec involving the greatest number of workers.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a further decrease in the Maritime Provinces on Apr. 1, when the 567 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls by 3,137 persons to 60,891. Construction released employees; logging showed important seasonal losses, and activity also declined in communications and transportation. On the other hand, manufacturing, coal mining and trade showed improvement. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of April in 1931, when the reduction had involved fewer workers.

Quebec.- Mining, transportation, highway construction and trade afforded more employment in Quebec, while logging reported large seasonal contractions; manufacturing was also slacker, and there were important losses in building construction. Within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper, textile and electric current factories recorded increased employment, but metal, rubber, vegetable food, fur and some other plants showed curtailment. Statements were received from 1,869 firms, with 223,808 employees, as against 232,672 on Mar. 1. The index was lower than on the same date of last year, the curtailment then indicated having been on a smaller scale.

Ontario.- The trend of employment was downward in Ontario, where 3,501 employers released 2,282 workers from their staffs, bringing them to 340,280 on Apr. 1. An increase had been registered by the firms making returns for the same date in 1931, and employment then was at a higher level than at the beginning of April of this year. Important seasonal losses were indicated in logging on the date under review, and highway and railway construction also showed curtailment, while manufactures (notably of iron and steel products), transportation and trade recorded increased employment.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1932.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Prairie Provinces.- Further seasonal losses were noted in the Prairie Provinces; these involved more workers than those reported on Apr. 1, 1931, when the index was higher than on the date under review. Most of the decline at the beginning of April in the present year took place in construction, but coal mining, retail trade, logging and manufacturing also showed curtailment. The working forces of the 1,145 co-operating employers aggregated 105,261 persons, compared with 107,829 on Mar. 1.

British Columbia.- Continued advances were indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 773 firms with 65,684 employees, or 1,890 more than in the preceding month. Curtailment had been noted on Apr. 1 of a year ago, when employment was, however, in greater volume. There were gains on the date under review in manufacturing, especially of lumber products, and in logging and highway and railway construction, while shipping, building construction and trade released help.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in Montreal, Ottawa and Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities; losses were noted in Hamilton and Winnipeg, while Quebec City, Toronto and Vancouver reported practically no general change.

Montreal.- Expansion was shown in Montreal, according to 1,063 firms who reported the addition of 2,174 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 134,224 on Apr.1. Activity was less than on the same date last year, although the gains then indicated were on a smaller scale. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker than on Mar. 1, iron and steel showing the greatest loss in this comparison. On the other hand, transportation and construction reported heightened activity.

Quebec.- Manufacturing registered a small gain in Quebec City, but transportation was slacker, so that there was practically no change in the general situation. Statements were received from 141 employers with 12,356 workers, almost the same number as in March. Losses were noted on Apr.1, 1931, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

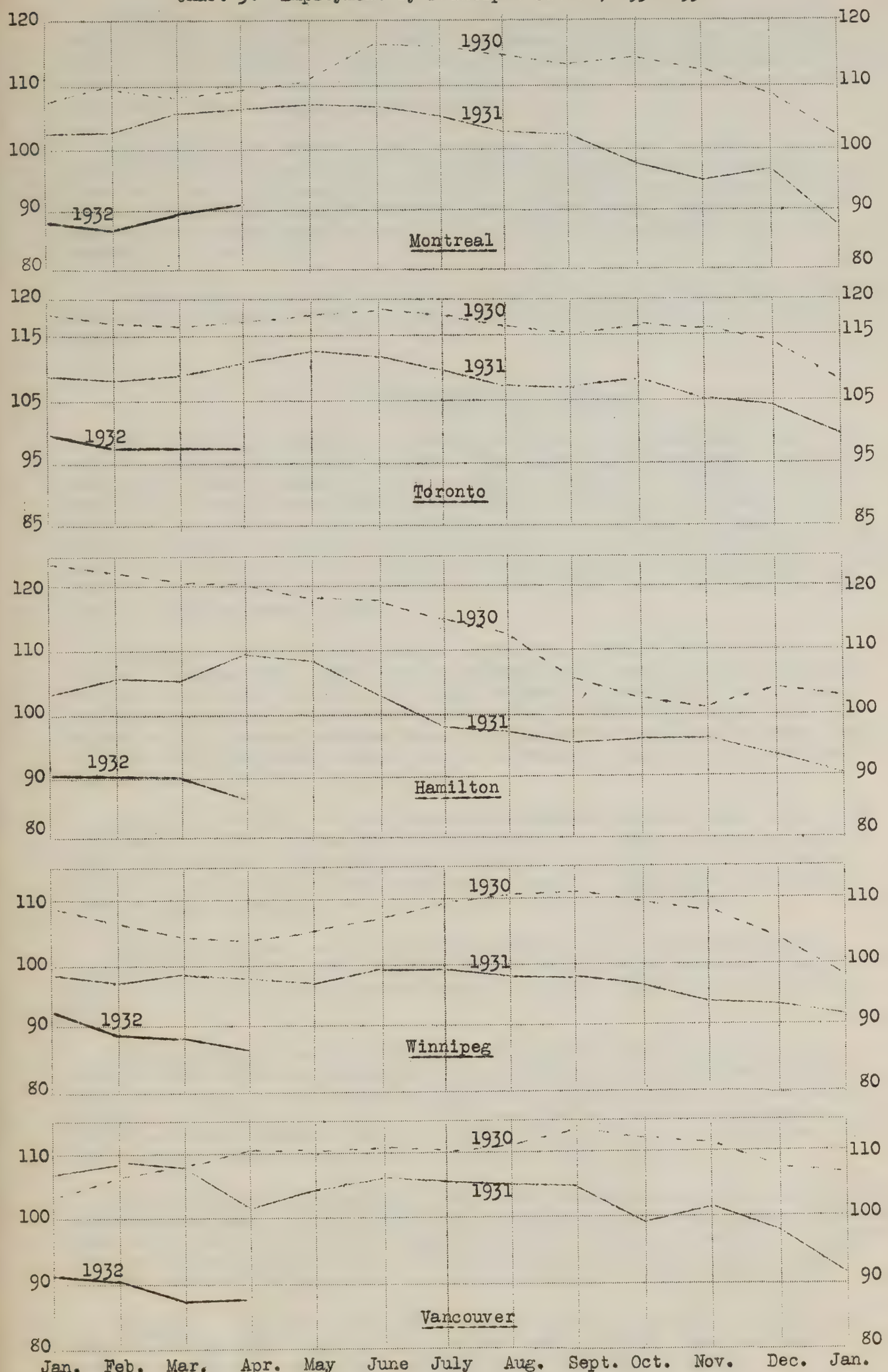
Toronto.- Toronto employers also reported no general change, improvement in manufacturing, transportation and trade being offset by losses in construction. The working forces of the 1,166 co-operating firms totalled 115,851 persons. Employment was not so active as on the same date of last year, when large gains had been indicated.

Ottawa.- There was an increase in activity in Ottawa, chiefly in construction and manufacturing; an aggregate payroll of 12,957 workers was reported by the 159 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 12,276 in their last report. The index was lower than in the spring of 1931, although the advance then recorded was on a smaller scale.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing (especially of electrical apparatus and iron and steel products) and construction afforded less employment in Hamilton, while trade was rather more active. Returns were compiled from 235 firms employing 27,662 persons, or 975 fewer than on Mar.1. The level of employment was lower than on the same date of last year, when the movement had been favourable.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- There was a considerable increase in employment in the Border Cities on Apr.1. Data were received from 134 firms employing 11,532 workers, as against 10,284 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported a very large share of the advance, while other industries showed only slight changes. Activity was not so great as in the spring of 1931, although the expansion then indicated was on a rather smaller scale.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1930-1932.



Winnipeg.- Employment decreased in Winnipeg, where 653 persons were released from the payrolls of the 385 employers furnishing statistics, who reported 35,720 workers. Manufacturing was rather quieter, and communications, transportation and trade were also slacker. On Apr. 1, 1931, a loss had also been noted, but the index then was higher.

Vancouver.- No general change occurred in Vancouver, according to 336 firms with 27,408 employees, as compared with 27,392 in the preceding month. There were small increases in lumber mills, construction and transportation, and similar declines in iron and steel plants and trade. Losses had been reported at the beginning of April of last year, but employment was then generally more active.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1930 in several of the leading industrial centres.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further improvement was recorded in manufacturing. The textile, pulp and paper and iron and steel industries showed the greatest gains, but lumber, leather, food and chemical plants also afforded increased employment. On the other hand, curtailment was indicated in tobacco and beverage, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, musical instrument and rubber factories. Statements were received from 4,802 manufacturers, employing 431,707 operatives, as compared with 430,062 in the preceding month. The increase was smaller than that noted on Apr.1, 1931, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

Logging.- Continued and greater losses of a seasonal character were noted in logging camps, 236 of which reduced their payrolls from 16,550 men on Mar. 1, to 8,567 on Apr.1. The most extensive curtailment was in Quebec and Ontario, although the movement was generally downward, except in British Columbia. The seasonal contractions reported at the beginning of Apr.1, 1931, involved the release of a larger number of workers, but the index was then higher than on the date under review.

Mining.- Metallic ore and non-metallic mineral mining (other than coal) registered slightly increased activity, while coal mining was slacker; 226 operators reported 45,543 employees, compared with 45,644 at the beginning of March. Employment in this group was in smaller volume than on the same date of 1931, although greater curtailment had then been shown.

Communications.- According to data received from 75 communication companies and branches, they reduced their staffs by 338 workers to 24,379 on Apr.1. The number employed in this division was less than in the spring of 1931.

Transportation.- Local transportation companies added some workers to their staffs, but steam railway and water transportation afforded slightly less employment, so that there was very little general change in the group as a whole; the working forces of the 358 co-operating employers aggregated 96,524 persons. General advances had been noted on Apr. 1 of last year, when the index was higher than at the beginning of April, 1932.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction showed curtailment, but this involved the release of a smaller number of workers than that recorded on Apr.1 of a year ago. The index then, however, was higher than on the date under review. Statistics were tabulated from 1,010 contractors with 90,730 employees, or 3,689 less than in their last report.

Services.- This group reported a minor decline, according to 296 firms with 21,768 employees. The trend had been very slightly upward at the beginning of April, 1931, when employment was at a higher level.

Trade.- There was an increase in the forces of the 852 wholesale and retail establishments making returns, which employed 81,706 workers on Apr.1, as compared with 81,174 at the beginning of March. An advance had also been indicated on the same date a year ago, when the index of employment was higher than on Apr. 1, 1932.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment during February showed a slight improvement, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,000,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 22.0 on Feb. 22, 1932, as compared with 22.4 on Jan. 25, 1932, and 21.7 on Feb. 23, 1931. Recent press reports state that 2,567,332 persons were out of work on Mar. 21, 1932, a decrease of 113,841 as compared with the month before, and 12,786 less than at the same time last year. The improvement was noticeable in nearly all industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

Employment in the United States showed a decrease of 1.5 p.c. in March as compared with February, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 60,896 establishments with 4,564,141 employees. Increased activity was reported in anthracite mining, retail trade and dyeing and cleaning establishments, but manufacturing, bituminous coal, metalliferous and non-metallic mining and quarrying, crude petroleum producing, telephone and telegraph, power and light, electric railroad operation, wholesale trade, hotels, canning and preserving, laundries and building construction recorded declines. The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 64.5, compared with 65.6 in February, 1932, and 75.9 in March, 1931. The food, iron and steel, textile, lumber, paper and printing, non-ferrous metal, tobacco, transportation equipment, rubber and machinery industries showed curtailment, while there were gains in leather, stone, clay and glass and some other factories.

New York.- There was a decrease of about one p.c. in factory employment in New York State during March, according to the Division of Statistics and Information of the State Department of Labor. The metal and machinery, wood, pulp and paper and textile divisions showed losses, but employment advanced in the clothing and millinery and stone, clay and glass groups. The index, based on the average for 1925-26-27 as 100, stood at 64.4 in March, 1932, while that for the same month in 1931 was 77.8.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,055 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 158,167 persons in March, as compared with 161,203 in February; this was a decrease of 1.9 p.c. Large gains were reported in boot and shoe and bread and other bakery products, while there were declines in cotton, woollen, leather, paper and wood pulp factories, and in the foundry, machine-shop, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply and some other divisions.

Illinois.- Between February 15 and March 15 there was a decrease of 1.6 p.c. in the employment reported to the State Department of Labor by 1,356 establishments. The manufacturing industries recorded a decline of 1.1 p.c., while the non-manufacturing industries showed a loss of 2.5 p.c. The general index stood at 65.8, compared with 79.4 in March, 1931, the base being the 1925-27 average. The textile, stone, clay and glass, wood and fur and leather groups reported improvement, but losses were indicated in the metal, clothing and millinery, food, printing and paper, trade, service, public utility and building industries.

Wisconsin.- Employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin was 5.0 p.c. higher in February than in January, 1932. The index in the manufacturing industries, based on the average for the years 1925-26-27 as 100, stood at 67.6 in February, compared with 65.1 in the preceding month, and 77.6 in February of last year. The metal, textile, wood, rubber, leather, paper and food industries showed improvement over January, while printing and publishing and chemical factories reported reduced activity. In the non-manufacturing groups, logging, communications, light and power and construction showed curtailment.

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	98.0	76.5	88.9	88.1	78.2
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	90.5	73.9	86.4	81.5	76.2
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.3
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	94.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Apr. 1, 1932.						
	100.0	7.6	28.6	42.5	13.1	8.2

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1922	77.0	-	91.4	-	-	-	85.6	80.6
Apr. 1, 1923	84.4	-	95.8	96.5	93.0	-	87.7	75.2
Apr. 1, 1924	91.3	-	93.7	96.8	89.7	-	84.2	86.4
Apr. 1, 1925	89.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5	-	85.7	88.7
Apr. 1, 1926	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
Apr. 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	115.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Apr. 1, 1932.	16.8	1.5	14.5	1.6	3.5	1.4	4.5	3.4

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES; (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	87.3	80.3	92.1	87.5	88.2	53.2	81.7	91.8
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	84.4	49.1	93.0	84.4	89.4	49.9	79.1	87.9
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	92.6	104.3	101.5	84.2	92.5	52.3	79.3	89.5
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	93.6	97.8	104.1	91.0	95.7	56.1	90.2	90.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	91.2	85.7	98.5	92.4	91.0	59.4	90.0	92.9
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Apr. 1, 1932.									
	100.0	53.9	1.1	5.7	3.1	12.0	11.3	2.7	10.2

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE=1926 100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1932	Mar.1 1932	Apr.1 1931	Apr.1 1930	Apr.1 1929	Apr.1 1928	Apr.1 1927
MANUFACTURING	53.9	87.3	87.0	99.7	111.3	116.5	106.6	101.5
Animal products - edible	2.1	92.7	91.6	95.4	100.1	106.7	97.5	94.5
Fur and products	.2	76.9	79.8	90.9	85.4	94.8	92.0	95.9
Leather and products	2.3	90.6	89.5	91.7	91.5	91.9	108.6	103.2
Boots and shoes	1.6	97.9	97.2	98.4	94.0	95.3	-	-
Lumber and products	3.8	58.8	58.2	73.6	91.1	95.3	91.7	88.3
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	43.0	42.2	54.8	76.7	81.9	81.0	76.7
Furniture	.8	81.2	84.9	105.5	114.7	120.2	116.1	108.5
Other lumber products	1.2	89.7	86.1	105.3	115.9	117.3	106.8	110.1
Musical instruments	.1	40.1	48.7	46.1	64.2	93.2	90.5	100.6
Plant products - edible	3.3	93.2	93.2	98.6	100.0	101.6	95.0	93.6
Pulp and paper products	6.7	88.6	87.2	96.1	108.3	108.3	106.6	102.9
Pulp and paper	2.8	74.4	71.4	83.5	102.8	104.4	107.0	102.8
Paper products	.9	94.7	95.6	100.3	106.4	110.3	107.6	105.3
Printing and publishing	3.0	105.6	105.2	111.4	116.3	113.3	106.6	102.5
Rubber products	1.4	89.7	91.1	102.1	126.1	133.3	120.3	108.8
Textile products	10.6	101.0	100.2	104.0	107.4	110.5	106.5	104.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	109.2	108.6	103.0	102.8	108.4	107.9	106.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	81.4	82.1	83.0	87.9	100.6	101.0	106.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	115.5	114.9	104.4	95.8	105.6	99.9	105.0
Silk and silk goods	.9	378.1	367.7	265.5	274.8	228.5	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	110.9	109.6	108.6	110.5	112.6	102.9	104.8
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	93.5	92.6	106.8	112.6	111.0	104.9	104.6
Other textile products	1.1	83.2	83.2	92.6	102.4	112.1	113.0	103.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	116.8	120.9	115.6	118.3	121.2	116.3	102.3
Tobacco	1.1	115.2	121.1	106.7	104.1	108.9	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	118.6	120.0	128.7	140.5	140.2	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	93.1	113.5	101.4	170.8	170.2	141.2	111.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	112.7	109.6	119.8	120.7	118.9	111.3	102.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	75.8	76.0	96.9	109.7	114.4	104.0	95.0
Electric current	1.8	115.6	116.0	121.4	125.3	117.0	110.4	99.6
Electrical apparatus	1.7	119.9	123.1	136.3	158.6	134.0	110.1	106.5
Iron and steel products	12.3	75.6	74.9	100.3	119.3	134.2	112.0	104.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.1	71.3	67.0	113.3	127.0	139.6	119.2	113.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	82.9	81.8	99.8	128.8	128.0	118.3	112.1
Agricultural implements	.3	29.1	32.4	56.4	85.6	124.0	103.0	114.4
Land vehicles	6.1	81.7	80.7	101.7	118.0	138.7	110.9	100.1
Automobiles and parts	1.5	75.6	74.8	105.9	151.0	209.0	140.2	96.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	67.9	65.8	108.9	133.3	122.2	117.0	109.0
Heating appliances	.4	76.4	73.2	102.7	109.6	132.1	106.3	98.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	77.2	83.2	138.3	172.7	169.7	133.3	108.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	73.6	74.2	99.1	115.6	137.0	105.3	111.7
Other iron and steel products	1.8	77.6	76.8	93.3	111.9	114.1	106.5	104.8
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	92.8	95.9	119.7	128.8	131.7	117.9	111.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	116.3	116.2	120.9	139.3	128.0	110.0	100.2
Miscellaneous	.5	102.3	100.4	105.4	111.9	112.0	97.8	105.0
LOGGING	1.1	31.1	60.6	42.9	87.6	83.1	88.3	85.7
MINING	5.7	101.0	101.1	108.1	114.5	112.9	109.0	103.0
Coal	3.1	93.8	94.4	96.0	98.9	103.3	104.9	104.7
Metallic ores	2.0	135.1	134.0	138.8	145.6	129.3	123.8	103.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	70.3	69.7	102.0	122.7	121.9	101.1	95.0
COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	93.9	95.2	103.3	117.1	113.5	102.3	101.9
Telegraphs	.6	94.4	95.8	100.3	109.1	114.2	100.9	102.4
Telephones	2.5	93.8	95.1	104.0	119.2	113.3	102.8	101.9
TRANSPORTATION	12.0	81.9	81.9	94.3	99.5	101.8	98.2	96.2
Street railways and cartage	2.8	110.9	110.0	118.4	118.8	113.3	103.3	98.4
Steam railways	7.7	77.6	77.8	91.2	96.8	102.7	99.4	98.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	67.5	68.0	79.8	88.3	81.0	84.7	80.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.3	79.9	83.3	96.8	86.4	85.4	78.6	72.5
Building	2.5	51.7	55.0	94.1	110.5	102.5	87.1	88.7
Highway	5.9	134.9	138.6	123.9	57.8	38.2	43.2	35.7
Railway	2.9	59.4	62.5	76.3	75.1	87.3	82.9	73.0
SERVICES	2.7	113.9	114.7	122.0	126.1	121.1	108.4	99.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	107.7	110.2	118.2	124.3	115.6	100.3	92.7
Professional	.3	127.9	130.2	125.2	127.0	124.5	119.2	103.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	119.4	117.4	127.4	128.9	128.9	117.2	106.5
TRADE	10.2	114.3	113.6	123.1	123.1	122.5	111.1	102.3
Retail	7.4	120.2	119.6	129.9	127.4	127.9	113.6	103.7
Wholesale	2.8	100.8	100.0	108.0	113.3	110.8	105.9	99.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	87.5	88.7	99.7	107.8	110.4	102.3	97.4

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1932	Mar.1 1932	Apr.1 1931	Apr.1 1930	Apr.1 1929	Apr.1 1928	Apr.1 1927
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	32.1	76.9	76.0	91.5	100.0	105.3	94.9	92.8
Lumber products	3.1	46.9	53.3	57.3	58.9	65.8	69.8	59.1
Pulp and paper	5.3	124.5	117.6	130.6	145.4	111.0	98.5	93.3
Textile products	4.9	82.8	79.6	75.8	87.9	96.5	96.0	104.0
Iron and steel	9.2	70.5	70.8	108.6	116.7	133.8	109.3	108.5
Other manufactures	9.6	80.4	77.3	85.2	92.4	96.6	91.0	89.0
Logging	.8	24.1	84.5	31.4	34.7	78.0	135.7	101.0
Mining	24.8	101.8	101.3	105.3	109.4	106.6	106.6	108.4
Communications	3.2	92.7	99.2	113.8	112.3	109.8	99.9	96.7
Transportation	19.4	103.4	106.0	119.7	141.6	128.9	119.2	124.6
Construction	11.2	79.9	102.4	107.9	93.0	85.0	52.9	50.9
Services	1.6	146.0	154.1	170.1	133.4	143.2	94.4	87.9
Trade	6.9	107.8	105.8	119.1	114.9	113.7	105.0	98.5
Maritime Provinces -All Industries	100.0	88.3	93.1	102.3	107.8	107.5	98.5	97.8
Quebec Manufacturing	63.1	90.3	90.7	102.8	111.7	111.3	107.1	101.0
Lumber products	3.0	64.7	65.7	81.3	83.7	86.9	89.6	83.4
Pulp and paper	8.0	80.9	78.9	86.8	103.1	105.7	104.3	96.8
Textile products	17.3	102.7	102.1	106.3	108.6	111.8	110.4	105.4
Iron and steel	10.8	75.7	77.5	104.4	117.8	123.4	110.3	103.0
Other manufactures	24.0	99.1	100.3	110.4	119.2	110.4	107.5	102.1
Logging	1.2	33.5	87.9	42.8	103.5	57.1	81.7	62.3
Mining	1.7	93.1	87.0	109.2	149.8	132.2	108.9	99.0
Communications	2.7	92.9	92.9	101.6	110.3	118.4	106.6	105.5
Transportation	10.9	74.4	73.3	85.7	83.1	85.0	89.5	84.3
Construction	10.4	63.5	62.4	86.2	68.6	57.2	64.9	75.4
Services	2.3	97.9	98.8	107.3	105.4	106.4	97.6	95.1
Trade	7.7	126.0	125.7	135.4	125.1	127.5	111.6	101.9
Quebec All Industries	100.0	85.0	86.5	98.5	103.7	101.1	99.2	94.6
Ontario Manufacturing	61.6	87.6	86.8	99.7	112.6	121.7	108.2	103.1
Lumber products	4.1	63.7	63.3	79.3	93.8	97.6	92.8	89.8
Pulp and paper	7.1	90.4	89.3	98.8	108.7	111.4	109.3	106.6
Textile products	11.5	100.7	100.2	104.6	108.1	109.8	103.2	103.8
Iron and steel	15.2	74.1	71.2	97.5	122.0	143.7	115.9	106.9
Other manufactures	23.7	98.5	99.2	105.1	113.0	117.6	107.5	101.9
Logging	.5	18.2	49.8	33.3	75.1	73.2	78.3	97.3
Mining	3.5	122.8	122.5	136.1	142.4	126.3	122.5	106.2
Communications	3.0	92.3	93.6	100.6	123.6	115.2	102.7	104.3
Transportation	8.1	77.4	77.2	91.0	98.4	102.3	96.2	96.1
Construction	10.6	106.3	112.5	114.7	108.2	103.9	94.5	80.9
Services	2.8	138.5	139.0	146.7	152.2	133.5	118.3	103.6
Trade	9.9	120.2	118.0	127.2	126.2	122.1	112.3	99.7
Ontario All Industries	100.0	91.1	91.8	102.4	112.7	117.4	106.0	100.4
Prairie Provinces- Manufacturing	32.7	92.8	93.3	102.8	113.1	121.5	108.5	100.6
Lumber products	1.9	71.2	71.1	82.0	112.0	148.2	112.3	93.2
Pulp and paper	3.2	91.4	94.7	102.5	110.2	110.9	123.8	120.7
Textile products	2.1	104.5	100.3	100.5	107.9	121.4	122.1	110.4
Iron and steel	13.1	86.1	87.4	100.5	110.9	120.8	102.1	98.7
Other manufactures	12.4	104.5	103.9	110.8	117.9	120.2	109.9	97.7
Logging	.7	47.9	65.7	80.3	114.8	170.5	111.5	139.2
Mining	8.1	102.2	107.0	103.2	95.9	107.9	106.6	100.1
Communications	3.4	94.7	97.1	102.9	109.2	105.7	97.5	96.0
Transportation	20.7	84.0	84.2	97.3	100.8	106.2	100.0	97.3
Construction	12.7	58.5	64.5	75.0	71.8	101.1	81.6	60.8
Services	3.2	97.5	97.6	105.7	118.3	124.6	110.3	95.9
Trade	18.5	101.1	102.1	111.7	120.7	122.1	111.1	106.7
Prairie Provinces -All Industries	100.0	86.1	88.2	97.7	103.2	113.9	101.9	94.1
British Columbia - Manufacturing	36.4	72.6	72.0	87.0	107.1	105.9	99.5	100.0
Lumber products	9.3	47.0	42.5	61.2	97.5	97.0	95.1	97.8
Pulp and paper	6.2	94.3	92.5	102.3	109.1	98.8	96.6	104.0
Textile products	1.2	103.0	104.6	105.8	110.3	122.4	97.7	114.7
Iron and steel	3.8	68.7	76.0	99.9	124.1	109.9	99.7	102.2
Other manufactures	15.9	92.9	94.5	105.5	111.8	117.9	103.8	98.8
Logging	4.6	43.2	34.1	50.9	93.6	108.4	100.3	89.2
Mining	9.1	75.8	76.1	84.2	92.1	103.9	99.6	94.0
Communications	4.1	103.5	102.4	111.3	127.6	110.2	97.8	98.3
Transportation	15.6	92.9	93.2	97.8	106.5	109.5	102.9	97.8
Construction	16.1	99.1	88.4	115.7	107.7	89.1	90.1	79.5
Services	4.0	95.5	96.0	103.8	113.6	112.1	104.3	99.4
Trade	10.1	106.6	106.9	115.6	117.1	119.6	111.0	105.1
British Columbia - All Industries	100.0	80.9	78.7	92.4	106.0	106.0	100.0	96.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1932	Mar.1 1932	Apr.1 1931	Apr.1 1930	Apr.1 1929	Apr.1 1928	Apr.1 1927
Montreal - Manufacturing	62.4	89.5	90.2	105.3	114.6	111.3	105.2	102.0
Plant Products - edible	3.9	93.9	96.8	104.0	105.5	99.1	89.9	93.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	101.9	99.6	108.7	113.5	107.7	102.4	101.2
Textiles	13.4	91.6	91.2	99.9	100.3	103.8	101.7	103.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.1	120.0	120.8	107.9	115.2	110.9	107.1	100.3
Iron and steel	13.6	72.9	74.4	104.6	122.8	129.4	112.9	106.6
Other manufactures	20.8	91.8	92.6	108.0	119.4	105.9	105.6	101.1
Communications	3.6	85.2	83.0	92.0	109.1	118.4	112.1	106.4
Transportation	9.1	78.8	73.9	77.6	72.5	70.1	69.2	65.2
Construction	10.6	89.7	79.4	112.2	80.4	87.6	90.6	86.6
Trade	11.0	121.1	121.1	135.8	124.9	124.6	111.3	102.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	91.2	89.8	106.2	109.2	108.2	101.8	98.0
Quebec - Manufacturing	67.6	107.1	106.0	119.0	114.5	121.1	120.6	104.9
Leather products	23.9	118.5	119.6	120.8	101.0	104.4	127.6	111.9
Other manufactures	43.7	101.7	99.5	118.1	121.0	129.8	117.2	101.6
Transportation	10.5	95.7	99.9	109.7	109.5	95.6	80.1	79.0
Construction	6.1	70.0	68.2	174.3	112.2	124.4	70.9	103.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	102.0	101.9	122.2	111.7	116.2	107.9	102.6
Toronto - Manufacturing	60.8	92.5	92.4	103.1	112.3	117.4	106.5	103.8
Plant products - edible	5.7	105.1	104.5	117.8	119.2	118.5	108.7	102.6
Printing and publishing	8.9	108.5	107.3	113.1	119.1	118.1	106.6	103.2
Textiles	12.1	91.7	91.8	104.5	113.1	107.7	99.5	102.9
Iron and steel	9.1	71.7	72.4	91.7	115.1	144.8	115.5	109.4
Other manufactures	25.0	95.1	95.0	100.7	107.1	110.2	105.4	102.5
Communications	4.0	85.1	86.0	92.8	105.0	110.0	99.8	105.1
Transportation	6.7	98.9	97.5	121.0	125.4	121.0	103.4	95.7
Construction	4.4	89.0	99.4	123.8	129.7	137.9	125.3	99.3
Trade	19.9	117.4	114.7	124.7	122.3	116.7	108.9	98.6
Toronto- All Industries	100.0	97.8	97.8	109.5	116.5	118.6	107.7	102.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.0	87.4	86.1	101.8	106.6	110.3	106.4	99.8
Lumber products	4.3	47.5	46.0	59.8	67.3	70.1	70.4	66.4
Pulp and paper	16.3	86.8	85.5	105.5	108.7	117.5	107.6	103.8
Other manufactures	25.4	102.5	101.9	116.7	121.0	120.7	121.7	111.5
Construction	14.9	142.8	100.2	214.4	128.4	120.6	94.6	55.5
Trade	14.7	112.1	113.4	117.3	115.3	105.0	107.4	103.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	101.7	96.6	121.8	116.2	111.2	105.6	98.1
Hamilton - Manufacturing	75.7	80.5	82.4	101.8	118.4	122.8	98.5	102.2
Textiles	19.2	84.0	85.3	88.7	92.8	96.2	94.6	99.7
Electrical apparatus	10.9	98.4	101.7	111.3	128.3	131.5	106.9	101.8
Iron and steel	21.9	60.1	62.3	104.5	136.5	141.3	107.2	106.7
Other manufactures	23.7	100.1	101.2	105.7	111.3	116.8	101.6	98.0
Construction	7.4	136.7	172.6	228.4	179.6	233.3	76.7	65.8
Trade	7.6	106.8	104.7	113.2	129.1	131.4	117.4	98.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	87.4	90.4	109.8	120.4	126.1	103.0	101.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	83.2	92.3	80.6	104.7	141.3	187.4	128.3	73.3
Iron and steel	64.3	88.8	73.4	102.3	143.9	198.4	128.4	64.9
Other manufactures	18.9	107.7	110.8	114.3	131.0	143.8	128.9	108.1
Construction	1.1	16.1	18.3	56.9	125.3	133.9	102.6	85.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	89.8	80.4	104.2	140.9	177.3	124.9	77.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.7	92.3	94.0	103.1	115.7	119.7	108.2	99.3
Animal products - edible	3.8	106.1	107.0	96.1	106.9	106.7	99.7	95.2
Plant products - edible	4.0	106.5	104.0	105.7	104.2	102.7	105.3	100.4
Printing and publishing	6.0	100.8	106.9	107.7	116.5	118.4	108.5	104.8
Textiles	5.0	105.6	102.1	105.5	109.1	118.1	115.2	105.9
Other manufactures	30.9	86.3	88.3	101.4	122.8	128.4	109.3	95.5
Transportation	9.5	71.5	72.7	84.2	97.0	102.2	101.8	102.1
Construction	3.4	45.8	44.9	59.6	21.4	37.5	47.2	32.0
Trade	29.4	90.7	92.3	101.0	108.2	112.1	111.2	109.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	86.8	88.5	97.3	103.4	108.0	103.9	98.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	36.4	81.4	81.4	94.4	105.5	101.7	97.5	101.6
Lumber products	6.0	44.0	39.5	54.6	77.7	82.0	89.5	99.1
Other manufactures	30.4	98.0	99.9	114.5	119.6	112.5	102.4	102.5
Communications	8.8	101.8	101.0	110.2	128.4	109.4	97.5	99.0
Transportation	20.0	97.4	98.5	104.1	111.6	111.2	101.9	96.2
Construction	7.6	56.3	56.2	93.2	92.2	92.6	86.6	85.3
Services	6.4	90.5	90.8	99.1	110.9	112.2	110.3	101.9
Trade	20.6	106.6	107.9	118.8	119.9	121.3	111.9	105.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	87.8	87.8	101.9	110.4	107.7	100.5	99.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1932

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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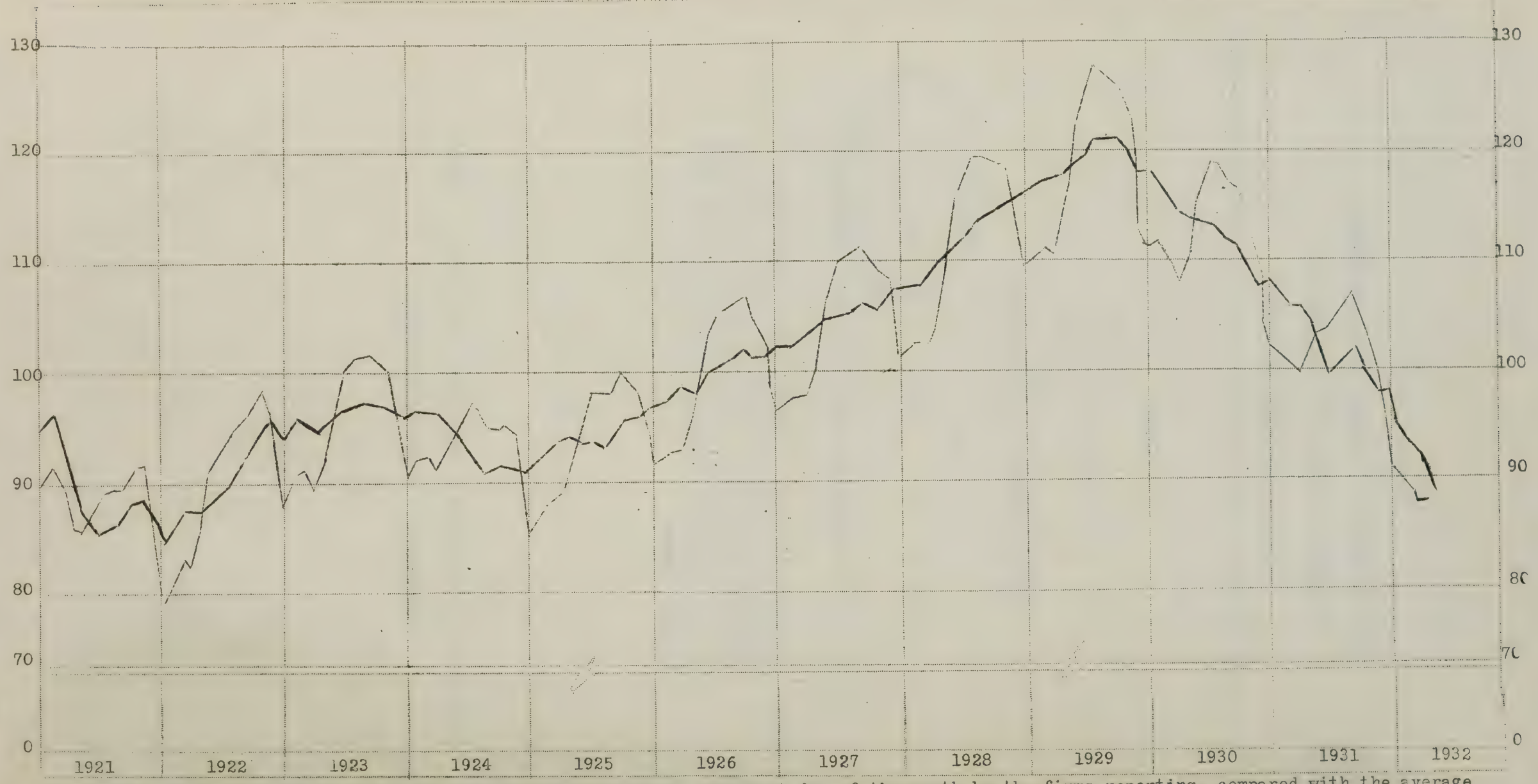
OTTAWA

1932

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1932.



The light curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The heavy curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued May 25, 1932.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 7,882 firms who reported practically no general change in employment on May 1; the payrolls of these employers aggregated 799,944 persons, as compared with 799,544 in the preceding month. This increase was not sufficiently large to alter the index number for the preceding month, which on May 1, as on Apr. 1, stood at 87.5, as compared with 102.2 at the beginning of May of last year. On May 1 in the ten preceding years, the index was as follows, 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8; 1927, 101.8; 1926, 95.4; 1925, 91.9; 1924, 92.9; 1923, 92.5; 1922, 84.3 and 1921, 85.1. The base used in calculating these index numbers is the average for the calendar year 1926.

Construction, transportation and trade recorded the greatest improvement, while there were also gains in logging and services. On the other hand, there was seasonal curtailment in coal mining; manufacturing was quieter, and highway construction showed reductions as a result of the cessation of unemployment relief works in some districts.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

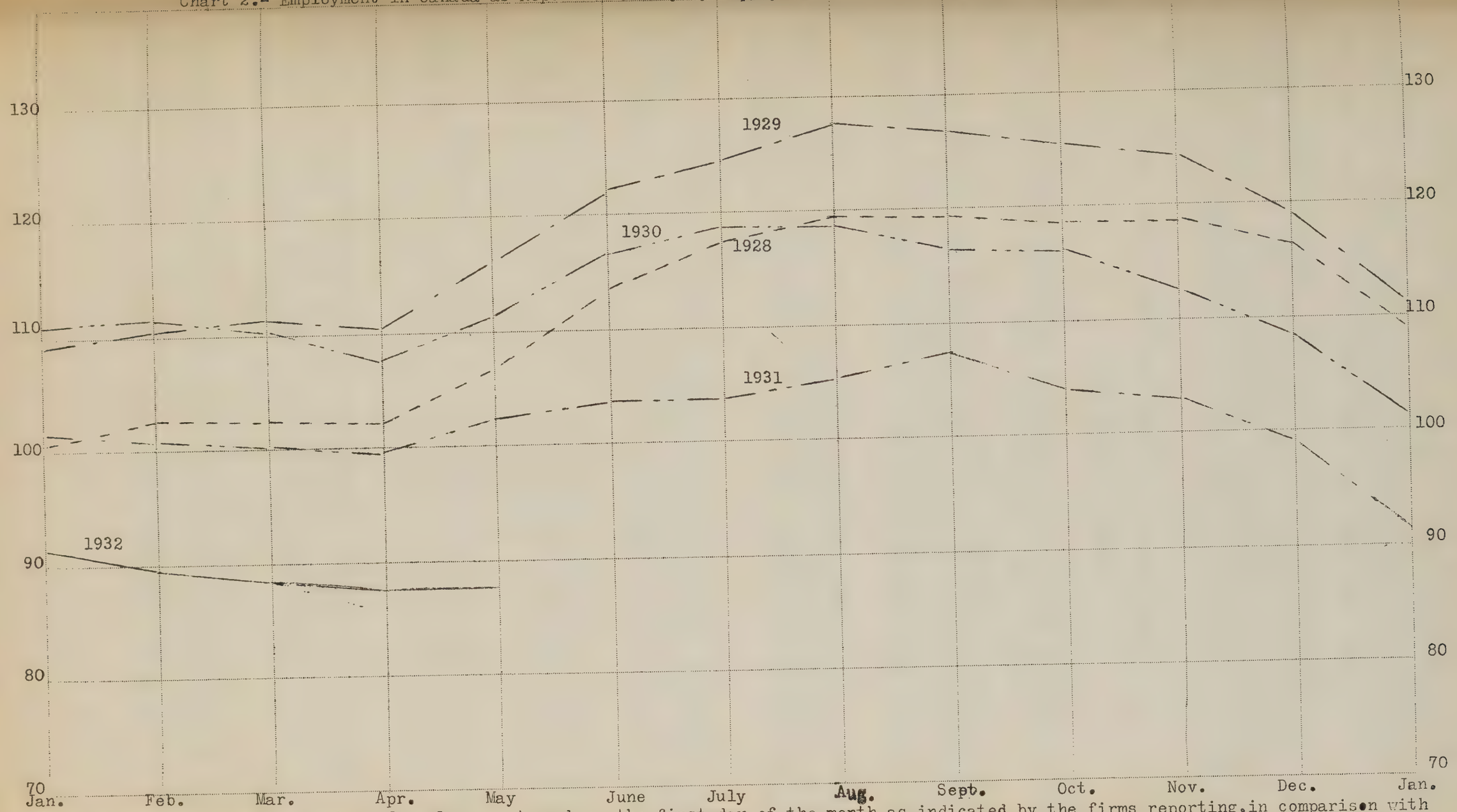
Heightened activity was reported in Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, while the level of employment in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario was lower than on Apr. 1.

Maritime Provinces.- Further but smaller reductions in staffs were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where 599 firms reported 60,419 employees, or 300 fewer than in their last return. This loss compared unfavourably with the gain noted on May 1 of last year, when the index was some 16 points higher. Manufacturing, coal mining, transportation and railway construction showed curtailment on the date under review; the decrease in the first named took place mainly in pulp and paper and iron and steel plants, while fish-preserving factories were seasonally active. Logging, building and highway construction and hotels and restaurants recorded important gains.

Quebec.- Conditions improved in Quebec, according to 1,868 employers with 231,109 workers, as against 228,219 in the preceding month. Large increases were reported in transportation and building construction, while trade and logging were also busier, the latter on account of river drives. On the other hand, manufacturing, notably of metal products, recorded reduced employment, and highway and railway construction also showed declines. Employment was in less volume than on the corresponding date of a year ago, when the advance indicated was on a much greater scale.

Ontario.- Largely owing to curtailment in iron and steel plants and construction, (the latter as a result of the cessation of unemployment relief work on the highways), there was, on the whole, a falling-off in employment in Ontario; transportation, trade and building construction, however, reported improvement. A general advance had been indicated at the beginning of April of last year, when the index was higher. The working forces of the 3,518 firms co-operating on May 1, 1932, aggregated 334,258 employees, compared with 339,867 on Apr. 1.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1932.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Prairie Provinces.- Manufacturing, logging and mining showed lowered activity; in the first named group, a large share of the decline occurred in iron and steel factories. On the other hand, communications, construction (particularly on the railways), and trade recorded improvement. Statements were tabulated from 1,128 employers whose staffs rose from 105,106 persons on Apr. 1, to 107,067 on the date under review. This advance was smaller than that registered at the beginning of May, 1931, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

British Columbia.- The increase in British Columbia was not so extensive as in the spring of last year, when the index was many points higher. An aggregate payroll of 67,091 workers was indicated by the 769 firms furnishing data, who had 65,633 employees in the preceding month. Logging, highway and railway construction were decidedly busier, but manufacturing, (especially of pulp and paper and metal products), and transportation were not so active, while other groups showed little general change.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Quebec City and Ottawa showed improvement, but the tendency was downward in Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while Montreal firms, on the whole, indicated practically no change.

Montreal.- Transportation recorded a considerable seasonal advance in Montreal, and trade and building construction were also busier, but manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, and road construction afforded less employment. The 1,053 co-operating employers, who reported 133,833 persons on their payrolls, showed no general change. The level of employment was lower than on May 1, 1931, when gains had been indicated.

Quebec.- Statements were tabulated from 142 firms with 12,637 employees, as against 12,321 on Apr. 1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping and construction, while other groups showed only slight general changes. The increase involved a rather smaller number of workers than that recorded on May 1, 1931, when the index was higher.

Toronto.- Building construction, trade and transportation reported increases in personnel in Toronto, but manufacturing and highway construction were slacker. According to data furnished by 1,174 employers, their payrolls aggregated 115,695 persons, as compared with 115,941 at the beginning of April. Expansion had been indicated on May 1 of last year, and employment was then in greater volume.

Ottawa.- Construction and transportation registered improvement in Ottawa, but manufacturing was quieter; the general advance in the city involved a smaller number of persons than that noted at the beginning of May, 1931. Statistics were tabulated from 155 firms employing 12,940 persons, compared with 12,822 on Apr. 1. The index was lower than in the spring of last year.

Hamilton.- A combined working forde of 27,438 persons was reported by the 238 co-operating establishments, who had 27,599 employees on Apr. 1. Manufacturing was slacker, while construction and transportation showed increased activity. Employment was at a lower level than in the same month of 1931, although a greater recession had then been indicated.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Moderate curtailment was shown in the Border Cities, chiefly in automobile factories. Returns were tabulated from 136 firms with 11,292 workers, compared with 11,497 in the preceding month. An increase in personnel had been indicated by the concerns reporting on May 1, 1931, and employment was then at a higher level.

Winnipeg.- Retail trade was brisker, and improvement also took place in transportation, but manufacturing, chiefly of iron and steel products, showed an important contraction. The 379 co-operating employers had 35,403 persons on their payrolls, compared with 35,642 on Apr. 1. Employment was in less volume than on the same date of last year, when a slight decline had also been noted.

Vancouver.- Construction showed an increase in Vancouver, but manufacturing was not so active, according to 333 firms who employed an aggregate working force of 27,320 persons, compared with 27,404 on Apr. 1. The index was lower than at the beginning of May of a year ago, additions to staff having then been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures showed a decline at the beginning of May; 4,847 establishments reported 424,030 workers, compared with 430,610 in the preceding month. There were advances in lumber mills, fish-packing and other food, building material, leather, mineral product and tobacco and beverage factories. On the other hand, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, electric current, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel works recorded reductions, those in the last named being most pronounced. Employment was in smaller volume than on May 1, 1931, when improvement had been noted.

Logging.- Largely owing to river-driving operations in Quebec, there was an increase in logging on May 1; the 231 co-operating firms employed 8,934 men or 352 more than on Apr. 1. Greater gains were registered at the beginning of May, 1931, when the index was higher.

Mining.- Returns were received from 228 mine operators with 44,187 persons in their employ, compared with 45,640 in the preceding month. Coal mines were seasonally slacker, and metallic ore mines also showed declines, but quarrying and other non-metallic mineral mines were rather more active. Employment was in smaller volume than on May 1, 1931; the reductions also noted in mining at that time had involved fewer workers.

Communications.- A slight gain was indicated in communications, in which the levels of employment was lower than on the same date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 24,421 persons, or 42 more than at the beginning of April.

Transportation.- Shipping and stevedoring afforded greatly increase employment, while local transportation and steam railway operation were also brisker. The general gains were rather more pronounced than those of May 1, 1931, but the index was then many points higher. A combined working force of 99,313 employees was registered by the 351 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 96,470 in their last report.

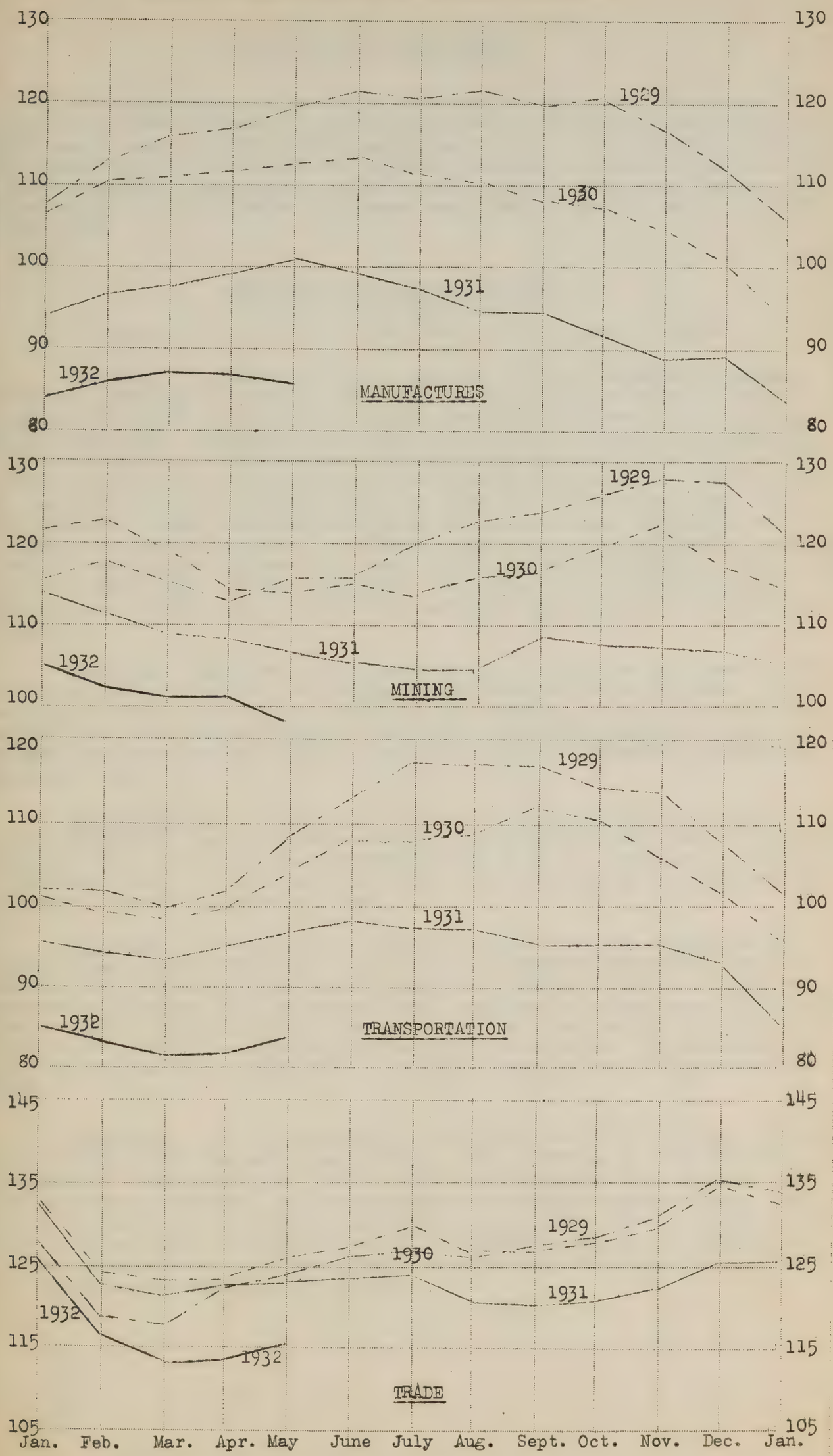
Construction and Maintenance.- Building and railway construction showed considerable improvement, but the conclusion of certain unemployment relief undertakings caused the release of a large number of men from work on the highways. The net increase in employment in the construction group was smaller than that recorded on May 1, 1931, when the index was higher than on the date under review. Data were compiled for May 1, from 1,016 employers, whose staffs aggregated 94,391 persons, or 3,680 more than on Apr. 1, 1932.

Services.- The service group, notably the laundry, cleaning and dyeing division, recorded heightened activity, according to statements from 285 establishments employing 21,569 workers, as against 21,467 in their last report. The situation was not so favourable as at the beginning of May in 1931, when greater gains had been indicated.

Trade.- Further additions to personnel were shown in trade, in which 845 employers enlarged their forces by 1,414 persons to 83,099 on the date under review. The index was lower than at the commencement of May of last year, although the increases then recorded had been on a smaller scale. The improvement on the date under review took place chiefly in retail trade, but wholesale establishments also showed heightened activity.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the average number on their payrolls during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1929-1932.



EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment during March showed a substantial improvement, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,000,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 20.8 on Mark 21, 1932, as compared with 22.0 on Feb. 22, 1932, and 21.5 on Mar. 23, 1931. Recent press reports, however, state that there was an increase of 84,849 in the number of persons unemployed on Apr. 25, as compared with Mar. 21, 1932.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

Employment in the United States decreased 2.7 p.c. in April as compared with March, according to returns tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 63,421 establishments in 16 major industrial groups, having in April 4,513,853 employees. Increased employment was reported in canning and preserving, building, construction, crude petroleum, quarrying and non-metallic mining, dyeing, and cleaning, electric railway operation, retail trade and laundries. On the other hand, decreased activity was indicated in the telephone and telegraph, power and light, wholesale trade, hotel, manufacturing and metalliferous, anthracite and bituminous coal mining divisions. The index of employment in manufactures, based upon the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 62.2, compared with 64.5 in March, 1932, and 75.7 in April, 1931. Within this group, the food, textile, metal, leather, tobacco, paper and printing, transportation equipment and rubber industries showed curtailment.

New York.- There was a decrease of 3.6 p.c. in factory employment in New York State from March to April, according to the State Department of Labor. There were losses in metal and machinery, clothing and millinery, food and tobacco, stone, clay and glass, wood, fur and rubber, textile and some other groups. A survey of conditions in the construction industry was also made; this showed an increase in employment of nine p.c.

Massachusetts.- Returns received from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,065 representative establishments show that they employed 150,107 persons in April, as compared with 164,700 in March, a decrease of 8.9 p.c. Boot and shoe, cotton, woollen and worsted and electrical machinery, apparatus and supply plants showed the greatest losses.

Illinois.- According to the State Department of Labor, employment in Illinois showed a reduction of 6.0 p.c. in April as compared with March, there being losses in both the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing industries. Declines were reported in stone, clay and glass, metal, machinery and conveyance, wood products, leather, textile, clothing and millinery and food factories, and in trade, services and coal mining, while construction was seasonally more active. The situation in mining was affected by the expiration of the wage agreement between operators and miners.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin was 0.8 p.c. higher in March than in February, but was lower than in March, 1931, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". There were gains in the metal, paper, textile, food, chemical and stone and allied industries, but losses in wood and printing and publishing plants. The index in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 68.1 in March, 1932, as compared with 67.6 in February and 78.2 in March, 1931. Among the non-manufacturing groups, highway construction, wholesale trade and some other divisions reported increased activity.

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May 1, 1921	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
May 1, 1922	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0
May 1, 1923	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
May 1, 1924	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
May 1, 1926	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.5	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at May 1, 1932.						
	100.0	7.5	28.9	41.8	13.4	8.4

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1922	83.2	-	93.8	-	-	-	90.7	82.6
May 1, 1923	90.0	-	97.4	101.0	97.5	-	88.3	79.5
May 1, 1924	93.5	-	94.5	104.7	90.9	-	84.9	88.5
May 1, 1925	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7	-	87.4	90.0
May 1, 1926	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	115.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1932.								
	16.7	1.6	14.5	1.6	3.4	1.4	4.4	3.4

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
May 1, 1921	85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5
May 1, 1922	84.3	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4
May 1, 1923	92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
May 1, 1924	92.9	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2
May 1, 1926	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
May 1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1932.	100.0	53.0	1.1	5.5	3.1	12.4	11.8	2.7	10.4

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1932	Apr. 1 1932	May 1 1931	May 1 1930	May 1 1929	May 1 1928	May 1 1927
MANUFACTURING	53.0	85.8	87.3	100.7	112.4	119.8	109.0	103.9
Animal products - edible	2.2	97.1	92.7	103.3	106.7	110.0	108.2	102.2
Fur and products	.2	75.9	76.9	94.5	88.6	100.3	89.5	93.4
Leather and products	2.3	91.4	90.6	93.8	90.4	91.4	102.6	100.2
Boots and shoes	1.7	99.1	97.9	101.1	94.4	93.4	-	-
Lumber and products	3.9	60.1	58.8	79.2	97.6	107.9	98.2	98.2
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	45.5	43.0	63.6	87.7	100.8	89.7	94.0
Furniture	.8	77.1	81.2	103.9	113.0	123.5	117.1	106.9
Other lumber products	1.2	91.6	89.7	108.4	115.0	117.8	111.1	105.1
Musical instruments	.1	33.7	40.1	47.2	63.0	97.8	87.8	96.1
Plant products - edible	3.3	93.4	93.2	101.8	102.9	101.6	94.9	94.4
Pulp and paper products	6.6	87.3	88.6	98.1	110.9	109.8	108.7	103.8
Pulp and paper	2.7	72.4	74.4	87.3	108.1	105.6	109.8	104.4
Paper products	.9	96.2	94.7	100.4	107.8	111.2	109.5	104.9
Printing and publishing	3.0	104.2	105.6	111.6	115.8	115.0	107.7	102.8
Rubber products	1.4	85.9	89.7	97.6	112.8	139.7	123.0	111.3
Textile products	10.6	100.7	101.0	102.4	104.9	110.3	107.0	105.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	108.5	109.2	102.1	100.4	108.7	110.3	109.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	80.6	81.4	84.4	86.9	99.3	103.9	106.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	111.8	115.5	105.5	92.6	106.0	103.9	101.6
Silk and silk goods	.9	381.1	378.1	315.1	271.4	230.8	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	111.2	110.9	108.1	108.2	115.6	104.2	102.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	93.0	93.5	103.8	109.1	108.4	104.1	102.3
Other textile products	1.1	83.9	83.2	90.8	101.9	111.0	109.7	114.3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	120.6	116.8	117.3	120.9	124.0	121.6	105.5
Tobacco	1.2	120.3	115.2	109.4	107.2	113.2	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	120.3	118.6	128.5	142.3	141.6	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	91.5	93.1	113.3	130.0	176.3	130.0	107.6
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	113.6	112.7	121.0	121.9	118.9	113.0	104.4
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	77.0	75.8	108.3	123.1	125.1	108.7	99.1
Electric current	1.8	114.1	115.6	122.7	132.6	121.9	112.2	103.9
Electrical apparatus	1.6	116.5	119.9	137.8	159.5	136.0	112.5	105.0
Iron and steel products	11.5	70.5	75.6	98.9	118.8	137.6	114.6	106.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.0	65.2	71.3	110.4	122.7	145.9	124.7	115.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	81.7	82.9	102.3	127.6	133.9	120.1	110.8
Agricultural implements	.3	27.3	29.1	42.3	81.8	126.2	100.4	110.7
Land vehicles	5.5	73.7	81.7	101.2	118.4	140.0	114.0	104.7
Automobiles and parts	1.5	81.7	75.6	110.7	153.2	215.2	154.7	118.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	65.9	67.9	107.6	128.0	136.7	120.3	103.5
Heating appliances	.4	73.2	76.4	105.0	118.9	133.6	108.4	102.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.5	71.2	77.2	128.9	169.0	174.6	140.2	105.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	74.9	73.6	98.7	118.4	138.9	111.5	108.5
Other iron and steel products	1.8	76.0	77.6	95.1	111.9	118.8	105.2	104.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.6	83.2	92.8	119.8	126.8	134.3	119.1	112.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	119.4	116.3	123.6	146.7	133.7	113.9	101.7
Miscellaneous	.5	102.8	102.3	106.6	111.2	118.5	102.2	104.9
LOGGING	1.1	32.5	31.1	55.9	63.5	75.8	78.5	82.8
MINING	5.5	97.9	101.0	106.0	114.1	115.6	111.5	103.6
Coal	3.0	89.4	93.8	92.3	95.6	101.5	104.3	102.8
Metallic ores	1.9	131.1	135.1	137.9	149.3	132.2	123.9	107.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	73.1	70.3	105.0	127.2	142.1	120.4	101.2
COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	94.1	93.9	104.0	117.3	117.3	105.0	103.5
Telegraphs	.6	96.6	94.4	101.5	111.4	118.6	106.0	105.5
Telephones	2.5	93.5	93.8	104.5	118.7	116.9	104.7	102.9
TRANSPORTATION	12.4	84.3	81.9	96.6	104.3	108.1	100.7	100.8
Street railways and cartage	2.9	112.3	110.9	119.1	121.8	119.6	107.0	103.2
Steam railways	7.7	77.7	77.6	90.4	100.1	106.0	99.2	99.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	82.0	67.5	98.1	102.9	104.7	100.6	102.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.8	83.2	79.9	106.6	112.0	112.0	103.7	95.0
Building	2.9	58.5	51.7	106.7	127.6	114.3	102.6	102.9
Highway	5.7	130.7	134.9	135.4	101.2	77.9	83.8	68.5
Railway	3.2	65.8	59.4	82.0	101.5	123.2	109.7	99.7
SERVICES	2.7	114.7	113.9	123.1	128.9	121.6	111.7	101.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	107.4	107.7	118.3	125.6	113.8	103.4	95.9
Professional	.3	130.3	127.9	124.6	126.3	126.3	120.1	103.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	121.4	119.4	129.6	135.2	133.5	121.1	108.9
TRADE	10.4	116.2	114.3	123.3	125.6	124.0	111.7	104.4
Retail	7.6	123.0	120.2	130.3	129.9	128.8	114.4	106.3
Wholesale	2.8	101.0	100.8	107.7	116.0	113.7	106.2	101.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	87.5	87.5	102.2	111.4	116.2	106.8	101.8

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926).

Areas and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	May 1 1932	Apr. 1 1932	May 1 1931	May 1 1930	May 1 1929	May 1 1928	May 1 1927
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	31.9	76.0	76.9	95.4	107.9	106.2	101.6	98.7
Lumber products	3.2	47.9	46.9	56.3	73.6	74.4	74.1	71.0
Pulp and paper	4.8	112.8	124.5	141.3	165.4	114.9	108.7	102.1
Textile products	4.8	80.3	82.8	74.9	87.9	96.9	93.9	104.7
Iron and steel	8.5	64.2	70.5	106.2	119.3	128.4	113.6	105.9
Other manufactures	10.6	89.9	80.4	98.6	104.0	101.1	105.8	102.7
Logging	1.1	31.7	24.1	49.8	41.1	69.1	96.0	109.7
Mining	24.4	99.2	101.8	106.3	108.4	108.1	109.9	109.4
Communications	3.2	92.1	92.7	114.1	111.4	110.4	102.6	98.6
Transportation	17.7	94.1	103.4	112.2	130.5	121.5	105.7	120.7
Construction	13.1	92.3	79.9	113.7	127.3	98.6	76.0	58.1
Services	1.6	165.0	146.0	178.4	132.8	142.8	89.5	92.5
Trade	7.0	107.9	107.8	116.7	117.1	112.7	104.6	100.4
Maritime Provinces -All Industries	100.0	87.8	88.3	104.0	113.1	108.3	101.3	100.5
Quebec Manufacturing	61.8	89.5	90.3	104.0	111.4	113.9	108.5	103.8
Lumber products	3.1	67.9	64.7	89.7	90.3	101.7	99.2	101.2
Pulp and paper	8.1	81.4	80.9	89.4	104.3	107.9	107.5	100.2
Textile products	17.0	102.8	102.7	103.7	106.0	108.5	110.8	109.9
Iron and steel	9.9	70.7	75.7	103.0	116.1	126.6	110.2	103.8
Other manufactures	23.7	98.9	99.1	113.6	119.4	114.6	108.6	102.3
Logging	1.4	39.7	33.5	88.6	64.4	72.8	84.4	92.6
Mining	1.7	91.7	93.1	110.1	139.6	139.3	112.1	103.8
Communications	2.6	92.3	92.9	101.9	116.9	123.0	109.6	107.5
Transportation	11.8	81.0	74.4	91.2	90.7	96.2	97.1	91.6
Construction	10.9	66.7	63.5	96.0	90.1	77.0	78.1	93.0
Services	2.2	97.3	97.9	108.6	108.1	105.7	102.1	100.8
Trade	7.6	126.9	126.0	129.7	127.7	130.3	112.1	103.4
Quebec All Industries	100.0	86.0	85.0	102.3	106.1	107.3	103.0	100.6
Ontario Manufacturing	61.5	85.9	87.6	100.1	113.1	126.1	110.8	105.2
Lumber products	4.1	62.7	63.7	84.7	99.9	114.8	101.4	101.2
Pulp and paper	7.1	89.2	90.4	99.5	111.5	112.1	110.2	105.7
Textile products	11.7	100.5	100.7	103.6	105.2	112.7	103.8	102.3
Iron and steel	14.7	70.3	74.1	96.5	121.4	148.6	120.0	109.9
Other manufactures	23.9	97.3	98.5	105.8	113.8	120.1	109.7	103.3
Logging	.3	13.5	18.2	32.5	45.0	57.4	54.5	67.0
Mining	3.5	119.8	122.8	135.7	149.2	136.1	129.3	108.2
Communications	3.0	92.5	92.3	101.8	118.0	117.5	104.8	105.2
Transportation	8.9	83.2	77.4	95.1	108.1	111.0	100.1	102.9
Construction	9.7	95.5	106.3	120.0	133.6	138.1	125.1	111.3
Services	2.9	138.8	138.5	144.4	157.8	133.3	120.2	104.5
Trade	10.2	121.6	120.2	130.5	130.8	124.0	113.0	103.2
Ontario All Industries	100.0	89.5	91.1	103.8	115.7	123.8	110.1	104.5
Prairie Provinces -Manufacturing	30.9	89.0	92.8	104.1	117.5	122.2	110.6	101.9
Lumber products	2.0	76.8	71.2	97.4	130.6	140.7	116.8	106.1
Pulp and paper	3.2	90.4	91.4	101.0	113.9	111.3	120.1	113.9
Textile products	1.9	100.4	104.5	102.5	104.5	116.2	123.3	107.5
Iron and steel	1.5	76.6	86.1	97.7	111.9	120.9	102.5	100.4
Other manufactures	12.3	105.2	104.5	115.1	125.2	124.7	115.5	98.9
Logging	.5	37.2	47.9	14.1	32.9	40.1	58.4	42.7
Mining	7.5	94.6	102.2	94.6	92.1	102.6	105.0	80.9
Communications	3.4	97.6	94.7	103.9	111.8	112.7	101.8	96.9
Transportation	20.4	83.7	84.0	97.2	104.0	112.2	101.4	100.0
Construction	15.1	71.8	58.5	90.0	100.3	133.8	116.3	89.6
Services	3.1	98.6	97.5	109.6	118.3	126.1	116.6	101.6
Trade	19.1	105.6	101.1	113.5	121.0	123.7	112.3	106.9
Prairie Provinces- All Industries	100.0	87.6	86.1	100.0	109.2	119.7	108.5	99.0
British Columbia - Manufacturing	34.8	70.8	72.6	90.2	109.4	111.2	102.6	101.4
Lumber products	9.7	49.9	47.0	64.2	99.4	105.7	97.4	99.3
Pulp and paper	5.7	88.7	94.3	107.5	106.4	100.4	98.8	104.0
Textile products	1.3	104.1	103.0	109.9	117.3	122.8	113.9	104.7
Iron and steel	3.4	62.0	68.7	97.1	122.3	117.5	104.8	101.0
Other manufactures	14.7	88.6	92.9	110.2	117.4	119.4	107.1	102.1
Logging	5.0	47.4	43.2	59.1	98.3	110.1	102.4	94.2
Mining	8.9	75.1	75.8	79.8	93.0	106.1	99.3	94.5
Communications	3.9	102.0	103.5	110.5	128.8	114.3	100.7	101.1
Transportation	14.7	89.7	92.9	99.9	108.0	110.2	106.9	100.6
Construction	19.0	119.4	99.1	131.3	133.1	114.7	118.9	93.4
Services	3.7	95.5	95.5	106.0	115.2	114.0	108.3	97.5
Trade	10.0	105.9	106.6	112.1	118.2	113.0	111.7	108.7
British Columbia - All Industries	100.0	82.7	80.9	96.1	110.7	111.6	105.4	99.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1932	Apr.1 1932	May 1 1931	May 1 1930	May 1 1929	May 1 1928	May 1 1927
Montreal - Manufacturing	61.7	88.4	89.5	106.2	113.5	114.4	106.4	103.4
Plant Products - edible	4.0	95.1	93.9	111.5	105.1	99.8	86.5	92.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	103.5	101.9	107.9	113.2	110.2	103.4	102.6
Textiles	13.5	92.5	91.6	96.3	97.6	98.1	103.9	105.5
Tobacco,distilled and malt liquors	6.4	125.6	120.0	112.0	120.4	117.5	113.1	104.5
Iron and steel	12.6	67.6	72.9	103.2	120.9	135.2	113.8	108.4
Other manufactures	20.5	90.2	91.8	111.4	118.1	112.3	106.1	101.3
Communications	3.6	84.6	85.2	91.9	107.0	122.4	110.9	108.9
Transportation	10.3	88.7	78.8	96.5	88.6	103.6	94.7	89.2
Construction	10.1	85.2	89.7	106.4	91.0	102.5	102.5	96.2
Trade	11.1	122.2	121.1	128.7	127.3	127.8	112.0	104.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	91.1	91.2	107.0	110.8	114.2	105.9	101.9
Quebec - Manufacturing	65.9	107.3	107.1	121.0	114.8	116.3	118.5	104.5
Leather products	23.0	116.4	118.5	127.9	99.0	101.0	122.6	108.7
Other manufactures	42.9	102.9	101.7	117.2	122.1	124.4	116.6	102.5
Transportation	11.7	107.7	95.7	115.5	114.9	103.2	117.9	96.0
Construction	6.6	73.7	70.0	184.6	126.5	148.1	76.0	98.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	104.0	102.0	125.7	115.3	117.1	112.8	105.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	60.4	91.4	92.5	104.5	112.0	118.8	108.2	104.5
Plant products - edible	5.6	104.1	105.1	118.1	117.4	114.3	107.5	103.2
Printing and publishing	8.8	105.7	108.5	114.1	120.2	119.7	108.0	103.1
Textiles	12.1	90.9	91.7	105.1	110.1	108.3	101.2	101.1
Iron and steel	9.1	71.4	71.7	95.3	116.3	150.5	116.8	110.1
Other manufactures	24.8	94.2	95.1	102.0	107.4	111.4	108.1	105.0
Communications	4.1	85.5	85.1	93.7	105.4	111.3	100.7	105.7
Transportation	6.8	99.8	98.9	127.4	135.2	129.9	107.6	101.4
Construction	4.5	92.6	89.0	120.3	137.6	142.6	154.4	133.2
Trade	20.2	118.7	117.4	128.9	125.0	119.4	109.2	103.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	97.5	97.8	111.4	117.8	120.7	110.2	105.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	44.1	85.5	87.4	105.8	117.6	119.8	120.7	110.7
Lumber products	4.3	46.7	47.5	65.3	118.2	124.1	124.3	118.4
Pulp and paper	15.8	84.6	86.8	108.2	109.8	112.8	110.8	102.9
Other manufactures	24.0	101.1	102.5	121.5	124.2	124.9	128.5	114.6
Construction	16.3	153.7	142.8	203.8	157.2	179.5	186.5	94.4
Trade	14.7	111.4	112.1	117.3	127.4	118.6	108.5	104.1
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	102.5	101.7	123.4	125.3	123.7	120.8	108.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	73.6	77.8	80.5	97.1	114.8	128.4	104.1	101.6
Textiles	18.5	81.6	84.0	84.8	91.8	102.5	93.5	99.1
Electrical apparatus	10.8	96.3	98.4	111.9	127.2	133.9	108.3	99.3
Iron and steel	20.6	56.1	60.1	93.4	128.1	150.6	110.7	104.9
Other manufactures	23.7	98.5	100.1	107.5	111.3	117.2	102.1	100.1
Construction	9.3	169.2	136.7	259.1	173.4	219.2	103.7	107.6
Trade	7.5	106.3	106.8	118.1	129.2	127.4	119.4	98.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	86.9	87.4	108.0	118.4	130.6	104.8	102.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.5	90.3	92.3	106.8	147.4	195.0	138.7	99.3
Iron and steel	63.1	85.9	88.8	103.8	150.5	206.7	141.1	97.7
Other manufactures	19.4	108.1	107.7	118.7	135.1	148.2	133.2	109.9
Construction	1.3	18.1	16.1	57.7	181.9	164.7	127.2	85.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	88.3	89.8	105.5	150.5	189.5	136.4	99.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	47.1	86.8	92.3	101.7	118.6	121.5	112.0	99.9
Animal products - edible	3.6	101.7	106.1	101.0	106.0	105.7	102.3	90.7
Plant products - edible	4.3	109.1	106.5	103.0	110.3	107.2	106.3	99.4
Printing and publishing	6.1	99.4	100.8	105.3	117.3	117.2	110.9	103.0
Textiles	4.8	100.7	105.6	104.8	107.0	120.2	114.6	106.0
Other manufactures	28.3	78.9	86.3	99.2	128.3	131.7	116.1	99.0
Transportation	10.0	75.4	71.5	84.7	95.7	101.4	101.8	101.3
Construction	3.7	48.8	45.8	54.9	32.8	47.1	74.4	44.9
Trade	31.3	95.2	96.7	102.3	108.8	113.9	114.0	108.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	86.1	86.8	97.1	105.7	110.9	108.7	99.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	36.2	80.1	81.4	96.8	106.6	106.1	100.3	103.2
Lumber products	6.1	43.8	44.0	57.6	78.4	88.0	88.1	101.9
Other manufactures	30.1	96.2	98.0	116.4	121.2	115.6	107.4	104.2
Communications	8.7	101.0	101.8	110.0	130.6	112.1	100.4	99.0
Transportation	19.9	96.3	97.4	105.2	111.2	113.1	107.8	99.4
Construction	8.1	60.3	56.3	108.7	88.5	96.3	107.4	88.0
Services	6.1	91.5	90.5	102.6	111.1	111.1	110.9	96.8
Trade	20.8	106.9	106.6	115.9	120.4	119.4	112.4	109.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	87.6	87.8	104.6	110.8	109.9	104.8	101.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1932

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

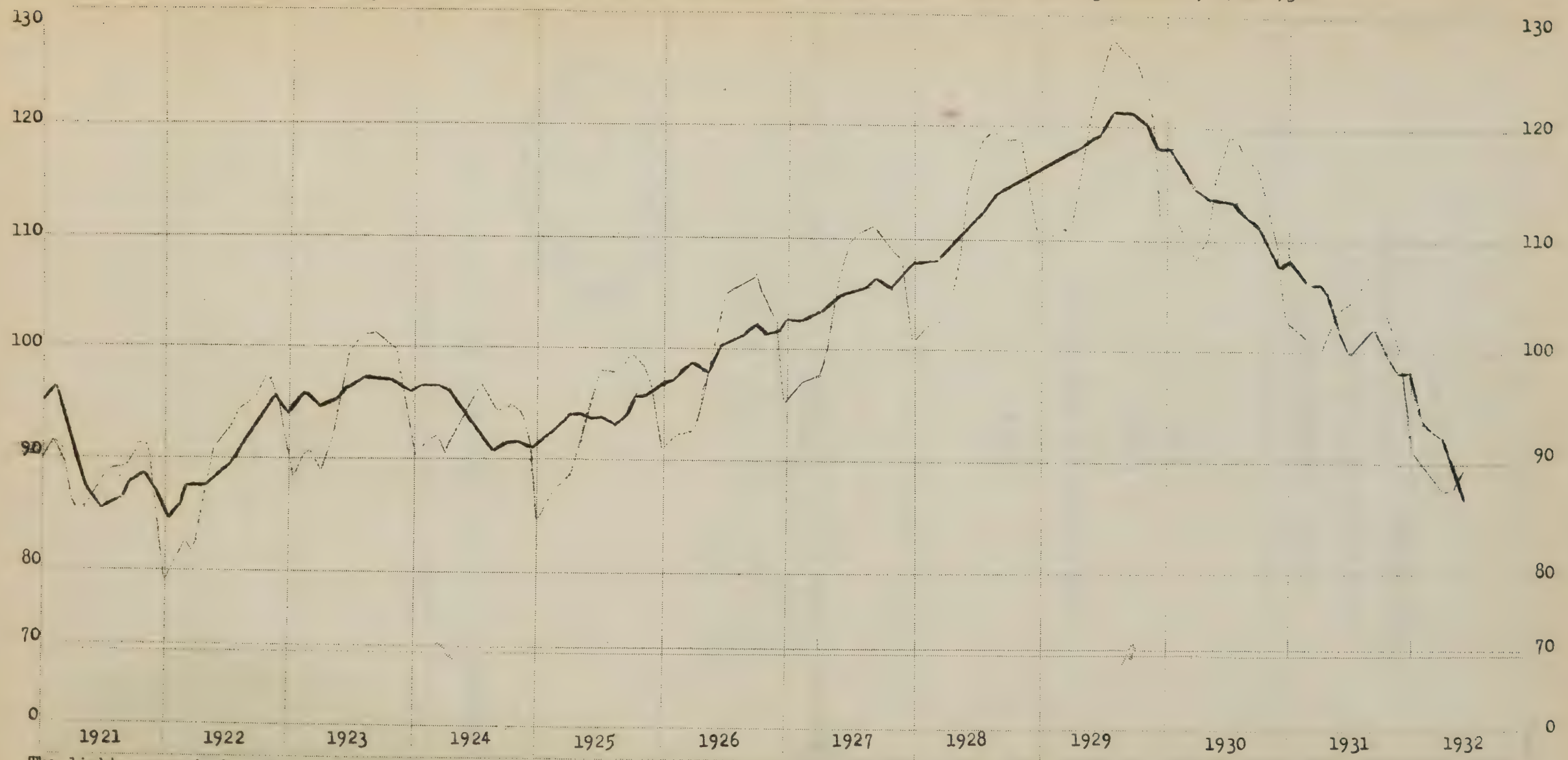
Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1932

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1932.



The light curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The heavy curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued June 27, 1932.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Employment at the beginning of June showed a seasonal improvement, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,970 firms throughout Canada, whose payrolls aggregated 816,124 persons, as compared with 801,451 on May 1. This increase of 14,673 persons, or 1.8 p.c., brought the index number to 89.1, as compared with 87.5 in the preceding month and 103.6 on the same date of last year. On June 1 in the ten preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8; 1927, 107.2; 1926, 102.2; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 96.4; 1923, 98.5; 1922, 90.3 and 1921, 87.7. In calculating these index numbers, the base taken is the average for the calendar year 1926.

Large advances were registered in construction, while there were smaller increases in logging (due to river driving operations) and in transportation, manufacturing and services. Coal mining was seasonally slacker, while trade, on the whole, showed little change.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Expansion was indicated in all of the five economic areas, firms in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec employing the greatest number of extra workers.

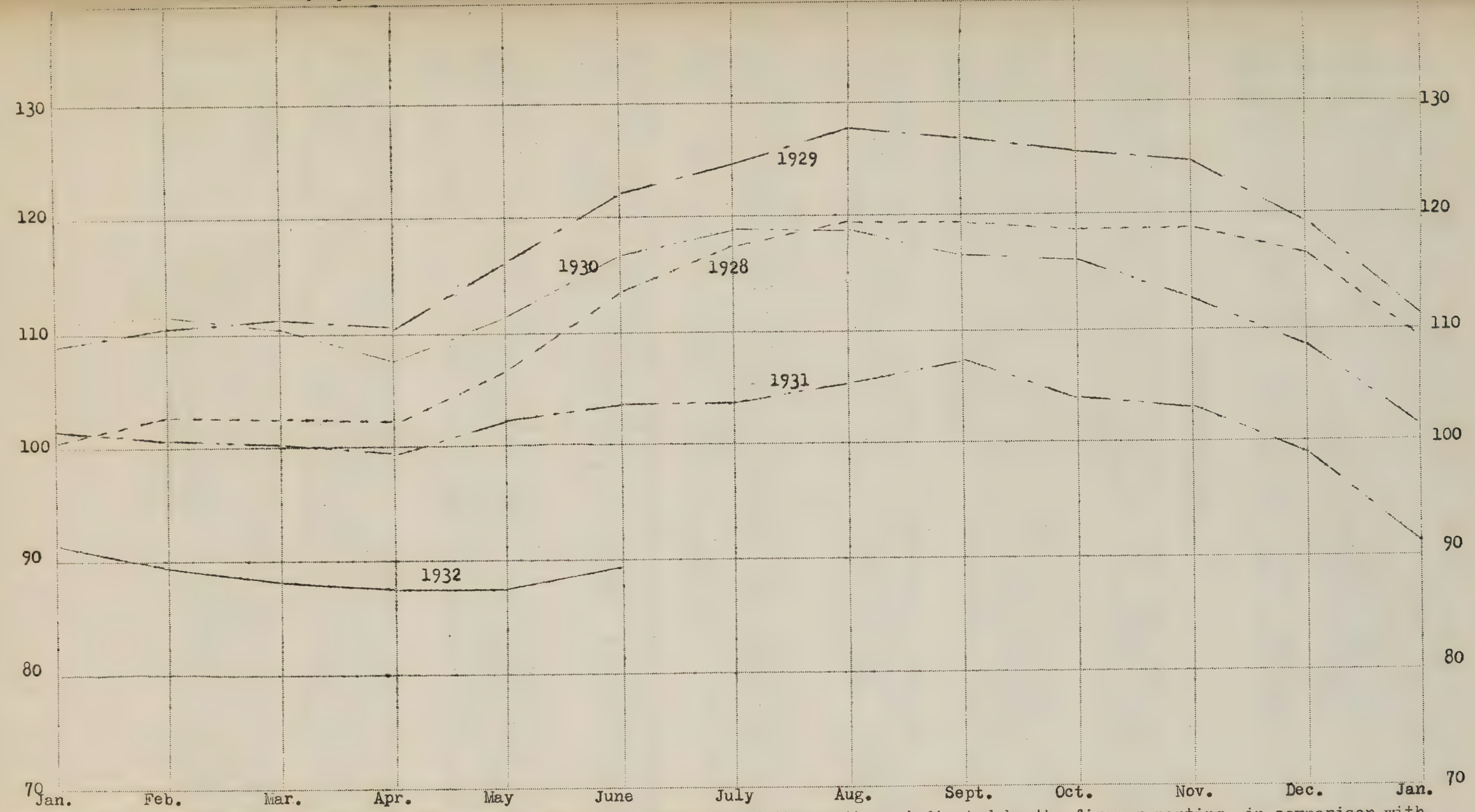
Maritime Provinces.- Gains were noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 601 employers with a combined working force of 66,224 persons, as compared with 60,286 on May 1. This increase was very considerably larger than that reported on June 1 of last year, although the index then was higher. Manufacturing (particularly in the lumber, fish-canning, pulp and paper and electric current divisions), logging, mining and construction registered heightened activity, the improvement in the last-named being most pronounced. On the other hand, transportation was seasonally slacker, and iron and steel plants also released employees.

Quebec.- Construction and transportation recorded important increases in personnel in Quebec, and there were also gains in the logging, trade and service groups. Manufacturing, as a whole, was slacker, owing to losses in the tobacco, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus and iron and steel divisions, while clay, glass and stone, lumber, food and some other factories showed improvement. Employment was in smaller volume than on the same date in 1931. Statements were tabulated from 1,891 firms employing 236,284 workers on June 1, or 4,605 more than in their last monthly report.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed an advance; the index, at 89.9, was lower than on June 1, 1931, when slightly larger gains had been noted in the province. The payrolls of the 3,541 co-operating establishments aggregated 336,266 employees, as against 334,936 on May 1. Construction, logging, transportation and mining registered the greatest expansion, but manufacturing and services showed contractions; within the former, considerable increases in the lumber, vegetable food and pulp and paper groups were offset by losses in iron and steel, textile and electrical apparatus factories.

Prairie Provinces.- Construction (especially railroad construction), transportation, services and manufacturing reported improvement in the Prairie Provinces, but logging, coal mining and retail trade released employees. The 1,149 employers whose statistics were tabulated employed 109,207 persons, as against 107,086 in the preceding month. Greater increases were indicated on June 1, 1931, and the index then was higher.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1932.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

British Columbia.- An aggregate payroll of 68,143 workers was employed by the 788 reporting firms, who had 67,464 at the beginning of May. Employment was in smaller volume than in the early summer of 1931, when the reported gains were on a larger scale. Construction and transportation recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review. Within the manufacturing group, improvement in the food, pulp and paper and lumber divisions was largely offset by losses in non-ferrous metal works. Mining and trade also showed curtailment.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1930, taken from the statistics shown in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was upward in four of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec City, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities and Vancouver all showed considerable gains, but declines were noted in Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg.

Montreal.- Improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,066 co-operating firms employed 134,895 persons, an increase of 711 over their May 1 staffs. Transportation and trade reported increases, but manufacturing was slacker, particularly in the tobacco, electrical apparatus and textile divisions, and there were also losses in construction. The index, at 91.7, was lower than in June, 1931, although smaller gains had then been indicated.

Quebec.- Continued but smaller gains were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in construction and trade. Statements were tabulated from 141 establishments having 12,793 workers, as against 12,622 in the preceding month. Advances had also been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was higher.

Toronto.- Returns were furnished by 1,193 employers in Toronto with 115,228 persons on their payrolls, compared with 116,164 on May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was quieter, losses in textile and electrical apparatus factories offsetting gains in printing and publishing, iron and steel and some other industries. Construction and trade also released employees. The index was lower than on June 1, 1931; a rather larger contraction had then been indicated.

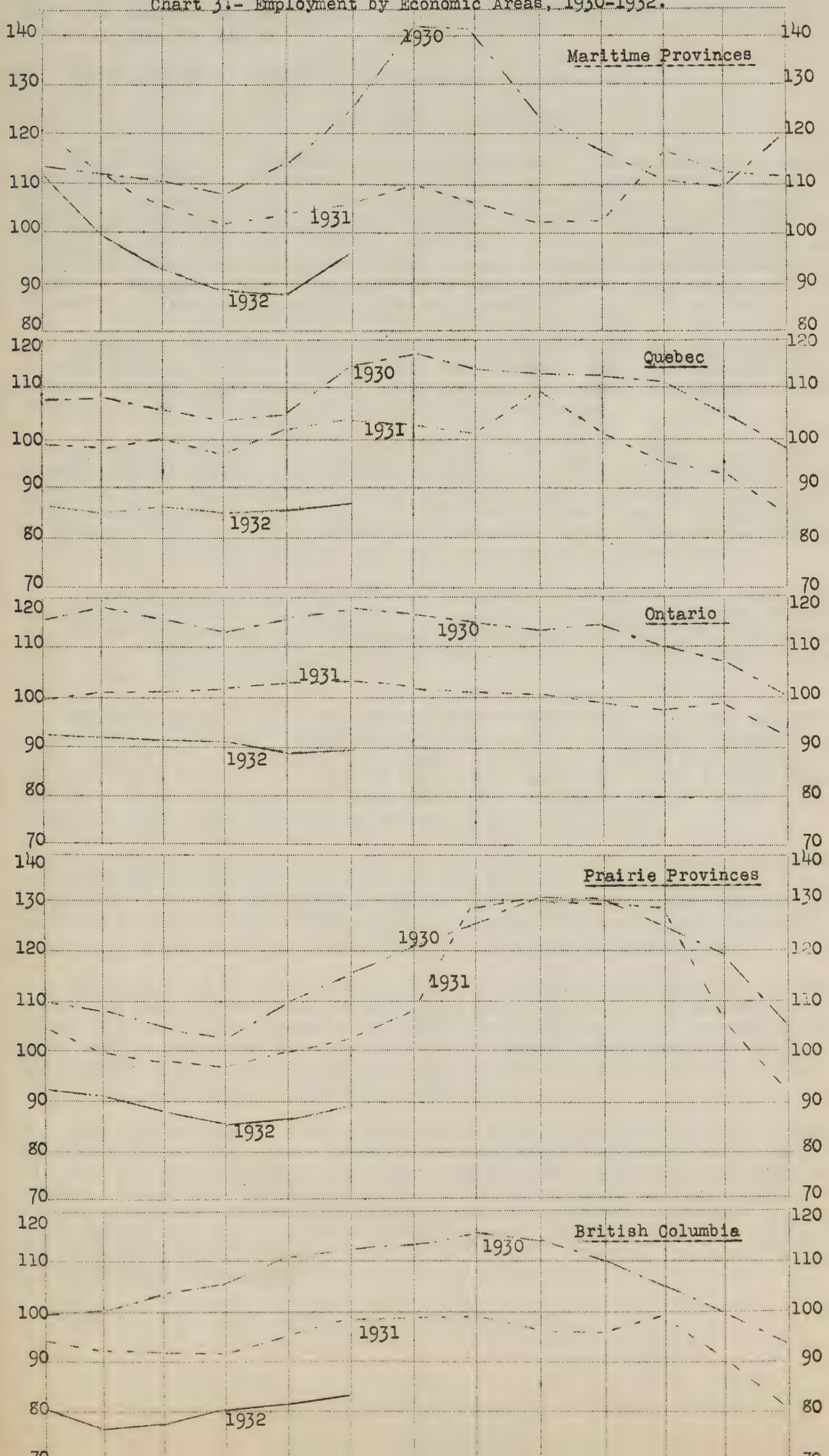
Ottawa.- Construction showed lowered activity in Ottawa, but manufacturing was rather busier. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of June of last year, when little general change had been recorded. A combined working force of 12,772 employees was indicated by the 154 co-operating firms, who had had 13,070 on their staffs in the preceding month.

Hamilton.- Further reductions in personnel were noted in Hamilton, where 234 employers reported 26,931 workers on their paylists, as compared with 27,506 at the beginning of May. Most of the decrease took place in manufacturing, notably in textile and iron and steel plants, while construction was more active. Employment was quieter than on the same date of a year ago, although a much greater recession was then noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Employment in the Border Cities showed an increase on June 1, when data were received from 138 firms with 11,673 employees, or 365 more than at the beginning of May. Most of the gain took place in automobile factories, while other groups reported only slight changes. Losses had been registered on June 1, 1931, but employment was then in greater volume.

Winnipeg.- An aggregate working force of 34,929 persons was indicated by the 378 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 35,314 employees on May 1. This decline compared unfavourably with the increase noted at the beginning of June of last year, when the index was higher. A large share of the reduction recorded on the date under review was in trade and construction, while manufacturing and transportation were rather busier.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1930-1932.



Vancouver.- Manufacturing and shipping reported gains in Vancouver, but the changes in the other groups were on a small scale. Statements were tabulated from 339 employers with 27,907 workers in their employ as compared with 27,385 on May 1. A somewhat larger increase had been indicated on June 1 of a year ago, and the index then was higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Statements were tabulated from 4,901 manufacturers employing 426,110 operatives, as compared with 425,148 in the preceding month. Gains, largely of a seasonal nature, were registered in the lumber, pulp and paper, fish-preserving, vegetable food, building material, automobile, electric current and mineral product industries. On the other hand, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, textile, clothing, tobacco and some other factories were slacker. Employment was in smaller volume than on June 1, 1931, although a considerable contraction in manufacturing employment had then been reported.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed an increase, chiefly owing to river-driving operations. Returns were received from 222 firms employing 10,376 workers, or 1,477 more than in the preceding month. Reduced activity had been indicated on June 1, 1931, but the index then was higher.

Mining.- Metallic ore and non-metallic mineral mines (except coal) were somewhat busier, but activity in the coal fields showed a seasonal falling-off, resulting in a reduction in the group as a whole. The operators making returns, numbering 231, reported for June 1 an aggregate working force of 43,985 persons, as against 44,465 in their last return. Although losses in staffs had also been noted on the same date in 1931, employment was then at a higher level.

Communications.- Improvement was indicated in telegraphs, but telephones showed a slightly downward tendency; 73 companies in the communication division reported 24,343 workers, or practically the same number as on May 1. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of June of last year, when a small increase in personnel had been indicated.

Transportation.- The trend of employment was upward in shipping and stevedoring, and in the local transportation division of the transportation group, but steam railway operation released employees. Data were received from 357 employers with 100,715 workers on their payrolls, or 1,388 more than on May 1. This increase involved a smaller number of workers than that indicated on June 1, 1931, when the index was higher than in the early summer of the present year.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further large additions to staffs were shown in this division, in which 1,057 contractors reported 105,635 employees, as compared with 94,596 in the preceding month. The volume of employment was not so great as on June 1, 1931. All branches of the industry registered heightened activity, but the most pronounced gains were reported on highway work.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants showed their customary seasonal increase, while only small general changes took place in other branches of the service group. Statements were compiled from 289 firms employing 22,000 persons, as compared with 21,629 on May 1. The index in this group, though lower on the date under review than at the beginning of June in the years 1928-1931, was higher than in the early summer of the years 1921-1927.

Trade.- Improvement was indicated in wholesale trade, but retail establishments were slacker; 840 establishments reported 82,960 employees, or 95 fewer than in their last return. A gain had been noted on June 1, 1931, when the index was higher. Except for 1931, 1930 and 1929, however, employment as reported by trading establishments was higher on the date under review than on June 1 in any other year on record. It should be noted, however, that the staffs of many stores have been maintained at approximately normal level by reducing the hours worked by the individual employee.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Owing mainly to an increase in temporary stoppages in the coal mining and textile industries, employment on Apr. 25 showed a decline as compared with Mar. 21. Among the approximately 12,000,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 21.4 on Apr. 25, 1932, as compared with 20.8 on Mar. 21, 1932, and 20.9 on Apr. 27, 1931. Recent press reports state that 2,741,306 persons were registered as unemployed on May 23, 1932, indicating an increase of unemployment since Apr. 25.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(The notes are based upon the latest official reports received).

New York.- Factory employment in the State of New York decreased 6.7 p.c. from April to May, according to the New York State Department of Labor. Practically every industrial division covered in the returns shared to some extent in the losses, which lowered the preliminary index of employment to 58.0; the index is calculated on the average for the years 1925-6-7 as 100. There were large reductions in clothing, textile, metal and machinery, leather and rubber and chemical, oil and paint factories.

Massachusetts.- Returns received from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,088 representative manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 143,213 persons in May, as compared with 153,977 in April, a decrease of 7.0 p.c. There were large declines in boot and shoe, cotton and woollen and worsted factories, and smaller losses in the dyeing and finishing, textile, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply, foundry and machine shop, leather, paper and wood pulp and some other groups.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in all lines decreased 2.4 p.c., and in manufacturing 2.7 p.c., during May as compared with April. The greatest losses were in the metal, machinery and conveyance, wood product, clothing and millinery, fur and leather and textile groups. On the other hand, there were gains in food and beverage, women's clothing, and stone, clay, glass factories, and in trade, road construction and coal mining.

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
June 1, 1921	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
June 1, 1923	98.5	105.5	95.4	103.1	94.8	89.1
June 1, 1924	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
June 1, 1925	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
June 1, 1926	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	95.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	105.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.3	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at June 1, 1932.						
	100.0	8.1	29.0	41.2	13.4	8.3

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1922	87.0	-	95.7	-	-	-	95.1	84.1
June 1, 1923	96.6	-	99.3	116.7	99.6	-	89.2	82.0
June 1, 1924	97.4	-	94.1	108.2	87.5	-	85.6	86.3
June 1, 1925	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	-	87.5	89.3
June 1, 1926	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	115.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1932.	16.5	1.6	14.1	1.6	3.3	1.4	4.3	3.4

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	June 1 1932	May 1 1932	June 1 1931	June 1 1930	June 1 1929	June 1 1928	June 1 1927
MANUFACTURING	52.2	86.0	85.8	99.4	113.6	121.2	112.6	106.9
Animal products - edible	2.3	106.3	97.1	112.3	116.9	119.5	116.7	115.4
Fur and products	.2	86.0	75.9	102.9	98.9	102.5	91.1	97.3
Leather and products	2.3	90.5	91.4	91.2	88.6	91.0	100.4	100.3
Boots and shoes	1.6	98.3	99.1	99.2	88.4	92.6	-	-
Lumber and products	4.1	64.2	60.1	84.0	109.3	120.7	109.7	111.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	51.3	45.5	72.1	105.6	119.6	106.5	113.2
Furniture	.8	77.4	77.1	101.8	112.0	123.7	117.1	105.6
Other lumber products	1.2	93.3	91.6	106.8	118.3	121.6	113.4	108.5
Musical instruments	.1	31.3	33.7	53.4	64.5	96.5	92.4	96.9
Plant products - edible	3.4	96.9	93.4	102.2	106.7	104.8	100.0	98.5
Pulp and paper products	6.5	88.3	87.3	97.5	110.9	111.8	111.3	108.1
Pulp and paper	2.7	72.8	72.4	86.9	108.6	108.7	113.5	113.1
Paper products	.9	99.1	96.2	100.5	106.7	111.4	112.5	104.4
Printing and publishing	2.9	105.3	104.2	110.4	115.4	116.0	108.7	103.1
Rubber products	1.3	86.4	85.9	96.8	118.0	143.6	125.7	113.8
Textile products	10.2	98.9	100.7	101.3	102.1	108.8	106.3	105.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	107.0	108.5	102.8	97.3	107.0	110.5	109.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	80.4	80.6	81.5	86.1	97.8	102.9	105.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	108.5	111.8	98.7	86.2	103.9	106.1	104.3
Silk and silk goods	.9	374.6	381.1	314.4	268.3	228.4	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	108.6	111.2	107.6	106.6	114.0	104.0	102.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	91.9	93.0	100.0	105.1	107.2	101.9	99.8
Other textile products	1.0	81.0	83.9	90.5	101.3	109.4	108.7	114.3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	112.4	120.6	115.1	126.3	125.2	120.1	107.7
Tobacco	1.0	107.1	120.3	105.7	113.5	112.8	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	119.7	120.3	128.9	146.4	145.1	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	78.8	91.5	107.0	138.1	186.5	133.8	95.7
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	114.1	113.6	119.0	120.7	117.6	114.1	106.2
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	83.1	77.0	111.3	130.3	131.3	115.7	108.0
Electric current	1.8	117.4	114.1	124.2	139.7	132.3	118.9	106.7
Electrical apparatus	1.5	109.9	116.5	134.7	158.2	139.0	117.5	105.0
Iron and steel products	11.1	69.4	70.5	92.2	115.8	133.2	118.1	105.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	.9	58.8	65.2	97.3	122.8	143.9	125.3	112.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	78.6	81.7	98.1	126.8	133.3	123.9	110.6
Agricultural implements	.3	27.4	27.3	36.4	75.4	124.9	102.8	109.9
Land vehicles	5.5	73.8	73.7	94.3	114.6	131.5	118.7	103.1
Automobiles and parts	1.5	86.3	81.7	99.7	138.3	182.9	170.0	116.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	65.4	65.9	87.5	122.6	135.2	125.4	110.3
Heating appliances	.4	76.5	73.2	103.5	113.2	137.9	112.7	101.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.5	66.0	71.2	125.4	162.8	178.2	138.8	111.0
Foundry and machine shops products	.5	74.3	74.9	90.6	115.9	137.2	113.9	105.5
Other iron and steel products	1.7	75.3	76.0	92.1	111.0	117.4	108.4	104.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.5	78.4	83.2	116.6	128.0	136.5	120.7	114.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	123.3	119.4	127.0	149.1	136.7	116.9	104.5
Miscellaneous	.5	97.5	102.8	108.6	113.6	113.2	103.9	106.9
LOGGING	1.3	37.9	32.5	53.3	90.0	92.7	85.9	86.8
MINING	5.4	96.8	97.9	105.3	115.6	115.8	112.3	105.5
Coal	2.9	86.5	89.4	92.2	96.4	99.3	100.7	101.8
Metallic ores	1.9	133.0	131.1	139.4	148.8	138.4	126.6	110.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	74.4	73.1	97.7	135.3	140.9	135.2	111.9
COMMUNICATIONS	3.0	94.1	94.1	104.7	119.6	120.9	106.9	103.7
Telegraphs	.6	98.0	96.6	106.2	119.9	126.8	111.5	106.8
Telephones	2.4	93.1	93.5	104.3	119.5	119.3	105.7	102.7
TRANSPORTATION	12.3	85.5	84.3	98.6	108.0	113.9	108.0	104.8
Street railways and cartage	2.8	113.1	112.3	121.0	124.1	125.1	112.3	104.4
Steam railways	7.5	77.1	77.7	92.2	101.7	109.9	105.1	103.0
Shipping and stevedoring	2.0	91.4	82.0	101.7	118.3	120.3	119.8	114.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.9	92.9	83.2	121.8	137.0	144.6	136.8	121.3
Building	3.0	62.9	58.5	113.8	140.8	134.7	118.3	112.4
Highway	6.3	147.7	130.7	159.7	177.2	144.3	142.5	125.0
Railway	3.6	74.0	65.8	97.7	114.8	154.2	144.1	126.8
SERVICES	2.7	116.8	114.7	125.9	134.7	131.1	118.4	105.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	111.1	107.4	125.5	136.4	131.9	114.7	101.5
Professional	.3	129.4	130.3	125.2	126.8	122.5	118.5	107.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	121.9	121.4	126.6	134.3	132.5	123.6	109.8
TRADE	10.2	116.1	116.2	124.0	127.6	126.0	113.7	104.8
Retail	7.4	122.1	123.0	130.9	132.2	130.8	116.3	106.5
Wholesale	2.8	102.4	101.0	108.5	117.2	115.4	108.3	101.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	89.1	87.5	103.6	116.5	122.2	113.8	107.2

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100):

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	June 1 1932	May 1 1932	June 1 1931	June 1 1930	June 1 1929	June 1 1928	June 1 1927
Maritime Provinces-	Manufacturing	32.4	84.5	76.0	99.2	114.8	117.4	109.0	112.6
	Lumber products	3.5	57.8	47.9	70.7	109.7	111.4	106.5	115.2
	Pulp and paper	5.2	132.3	112.8	137.9	167.1	117.1	110.5	120.2
	Textile products	4.3	78.6	80.3	84.3	87.4	95.5	93.2	105.6
	Iron and steel	7.5	61.7	64.2	98.2	114.1	131.3	112.1	104.3
	Other manufactures	11.9	110.6	89.9	109.8	113.1	116.4	113.5	118.9
	Logging	1.3	43.6	31.7	58.0	108.8	81.5	71.3	42.3
	Mining	22.8	101.7	99.2	107.3	111.3	107.4	109.7	108.1
	Communications	3.0	94.3	92.1	115.1	120.0	111.9	106.4	102.0
	Transportation	14.6	84.7	94.1	83.1	116.3	90.8	96.7	83.7
	Construction	18.2	141.2	92.3	144.5	179.8	140.6	117.3	104.0
	Services	1.4	167.1	165.0	187.2	156.6	142.1	94.6	92.2
	Trade	6.3	108.1	107.9	123.5	117.7	113.5	105.9	98.9
Maritime Provinces -	All Industries	100.0	96.4	87.8	105.2	122.4	112.5	107.2	103.5
Quebec	Manufacturing	60.2	88.9	89.5	103.0	114.3	116.0	111.8	106.3
	Lumber products	3.3	73.4	67.9	95.8	109.8	116.2	110.8	115.6
	Pulp and paper	7.6	78.6	81.4	91.7	105.9	110.0	113.5	107.3
	Textile products	16.7	102.1	102.8	102.8	103.6	106.6	110.4	108.2
	Iron and steel	9.6	69.5	70.7	97.0	117.3	124.1	111.6	103.6
	Other manufactures	23.0	98.4	98.9	112.7	124.2	119.4	112.5	104.9
	Logging	1.8	52.2	39.7	73.4	119.8	112.5	106.7	125.4
	Mining	1.6	92.4	91.7	101.3	140.4	144.0	121.7	116.7
	Communications	2.6	91.7	92.3	100.3	115.5	125.1	109.2	106.8
	Transportation	12.2	85.5	81.0	98.2	104.2	116.2	111.3	110.0
	Construction	11.7	73.9	66.7	111.9	112.4	104.6	100.9	106.9
	Services	2.3	102.4	97.3	109.1	110.7	107.0	107.6	100.1
	Trade	7.6	129.2	126.9	132.8	137.2	133.1	117.1	106.3
Quebec	All Industries	100.0	87.8	86.0	104.3	114.5	115.9	110.7	107.5
Ontario	Manufacturing	61.2	85.8	85.9	98.2	112.7	125.4	114.0	107.2
	Lumber products	4.2	65.9	62.7	89.7	110.5	125.5	111.9	112.6
	Pulp and paper	7.2	91.1	89.2	96.8	110.2	114.2	110.8	107.3
	Textile products	11.4	97.6	100.5	101.4	102.1	111.2	103.1	103.3
	Iron and steel	14.5	69.4	70.3	89.8	116.6	141.8	124.9	109.7
	Other manufactures	23.9	97.5	97.3	106.6	115.9	121.2	110.8	105.4
	Logging	.5	18.4	13.5	36.7	59.4	62.2	57.0	53.2
	Mining	3.5	121.6	119.8	137.6	151.3	138.4	134.8	111.9
	Communications	3.0	92.0	92.5	101.1	119.5	121.4	105.8	105.4
	Transportation	8.9	84.3	83.2	101.5	108.5	114.6	108.5	107.4
	Construction	10.0	98.0	95.5	129.7	157.5	158.1	152.1	139.6
	Services	2.7	135.0	138.8	145.4	158.6	145.6	123.1	106.7
	Trade	10.2	121.8	121.6	130.6	130.5	128.0	114.0	102.7
Ontario	All Industries	100.0	89.9	89.5	104.2	117.8	126.2	115.5	108.1
Prairie Provinces -	Manufacturing	30.5	89.9	89.0	101.0	117.5	123.7	114.1	102.9
	Lumber products	2.0	81.1	76.8	96.2	138.4	156.1	131.5	126.1
	Pulp and paper	3.1	90.4	90.4	101.9	111.7	109.7	121.4	115.5
	Textile products	2.0	103.7	100.4	98.9	95.8	120.9	118.2	99.8
	Iron and steel	10.9	74.7	76.6	91.3	108.3	118.7	105.7	96.9
	Other manufactures	12.5	108.6	105.2	115.0	129.9	128.3	119.4	103.4
	Logging	.3	22.0	37.2	8.5	36.8	47.5	32.9	39.5
	Mining	6.4	83.2	94.6	93.8	91.9	102.8	98.7	96.5
	Communications	3.4	98.4	97.6	109.2	119.0	120.3	108.2	97.5
	Transportation	20.2	84.8	83.7	100.4	108.7	121.8	109.3	104.4
	Construction	17.4	83.1	71.8	108.3	124.8	188.3	176.3	124.0
	Services	3.5	111.1	98.6	119.6	140.5	150.1	140.0	117.5
	Trade	18.3	103.8	105.6	111.7	122.4	123.0	113.8	107.5
Prairie Provinces -	All Industries	100.0	89.3	87.6	103.3	115.8	132.4	121.5	106.5
British Columbia -	Manufacturing	34.5	71.0	70.8	89.7	111.7	115.3	106.8	106.1
	Lumber products	10.0	52.3	49.9	66.1	100.4	111.8	102.0	101.6
	Pulp and paper	6.1	94.5	88.7	104.2	106.6	105.0	99.2	106.3
	Textile products	1.1	91.8	104.1	107.2	124.2	121.1	110.6	102.3
	Iron and steel	3.5	63.7	62.0	86.9	123.0	116.4	108.7	96.8
	Other manufactures	13.8	84.3	88.6	111.2	122.2	122.8	113.6	113.7
	Logging	4.9	47.7	47.4	58.7	98.3	117.8	108.6	98.8
	Mining	8.9	73.0	75.1	76.8	92.9	102.9	98.6	95.8
	Communications	3.9	102.7	102.0	116.2	130.9	116.6	102.9	99.1
	Transportation	14.9	92.1	89.7	103.0	108.0	111.2	106.8	106.1
	Construction	19.6	125.4	119.4	143.9	147.4	146.3	138.6	119.7
	Services	3.7	95.2	95.5	106.1	116.1	116.3	107.4	100.9
	Trade	9.6	104.1	105.9	114.0	116.0	118.8	113.5	108.5
British Columbia -	All Industries	100.0	83.7	82.7	97.9	113.3	117.5	109.9	105.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	June 1 1932	May 1 1932	June 1 1931	June 1 1930	June 1 1929	June 1 1928	June 1 1927
Montreal - Manufacturing	60.8	87.5	88.4	103.7	115.3	114.7	109.3	103.4
Plant Products - edible	4.2	100.5	95.1	113.8	112.7	106.7	100.2	98.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	104.6	103.5	108.2	113.2	111.6	106.9	101.7
Textiles	13.2	91.5	92.5	94.6	94.9	95.9	105.0	103.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.6	110.3	125.6	112.6	126.4	118.9	111.5	105.1
Iron and steel	12.6	67.7	67.6	95.4	122.3	130.7	116.0	107.4
Other manufactures	20.5	90.4	90.2	109.8	121.0	116.3	109.3	101.6
Communications	3.5	83.4	84.6	89.5	104.1	123.4	110.1	107.7
Transportation	11.4	98.8	88.7	107.1	123.1	132.8	133.4	117.4
Construction	9.8	84.4	85.2	111.9	98.6	134.3	129.3	95.8
Trade	11.2	123.8	122.2	131.3	138.0	130.2	114.2	106.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	91.7	91.1	107.1	116.6	119.3	109.7	104.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	64.5	106.3	107.3	122.0	119.5	120.0	120.3	101.8
Leather products	22.0	114.3	116.4	129.8	99.8	102.4	114.8	100.6
Other manufactures	42.5	102.5	102.9	117.7	128.8	129.1	123.5	102.9
Transportation	11.8	109.8	107.7	117.6	119.5	112.8	116.0	119.9
Construction	8.0	90.3	73.7	185.4	159.3	160.4	93.0	118.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	105.6	104.0	126.7	122.3	122.0	117.0	110.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	60.5	90.7	91.4	102.8	110.3	117.1	110.6	104.9
Plant products - edible	5.8	106.2	104.1	112.7	115.6	113.1	109.5	104.4
Printing and publishing	9.1	108.2	105.7	114.1	119.5	120.9	109.7	102.9
Textiles	11.5	86.0	90.9	99.8	107.3	108.5	99.5	101.6
Iron and steel	9.4	73.3	71.4	91.0	108.3	139.8	125.6	108.3
Other manufactures	24.7	92.9	94.2	103.2	108.5	111.6	109.7	106.2
Communications	4.0	84.8	85.5	91.3	101.2	115.2	99.2	104.0
Transportation	6.9	100.6	99.8	130.8	140.6	142.3	115.7	101.1
Construction	4.4	88.2	92.6	124.1	178.8	154.8	162.2	175.7
Trade	20.3	118.0	118.7	128.4	126.1	124.1	110.8	103.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	96.8	97.5	110.3	118.5	122.1	112.7	107.0
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.4	87.9	85.5	104.2	119.1	122.7	113.0	111.2
Lumber products	4.7	50.3	46.7	65.4	124.7	128.6	82.4	118.0
Pulp and paper	16.0	85.1	84.6	103.1	106.3	112.7	107.7	102.2
Other manufactures	25.7	104.1	101.1	122.2	128.1	129.1	131.7	117.0
Construction	13.6	127.3	153.7	215.8	249.0	207.0	211.4	124.0
Trade	14.9	111.2	111.4	112.8	120.4	113.7	109.6	104.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	100.9	102.5	123.4	130.4	127.8	118.4	111.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	71.7	74.4	77.8	94.2	113.1	130.5	106.1	104.1
Textiles	18.1	76.9	81.6	88.5	89.7	100.8	92.4	98.5
Electrical apparatus	10.7	93.9	96.3	108.8	123.7	142.1	114.5	98.7
Iron and steel	19.7	52.7	56.1	85.4	122.3	151.8	115.7	110.0
Other manufactures	23.2	96.3	98.5	106.1	117.1	122.0	106.3	102.5
Construction	10.5	177.6	169.2	227.2	203.1	235.9	122.5	139.2
Trade	7.9	106.1	106.3	116.2	127.4	128.2	123.4	100.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	84.9	86.9	103.9	118.0	133.1	109.0	105.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	83.3	94.2	90.3	98.1	146.8	168.9	151.2	96.2
Iron and steel	64.1	89.8	85.9	92.6	148.4	174.0	156.5	91.9
Other manufactures	19.2	112.6	108.1	120.4	140.3	148.8	133.9	114.3
Construction	1.0	14.5	18.1	68.5	167.0	184.5	132.5	114.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	91.0	88.3	99.5	149.4	168.3	147.3	98.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.1	87.6	86.8	102.9	120.5	121.8	113.1	101.5
Animal products - edible	3.8	106.8	101.7	107.9	108.4	107.6	99.2	94.4
Plant products - edible	4.2	106.6	109.1	100.5	109.2	106.7	104.9	102.6
Printing and publishing	6.1	100.0	99.4	106.1	119.1	115.8	109.1	105.2
Textiles	5.0	104.4	100.7	100.5	104.9	114.0	109.7	97.1
Other manufactures	29.0	79.4	78.9	101.8	132.3	134.0	122.5	103.1
Transportation	10.6	78.4	75.4	86.0	91.5	98.9	103.5	99.5
Construction	3.1	42.2	48.8	75.9	52.1	60.4	79.8	66.9
Trade	30.3	91.3	95.2	100.2	106.9	112.1	115.1	107.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	85.2	86.1	98.8	107.1	111.5	110.7	101.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	36.5	82.0	80.1	98.0	109.1	107.9	105.2	101.8
Lumber products	6.6	48.7	43.8	55.7	79.3	91.4	90.9	94.1
Other manufactures	29.9	96.6	96.2	118.5	124.6	116.9	113.4	106.3
Communications	8.6	101.5	101.0	112.7	130.4	112.1	103.3	95.7
Transportation	20.5	101.4	96.3	105.7	109.7	110.6	104.9	110.4
Construction	8.1	62.8	60.3	120.8	85.4	99.3	116.0	98.7
Services	6.0	89.5	91.5	99.8	111.1	113.7	109.1	102.8
Trade	20.1	106.2	106.9	117.3	118.3	120.8	114.4	110.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	89.4	87.6	106.9	110.8	110.9	107.4	103.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1932

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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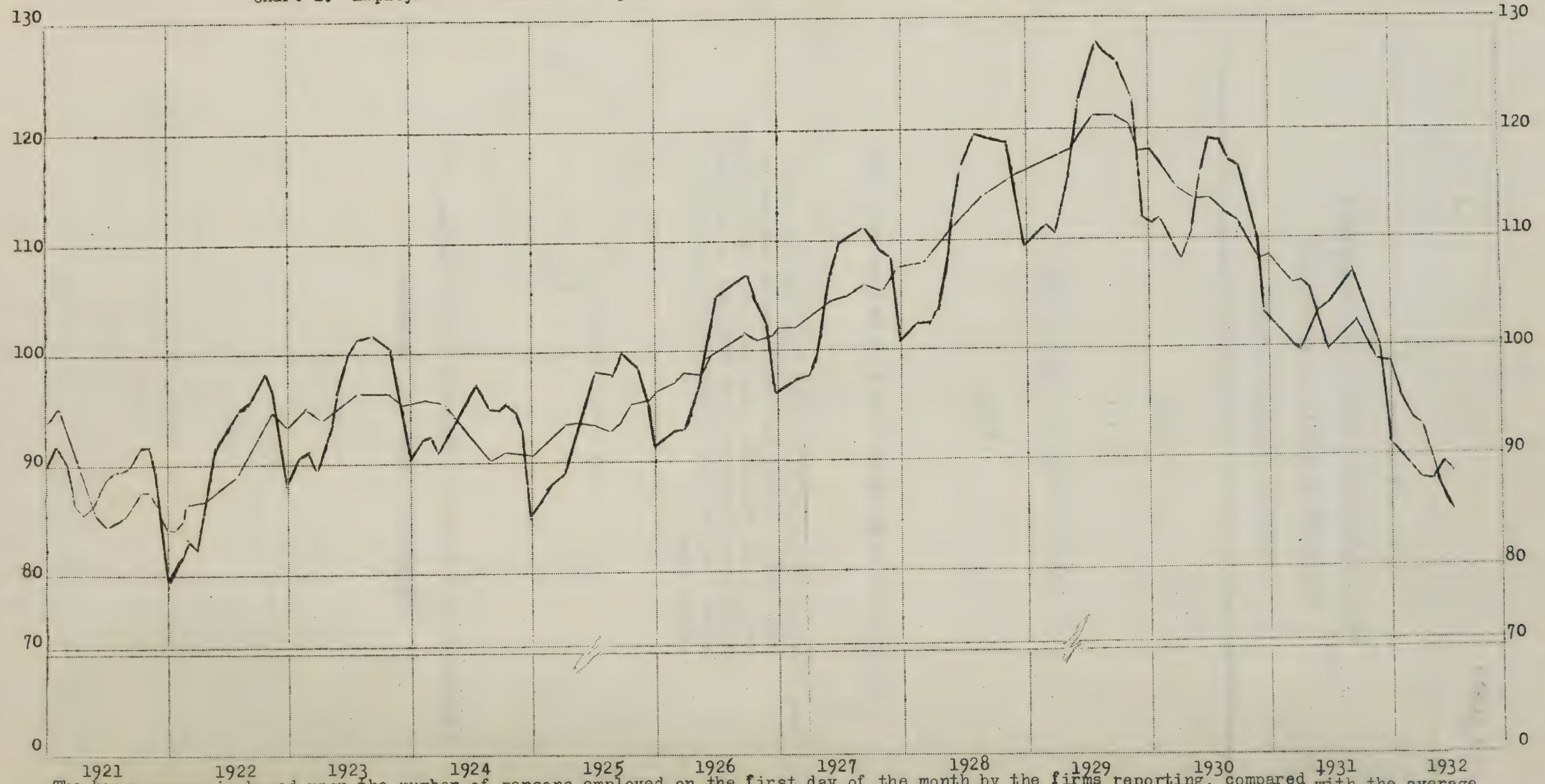
Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1932

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1932.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

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THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Employment at the beginning of July showed a slightly downward tendency, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,994 firms employing 811,972 workers, or 3,935 fewer than on June. 1. This decrease brought the index number to 88.7, as compared with 89.1 in the preceding month, and 103.8 on July 1 of last year. On the same date in the ten preceding years, the index, on the basis of the 1926 average equals 100, was as follows:- 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7; 1927, 109.7; 1926, 105.0; 1925, 98.0; 1924, 97.1; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 92.2 and 1921, 88.6.

Gains were reported in services, construction and transportation. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole, logging, mining, communications and trade showed contractions; in some cases, the losses were seasonal in character. The declines in manufacturing were on a smaller scale than those recorded on the same date in 1930 and 1931, chiefly as a result of more moderate seasonal curtailment in the textile and iron and steel industries.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was unfavourable in Quebec and Ontario; in the Prairie Provinces improvement was indicated, while the general situation in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia was unchanged.

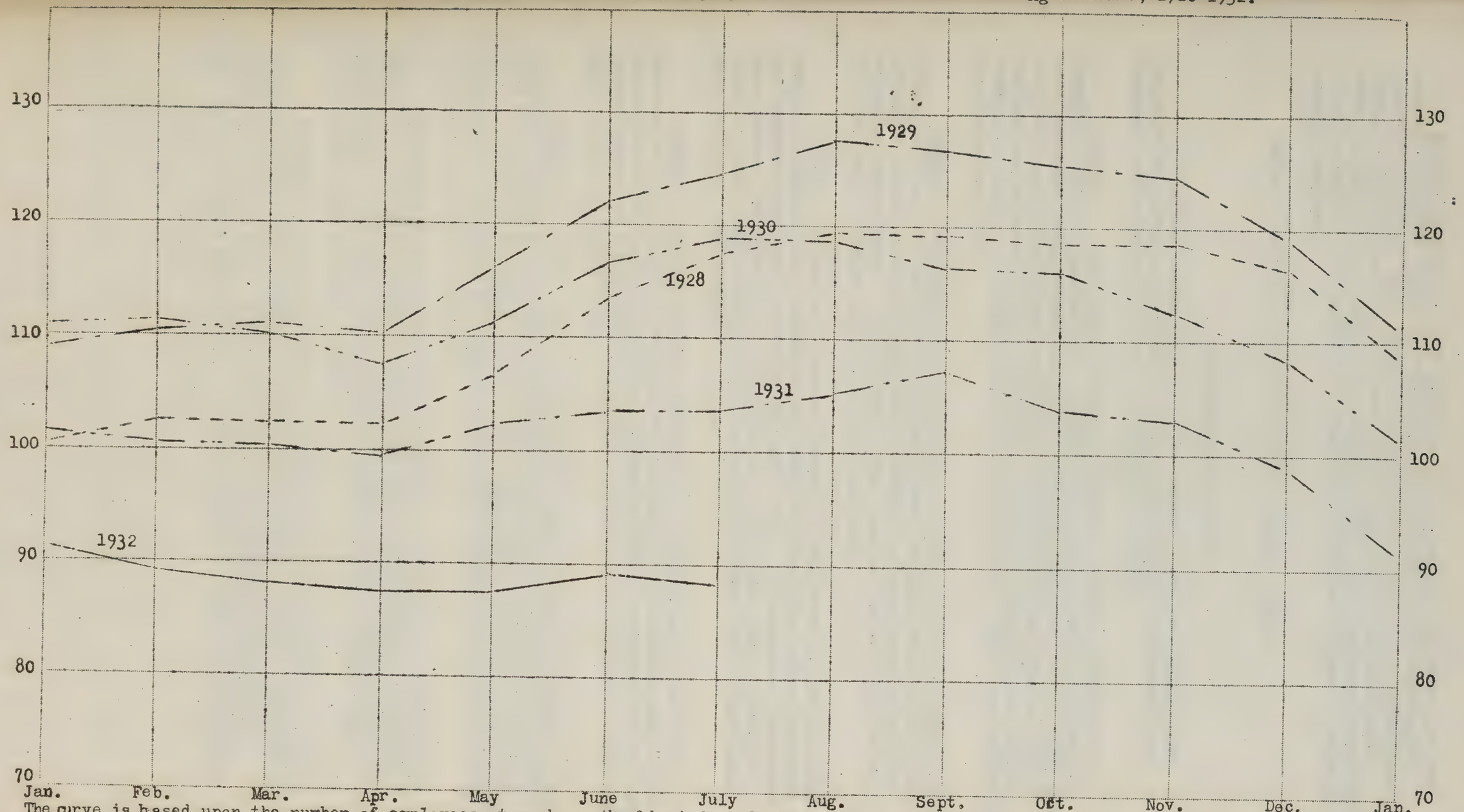
Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 610 firms employing 66,364 workers, as against 66,415 in the preceding month. This minor decline (which was not sufficiently large to alter the index number for June 1) compared unfavourably with the increase noted on July 1, 1931; the general index was then higher. Construction, particularly highway construction, recorded considerable improvement on the date under review, but there were also gains in lumber mills, iron and steel plants and services; on the other hand, manufacturing as a whole was slacker, chiefly in the electric current and fish-preserving industries, and mining and transportation showed seasonally reduced activity.

Quebec.- Building and highway construction and manufacturing reported curtailment in Quebec, while shipping, railway construction and services showed heightened activity. Within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper, animal food and lumber mills reported increases, but the textile, leather, iron and steel and some other industries were slacker. The forces of the 1,904 co-operating employers aggregated 233,440 persons, compared with 236,531 on June 1. A similar decline had been registered on the same date of last year, but the index then was higher.

Ontario.- There waw a falling-off in activity in Ontario, where the 3,539 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 333,424 employees, or 2,400 fewer than on June 1. Gains were shown in construction, transportation and mining, but manufacturing as a whole (especially of iron and steel, textile, pulp and paper and leather products) was seasonally quiet, and there were losses in communications, services and trade. Much larger decreases had been indicated on July 1, 1931, but the index then was many points higher.

Prairie Provinces.- The most noteworthy advances in this area were in construction, but services, manufacturing and transportation also showed improvement; on the other hand, mining and logging recorded seasonally reduced activity. Data were compiled from 1,146 employers with an aggregate staff of 110,674 workers, as against 109,126 in their last report. This increase of 1,548 workers was smaller than that registered on the same date of last year, when employment was in greater volume.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1932.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

British Columbia.- Practically no change as compared with June was reported in British Columbia, where the index stood at 83.7 as compared with 97.9 on July 1, 1931, when very little change had also been indicated. A total working force of 68,070 persons was employed on the date under review by the 795 firms whose data were received. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, was seasonally busier, but logging and highway construction recorded declines.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

In Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, reductions in employment were reported, while improvement was indicated in Winnipeg.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed a decline, there being seasonal losses in manufacturing, notably of textile, leather and iron and steel products, while construction also released employees; on the other hand, shipping reported heightened activity. A combined working force of 130,304 persons was indicated by the 1,070 co-operating employers, who had 135,007 workers on June 1. Decreases were also noted on July 1, 1931, but employment then was more active.

Quebec.- A falling-off was reported in Quebec, where statements were tabulated from 144 firms with 12,759 employees, compared with 12,836 in the preceding month. Services registered advances, but manufacturing and construction were slacker. The index was lower than at the beginning of July, 1931, although a larger decline had then been shown.

Toronto.- There were seasonal losses in employment in manufacturing, mainly in textiles and iron and steel, while construction, trade, services and communications also showed curtailment. The 1,178 employers furnishing data reduced their staffs by 3,641 workers to 112,432 at the beginning of July. A contraction had also been reported on the same date of last year, when employment was in greater volume.

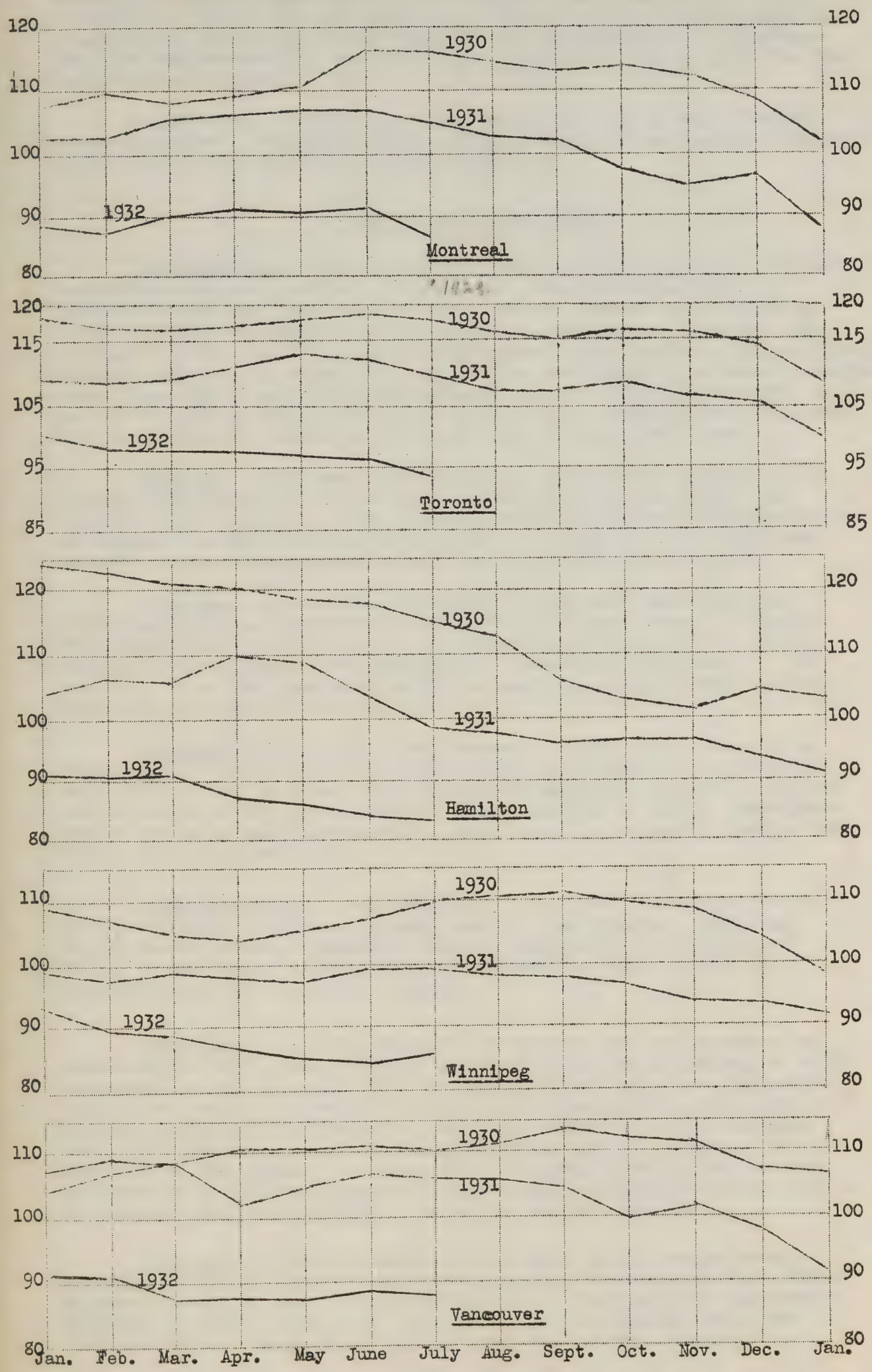
Ottawa.- Statistics were received from 160 employers with 12,666 persons on their paylists, compared with 12,790 in the preceding month. There were comparatively small reductions in manufacturing, transportation and trade. Larger losses had been indicated on July 1, 1931, but the index was then higher than on the date under review.

Hamilton.- There was a further but slight decrease in Hamilton, where employment was in less volume than on the same date of last year; 56 workers were let out from the forces of 235 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 26,354 at the beginning of July. Manufacturing reported considerable improvement, especially in the iron and steel, textile and food groups, but construction released employees.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Curtailment in employment, mainly in automobile plants, caused a decline of 198 persons in the staffs of the 133 reporting employers, who had 11,452 in their employ on the date under review. The index was lower than on July 1, 1931, although much larger losses had then been reported.

Winnipeg.- Manufacturing, construction and trade registered moderate advances, while other industries showed only slight changes. An aggregate working force of 35,705 employees was reported by the 386 co-operating firms; this was 659 more than on June 1. The improvement noted on the same date of a year ago involved a smaller number of persons, but employment then was generally more active.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1930-1932.



Vancouver.- The trend of employment in Vancouver was unfavourable, according to information from 337 establishments employing 27,734 workers, as against 27,941 in the preceding month. There were losses in shipping and construction, while other groups reported only slight changes. A decrease had also been recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1931, but the index then was higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1930 in several of the leading industrial cities, based upon the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Food canning, lumber and mineral product factories registered heightened activity, but seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants; this, however, involved the release of a smaller number of persons from these two important groups than that noted on July 1 of 1931 and other years of the record. The leather, pulp and paper, chemical and clay, glass and stone groups also recorded contractions in employment. The 4,914 co-operating manufacturers employed 423,023 operatives, as against 426,158 in the preceding month. Much larger decreases were indicated in this division on July 1, 1931, though the index then was higher.

Logging.- There was a falling-off in employment in logging, 1,110 persons being released from the staffs of the 221 reporting firms, who employed 9,364 on July 1. This decline involved a decidedly smaller number of workers than that noted on the same date of a year ago; the index then, however, was some four points higher than on the date under review.

Mining.- Returns were tabulated from 232 mine operators with 42,975 employees, as compared with 43,744 in their last report. Losses were reported in coal and metallic ore mining, but the extraction of non-metallic minerals other than coal afforded rather more employment. The situation was not so favourable as at the beginning of July, 1931, although decreases had then also been recorded.

Transportation.- Employment increased in this group, there being moderate gains in local and steam railway transportation, which, however, were partly offset by losses in shipping; 352 employers reported a combined working force of 100,412 persons, as against 100,020 on June 1. Employment was in smaller volume than on July 1, 1931, when a considerable decline from June 1, 1931, had been noted.

Communications.- A curtailment in staffs was registered in this group, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 24,150 persons on their payrolls, compared with 24,394 in the preceding month. A very slight increase had been recorded on July 1, 1931, and employment then was in greater volume.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further but smaller increases were registered at the beginning of July in the construction industries, in which employment was not so active as in the same month of 1931, when the public unemployment relief programmes had given work to many more persons than are employed on relief undertakings at the present time. Data were received from 1,056 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 106,570 employees, or 558 more than at the beginning of June, 1932. Railway construction absorbed the majority of these additionally employed men, but there were also gains in highway work, while building construction showed curtailment.

Services.- Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 286 employers with 22,370 persons on their staffs, as compared with 21,765 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the gain, which was on a smaller scale than that reported on July 1, 1931, when activity was somewhat greater.

Trade.- Wholesale establishments reported decreased activity, while retail stores showed little general change. Statements were tabulated from 858 firms having 83,108 employees, as against 83,400 at the beginning of June. Employment was in smaller volume than in the summer of 1931.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment on May 23 showed a decline as compared with Apr. 25, but this was partly due to the extension of holiday stoppages following the Whitsun week-end. Among the approximately 12,770,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 22.1 on May 23, 1932, as compared with 21.4 on Apr. 25, 1932, and 20.8 on May 18, 1931.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received).

Employment in the United States showed a further decline of 3.0 p.c. in June as compared with May, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 64,014 establishments having in June 4,246,037 employees. Increased employment was shown in canning and preserving and dyeing and cleaning establishments, while curtailment was recorded in manufacturing, mining, crude petroleum producing, telephones and telegraphs, power and light, electric railroads and motor bus operation, laundering, wholesale and retail trade, building construction and hotels. The index in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 57.5, compared with 59.7 in May, 1932, and 73.4 in June, 1931. Within this group, textile, iron and steel, paper and printing, lumber, leather, stone, clay and glass, non-ferrous metal, transportation equipment, machinery, railway repair, chemical and allied product and agricultural implement groups showed pronounced declines, while slight improvement was noted in the food, tobacco and rubber industries.

New York.- According to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, there was a reduction of 3.4 per cent in New York factories from May to June, for which month the preliminary index of employment stood at 55.7, based on the average for 1925-1927 as 100. The metal and machinery, wood, leather and rubber, textile, clothing, printing and paper goods, pulp and paper and chemical, oil and paint groups reported curtailment, while improvement was shown in the food, beverage and tobacco factories.

Massachusetts.- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,081 establishments showed that they employed 136,146 persons in June, as compared with 143,525 in May, a decrease of 5.1 p.c. Boot and shoe, cotton, dyeing and finishing textiles, foundry and machine shop, leather, woollen and worsted and paper and wood pulp showed curtailment.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment continued to decline in June; the manufacturing industries decreased one p.c. as compared with May, while the non-manufacturing groups showed a reduction of 0.3 p.c. The general index, based upon the 1925-1927 average as 100, stood at 60.0 in June, compared with 60.4 in the preceding month, and 76.7 in June, 1931. The metals, machinery and conveyance, wood, textile and printing and paper industries reported a falling-off since May, but improvement was noted in stone, clay, glass, chemical, oil, paint, clothing and millinery and food, beverage and tobacco factories, and in services, coal mining and construction.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based upon the average of 1925-1927 as 100, was 63.9 in May, compared with 66.2 in April, 1932, and 78.1 in May, 1931. The metal, wood, leather, paper and textile groups showed curtailment, but the stone and allied industries reported improvement. In the non-manufacturing industries, construction and retail trade also recorded heightened activity.

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Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
July 1, 1921	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1, 1922	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1, 1924	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
July 1, 1925	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
July 1, 1926	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at July 1, 1932.						
	100.0	8.2	28.7	41.1	13.6	8.4

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1922	89.4	-	97.7	-	-	-	95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923	97.1	-	98.9	117.4	96.2	-	89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924	96.0	-	92.7	108.9	86.0	-	87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
July 1, 1926	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	115.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1932.	16.1	1.6	13.9	1.6	3.2	1.4	4.4	3.4

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
July 1, 1921	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
July 1, 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	118.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1932.									
	100.0	52.1	1.2	5.3	3.0	12.4	13.1	2.7	10.2

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926 = 100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1932	June 1 1932	July 1 1931	July 1 1930	July 1 1929	July 1 1928	July 1 1927
MANUFACTURING	52.1	85.4	86.0	97.2	111.3	120.3	113.1	106.8
Animal products - edible	2.5	114.7	106.3	112.6	119.9	122.3	121.6	121.4
Fur and products	.2	84.6	86.0	98.9	94.6	104.0	93.0	101.8
Leather and products	2.2	86.5	90.5	89.4	86.0	92.8	97.6	100.8
Boots and shoes	1.6	93.6	98.3	97.6	87.7	95.2	-	-
Lumber and products	4.2	64.8	64.2	83.7	105.4	122.7	117.7	115.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	54.7	51.3	74.5	103.1	122.6	118.5	120.5
Furniture	.8	71.2	77.4	96.1	105.2	123.4	117.0	106.1
Other lumber products	1.2	91.0	93.3	102.3	112.3	122.3	111.9	108.0
Musical instruments	.1	29.4	31.3	58.9	62.9	99.9	97.6	97.2
Plant products - edible	3.5	100.5	96.9	106.8	114.5	112.3	101.3	100.4
Pulp and paper products	6.5	87.9	88.3	97.5	110.4	113.0	110.0	107.8
Pulp and paper	2.7	73.7	72.8	87.4	107.3	110.5	117.2	111.5
Paper products	.9	96.7	99.1	99.3	106.6	113.3	113.9	104.3
Printing and publishing	2.9	104.0	105.3	110.3	115.9	116.1	110.0	104.5
Rubber products	1.3	86.2	86.4	97.0	120.4	143.4	127.1	114.9
Textile products	10.0	96.2	98.9	96.4	99.2	105.8	101.2	103.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	103.6	107.0	97.6	97.2	104.1	107.0	109.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	79.3	80.4	81.5	82.1	96.1	98.9	106.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	99.4	108.5	92.5	88.5	98.4	103.1	102.8
Silk and silk goods	.8	363.1	374.6	317.5	276.6	217.9	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	107.7	108.6	105.4	104.4	113.3	103.3	99.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	89.1	91.9	94.6	100.3	103.5	99.7	99.1
Other textile products	1.0	77.6	81.0	83.8	93.9	104.6	106.7	107.5
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	112.0	112.4	116.2	125.8	125.6	118.0	106.0
Tobacco	1.0	106.7	107.1	103.2	114.3	111.8	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	118.5	119.7	136.0	143.5	147.0	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	82.7	78.8	105.9	118.9	183.8	126.2	110.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	109.9	114.1	115.9	116.5	118.7	113.6	103.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	78.2	83.1	112.9	137.1	137.8	116.5	112.2
Electric current	1.8	117.4	117.4	127.7	133.1	137.0	120.8	111.5
Electrical apparatus	1.5	109.0	109.9	133.3	156.1	142.7	118.4	106.5
Iron and steel products	11.0	68.2	69.4	85.8	109.5	126.8	116.4	103.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	.9	61.7	58.8	88.3	116.2	136.3	123.5	107.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	77.6	78.6	98.5	122.6	132.1	121.8	109.8
Agricultural implements	.3	28.1	27.4	39.9	70.2	127.8	100.9	106.8
Land vehicles	5.4	72.7	73.8	85.2	107.2	119.9	116.5	98.7
Automobiles and parts	1.5	87.8	86.3	75.3	119.4	145.3	160.3	96.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	62.4	65.4	81.9	116.4	142.7	124.1	107.4
Heating appliances	.4	72.6	76.5	96.4	105.0	133.6	115.4	102.7
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.5	63.8	66.0	111.6	156.2	178.4	143.5	113.9
Foundry and machine shops products	.5	69.9	74.3	85.8	111.2	127.6	117.6	102.1
Other iron and steel products	1.6	72.5	75.3	90.3	107.2	117.0	112.5	104.4
Non-ferrous metal products	1.5	78.2	78.4	114.2	127.6	134.8	122.0	114.4
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	123.6	123.3	127.7	149.1	141.7	125.8	107.7
Miscellaneous	.5	99.8	97.5	107.2	110.7	113.4	109.5	103.4
LOGGING	1.2	34.2	37.9	38.5	82.1	80.1	69.5	69.9
MINING	5.3	95.0	96.8	104.1	113.8	119.5	113.1	106.6
Coal	2.8	83.2	86.5	90.5	96.8	102.9	98.7	102.1
Metallic ores	1.9	132.2	133.0	141.4	142.2	140.3	125.9	112.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	76.1	74.4	92.5	132.5	148.2	137.4	115.6
COMMUNICATIONS	3.0	93.1	94.1	104.8	119.7	123.8	108.7	106.0
Telegraphs	.6	95.3	98.0	107.6	121.1	130.5	116.1	110.8
Telephones	2.4	92.7	93.1	104.1	119.3	122.0	106.8	104.8
TRANSPORTATION	12.4	85.9	85.5	97.7	108.0	117.5	109.2	107.0
Street railways and cartage	2.9	114.0	113.1	122.1	123.2	128.7	114.5	105.4
Steam railways	7.6	77.7	77.1	91.8	104.1	113.1	110.0	105.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	90.4	91.4	96.1	108.2	126.0	98.0	117.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.1	93.3	92.9	137.1	170.1	164.5	154.3	144.2
Building	2.8	59.1	62.9	117.3	150.9	148.8	120.5	120.8
Highway	6.5	149.7	147.7	201.8	319.7	213.3	222.3	221.1
Railway	3.8	77.3	74.0	101.9	120.6	160.4	159.8	137.7
SERVICES	2.7	119.9	116.8	130.8	142.7	145.4	130.8	113.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	118.2	111.1	133.7	150.8	154.8	133.5	116.1
Professional	.3	130.7	129.4	125.8	128.9	126.6	119.2	107.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	119.5	121.9	128.0	133.6	135.1	129.5	110.3
TRADE	10.2	115.4	116.1	124.0	129.5	127.7	115.3	106.0
Retail	7.5	121.8	122.1	130.7	133.5	132.8	117.0	107.5
Wholesale	2.7	100.8	102.4	109.1	120.3	116.8	110.8	102.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	88.7	89.1	103.8	118.9	124.7	117.7	109.7

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100)

Areas and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	July 1932	June 1932	July 1931	July 1930	July 1929	July 1928	July 1927
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	32.2	83.7	84.5	92.3	109.9	114.8	109.2	109.6
Lumber products	3.9	64.6	57.8	73.1	112.7	122.5	115.7	130.2
Pulp and paper	5.0	127.7	132.3	138.3	164.6	118.6	119.1	106.9
Textile products	4.2	77.0	78.6	70.2	86.3	93.9	96.3	106.8
Iron and steel	8.1	65.5	61.7	86.9	103.0	122.2	103.6	99.2
Other manufactures	11.0	102.7	110.6	103.7	108.3	111.2	107.9	109.8
Logging	1.3	41.9	43.6	11.7	125.2	84.9	98.7	82.0
Mining	21.7	97.1	101.7	108.2	111.6	113.2	106.2	109.9
Communications	3.0	94.7	94.3	114.2	128.3	118.4	110.5	105.4
Transportation	13.2	80.1	84.7	80.8	83.0	99.2	90.0	82.7
Construction	20.3	153.3	141.2	210.2	382.1	164.4	205.3	185.4
Services	1.9	196.4	167.1	232.8	200.8	187.2	135.0	133.3
Trade	6.4	108.0	108.1	123.5	122.8	119.0	107.1	101.8
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.0	96.4	96.4	109.4	141.1	117.9	116.2	112.8
Quebec Manufacturing	60.2	87.8	88.9	100.9	112.7	116.6	112.9	107.3
Lumber products	3.4	74.8	73.4	98.2	110.0	127.0	119.6	122.0
Pulp and paper	8.1	82.3	78.6	90.3	106.1	112.1	115.5	108.2
Textile products	16.3	98.8	102.1	98.5	102.1	104.1	106.1	108.0
Iron and steel	9.5	67.9	69.5	93.6	114.6	121.7	114.2	103.8
Other manufactures	22.9	96.8	98.4	111.9	122.1	121.4	114.2	105.8
Logging	1.8	52.2	52.2	51.2	106.2	90.5	87.8	81.1
Mining	1.7	93.7	92.4	95.8	139.6	151.6	124.4	115.9
Communications	2.6	90.6	91.7	99.3	115.0	124.1	109.3	108.1
Transportation	12.3	86.2	85.5	98.5	108.7	118.9	108.8	114.8
Construction	11.2	69.3	73.9	117.6	136.9	131.1	121.7	124.0
Services	2.4	106.8	102.4	110.2	114.1	113.9	115.5	105.7
Trade	7.8	128.8	129.2	132.7	139.4	133.5	124.7	108.2
Quebec All Industries	100.0	86.6	87.8	103.2	116.8	119.4	113.6	109.6
Ontario Manufacturing	60.8	84.5	85.8	95.4	109.8	123.5	115.2	105.6
Lumber products	4.3	66.2	65.9	88.6	109.0	128.2	123.3	115.1
Pulp and paper	7.1	88.4	91.1	97.6	109.2	114.6	113.5	107.2
Textile products	11.2	95.3	97.6	97.0	97.8	108.0	101.7	99.7
Iron and steel	14.1	67.3	69.4	81.0	107.7	132.7	122.7	104.2
Other manufactures	24.1	97.5	97.5	108.1	117.8	124.3	112.9	106.6
Logging	.5	18.9	18.4	28.2	57.1	50.1	47.9	44.1
Mining	3.6	123.8	121.6	139.6	142.1	141.2	137.0	114.4
Communications	3.0	90.7	92.0	101.0	116.6	124.7	105.9	107.0
Transportation	9.2	86.1	84.3	99.8	111.0	118.7	112.8	108.6
Construction	10.1	99.3	98.0	137.0	169.2	178.1	164.5	163.0
Services	2.6	132.4	135.0	146.0	161.8	162.0	122.0	108.0
Trade	10.2	120.7	121.8	130.9	132.1	130.4	116.6	103.6
Ontario All Industries	100.0	89.2	89.9	102.7	116.9	127.2	117.7	108.9
Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing	30.1	90.5	89.9	100.9	117.8	125.9	118.7	105.9
Lumber products	1.9	79.3	81.1	93.7	134.2	160.2	143.7	132.0
Pulp and paper	3.0	88.5	90.4	100.9	112.9	110.9	124.7	116.9
Textile products	1.8	97.8	103.7	96.0	92.5	118.6	119.4	102.9
Iron and steel	10.9	75.2	74.7	91.0	108.5	116.8	108.0	98.5
Other manufactures	12.5	112.0	108.6	115.9	131.9	136.3	126.4	108.1
Logging	.2	13.7	22.0	14.2	33.6	41.8	24.5	23.8
Mining	6.1	80.4	83.2	86.6	92.3	104.9	103.9	96.2
Communications	3.3	96.9	98.4	109.0	123.9	125.4	113.1	103.9
Transportation	20.0	85.2	84.8	98.6	110.3	124.8	115.5	66.0
Construction	18.5	88.9	83.1	141.0	144.0	198.8	198.6	136.9
Services	3.7	117.9	111.1	133.7	159.4	175.2	167.0	138.2
Trade	18.1	103.6	103.8	111.1	122.9	123.9	116.7	107.8
Prairie Provinces-All Industries	100.0	90.5	89.3	108.9	120.4	136.7	129.8	110.7
British Columbia -Manufacturing	36.9	75.9	71.0	91.5	109.6	113.0	110.0	111.7
Lumber products	9.8	51.5	52.3	65.1	87.2	102.9	101.0	104.5
Pulp and paper	5.8	90.6	94.5	107.1	106.7	105.5	99.9	106.1
Textile products	1.3	100.5	91.8	99.8	113.2	105.0	104.5	96.9
Iron and steel	3.5	65.1	63.7	86.0	116.9	111.3	108.6	98.0
Other manufactures	16.5	100.1	84.3	117.8	134.7	129.6	124.0	127.6
Logging	3.6	34.6	47.7	49.8	82.3	111.5	95.6	95.7
Mining	8.4	72.0	73.0	76.1	92.9	103.0	100.5	96.0
Communications	3.9	103.2	102.7	121.2	131.4	121.7	105.1	101.5
Transportation	14.9	92.2	92.1	103.9	111.4	112.1	106.3	107.1
Construction	18.9	119.6	125.4	141.7	161.1	160.5	169.5	128.5
Services	3.7	98.2	95.2	107.5	121.2	119.6	115.9	107.1
Trade	9.7	103.4	104.1	114.1	119.7	121.2	113.3	109.1
British-Columbia - All Industries	100.0	83.7	83.7	97.9	113.5	118.2	114.0	109.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1932	June 1 1932	July 1 1931	July 1 1930	July 1 1929	July 1 1928	July 1 1927
Montreal - Manufacturing	61.2	85.3	87.5	100.3	115.9	115.0	103.8	103.9
Plant products - edible	4.2	100.3	100.5	111.8	110.1	107.2	96.6	94.1
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.9	104.8	104.6	106.9	113.5	111.9	105.6	99.4
Textiles	13.1	86.9	91.5	87.3	92.9	94.6	98.3	105.7
Tobacco,distilled and malt liquors	5.9	111.3	110.3	111.7	124.3	118.9	110.4	102.0
Iron and steel	12.8	66.6	67.7	89.6	119.6	126.9	120.0	108.8
Other manufactures	20.3	87.2	90.4	103.3	120.9	119.7	110.0	104.2
Communications	3.6	82.1	83.4	88.4	100.4	120.5	109.0	108.5
Transportation	11.9	99.8	98.8	105.8	112.0	134.6	121.0	125.0
Construction	8.3	68.7	84.4	114.9	118.6	146.0	145.9	104.8
Trade	11.6	123.7	123.8	131.2	138.9	130.6	122.2	108.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	88.6	91.7	105.1	116.0	120.3	110.4	106.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	63.6	104.2	106.3	120.0	119.2	122.6	125.9	103.6
Leather products	21.6	110.5	114.3	122.3	99.8	106.1	112.7	104.8
Other manufactures	42.0	101.2	102.5	118.7	128.4	130.9	133.4	103.3
Transportation	11.9	110.5	109.8	129.3	130.8	126.5	128.9	114.9
Construction	7.1	80.2	90.3	134.6	196.4	171.9	112.3	131.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	104.8	105.6	122.2	130.1	128.8	131.6	114.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	60.2	88.4	90.7	100.3	109.2	116.9	111.4	105.1
Plant products - edible	5.7	102.2	106.2	110.2	120.7	122.7	113.8	106.0
Printing and publishing	9.0	107.0	108.2	112.6	113.5	121.6	112.5	104.0
Textiles	11.5	84.1	86.0	95.1	102.3	104.4	97.0	99.2
Iron and steel	9.0	68.4	73.3	84.8	107.4	132.0	124.4	108.3
Other manufactures	25.0	91.5	92.9	103.1	107.8	113.7	111.8	107.4
Communications	4.1	83.0	84.8	91.2	99.4	115.6	99.3	105.5
Transportation	7.0	100.7	100.6	132.3	139.0	142.7	120.8	101.3
Construction	4.1	81.9	88.2	125.8	179.1	172.8	163.8	186.0
Trade	20.6	117.1	118.0	129.1	127.2	126.4	111.7	104.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	94.6	96.8	109.0	117.8	123.7	112.8	107.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.4	86.7	87.9	105.8	110.7	122.5	123.4	113.2
Lumber products	4.7	50.0	50.3	69.1	126.2	130.1	139.4	128.1
Pulp and paper	15.7	82.7	85.1	101.3	104.6	109.8	112.4	101.2
Other manufactures	26.0	103.3	104.1	129.9	129.9	130.6	131.5	117.8
Construction	13.6	125.3	127.3	191.5	232.4	222.3	254.4	155.1
Trade	14.9	109.7	111.2	112.7	118.8	112.3	111.5	105.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	99.3	100.9	121.0	129.4	128.4	123.0	115.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	76.8	77.9	74.4	89.6	109.5	130.8	106.4	102.6
Textiles	19.0	79.1	76.9	87.0	88.4	102.2	91.5	93.3
Electrical apparatus	11.5	98.3	93.9	110.7	121.3	131.4	118.0	98.7
Iron and steel	21.4	56.2	52.7	71.8	111.6	151.1	111.8	107.9
Other manufactures	24.9	100.5	96.3	108.9	121.4	127.3	112.7	104.8
Construction	7.1	116.2	177.6	185.7	200.1	236.8	135.2	162.1
Trade	6.9	107.1	106.1	116.2	131.7	128.8	129.5	102.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	84.4	84.9	98.4	115.0	133.9	109.0	105.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	83.1	92.4	94.2	92.7	129.5	150.9	163.0	74.3
Iron and steel	63.2	87.1	89.8	85.6	128.3	152.5	172.6	64.3
Other manufactures	19.9	114.6	112.6	121.3	134.6	144.8	139.4	116.5
Construction	1.0	14.7	14.5	58.9	163.6	215.2	143.8	142.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	89.6	91.0	94.2	134.9	156.0	150.2	82.7
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	47.3	88.7	87.6	103.0	121.1	125.6	117.1	104.6
Animal products - edible	4.0	114.0	106.8	106.6	112.9	114.1	104.0	98.9
Plant products - edible	4.1	106.5	106.6	100.4	108.7	109.2	104.6	102.6
Printing and publishing	5.8	97.7	100.0	104.5	119.2	118.7	112.3	107.3
Textiles	4.7	98.2	104.4	97.7	104.0	115.0	114.7	98.9
Other manufactures	28.7	81.4	73.4	103.8	132.8	138.5	131.2	107.6
Transportation	10.4	78.1	78.4	83.6	90.9	109.6	113.4	107.9
Construction	4.3	56.0	42.2	98.7	69.1	64.0	77.7	79.3
Trade	30.2	92.9	91.3	100.0	108.6	112.1	116.5	107.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	87.0	83.2	99.9	109.6	114.0	110.9	104.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	36.8	82.7	82.0	96.9	104.0	107.0	107.3	106.0
Lumber products	6.3	46.8	48.7	57.3	64.1	92.7	94.5	96.2
Other manufactures	30.5	98.5	96.6	116.9	124.3	114.5	114.8	111.7
Communications	8.6	101.0	101.5	113.7	131.0	118.3	105.6	100.7
Transportation	20.1	98.9	101.4	106.5	110.4	111.3	102.2	110.7
Construction	8.0	60.1	62.8	114.5	86.4	111.8	116.3	100.0
Services	5.8	89.6	89.5	100.6	115.5	115.3	114.7	107.7
Trade	20.5	105.5	106.2	117.0	122.7	123.6	114.7	109.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	88.7	89.4	106.0	110.2	112.8	107.6	106.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1932

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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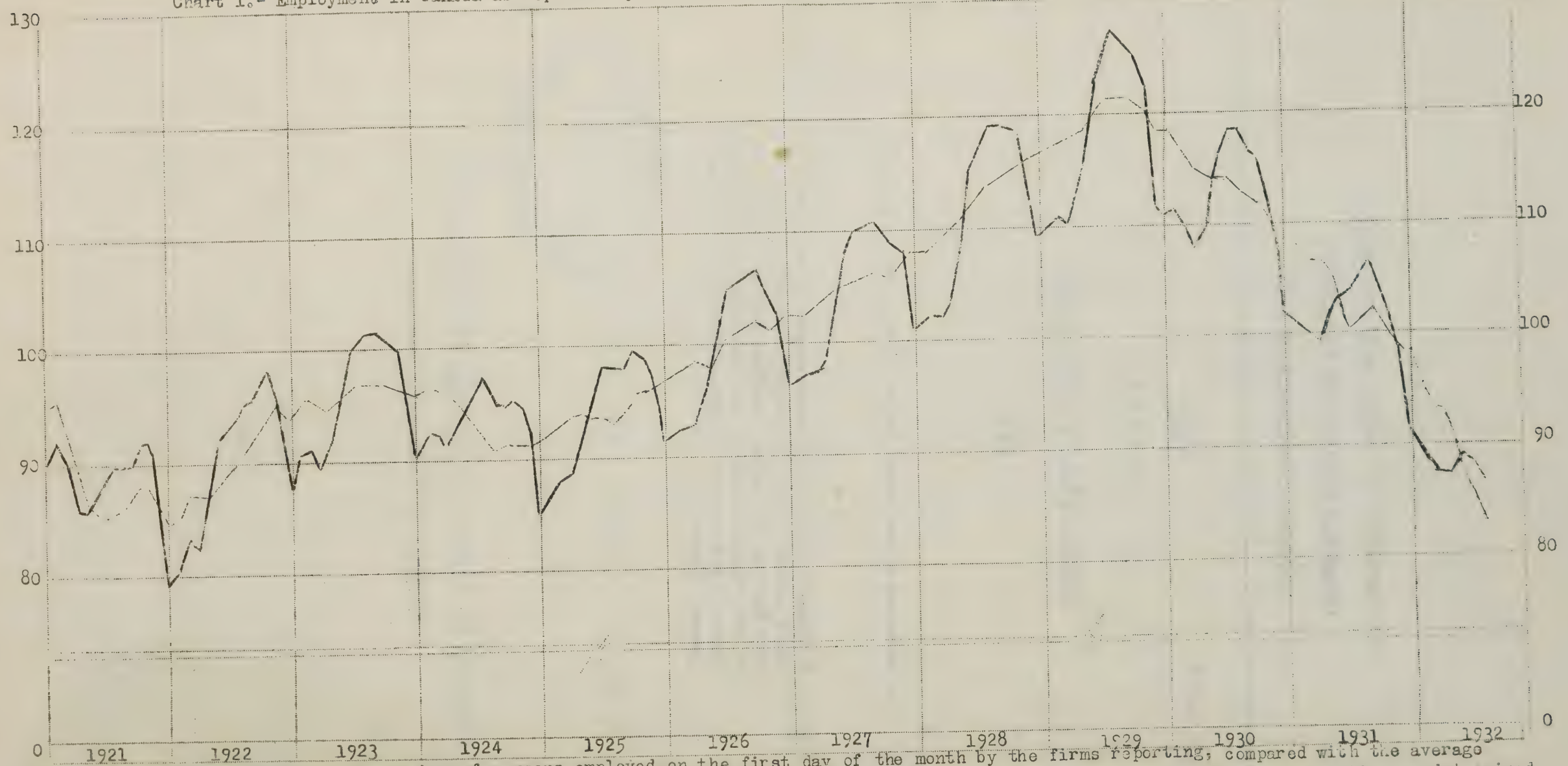
Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1932

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1932.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued August 25, 1932.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Employment at the beginning of August showed a downward movement, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,028 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 791,622 persons, as compared with 812,871 on July 1. The index number, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 86.3, compared with 88.7 on July 1, 1932, and 105.2 on the same date in 1931. On Aug. 1 of the ten preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3; 1927, 110.5; 1926, 105.5; 1925, 97.5; 1924, 95.8; 1923, 101.4; 1922, 94.2 and 1921, 90.0.

Manufacturing reported a large reduction; this was partly due to the usual midsummer shutdowns for holidays, the importance of which for this record was intensified this year by the fact that the close of the month fell at the week-end. The largest losses were those of a seasonal character in iron and steel and textile mills. The tendency was also downward in construction, logging, retail trade, transportation and services. On the other hand, vegetable food and leather footwear factories, telegraphs and wholesale trade showed improvement.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

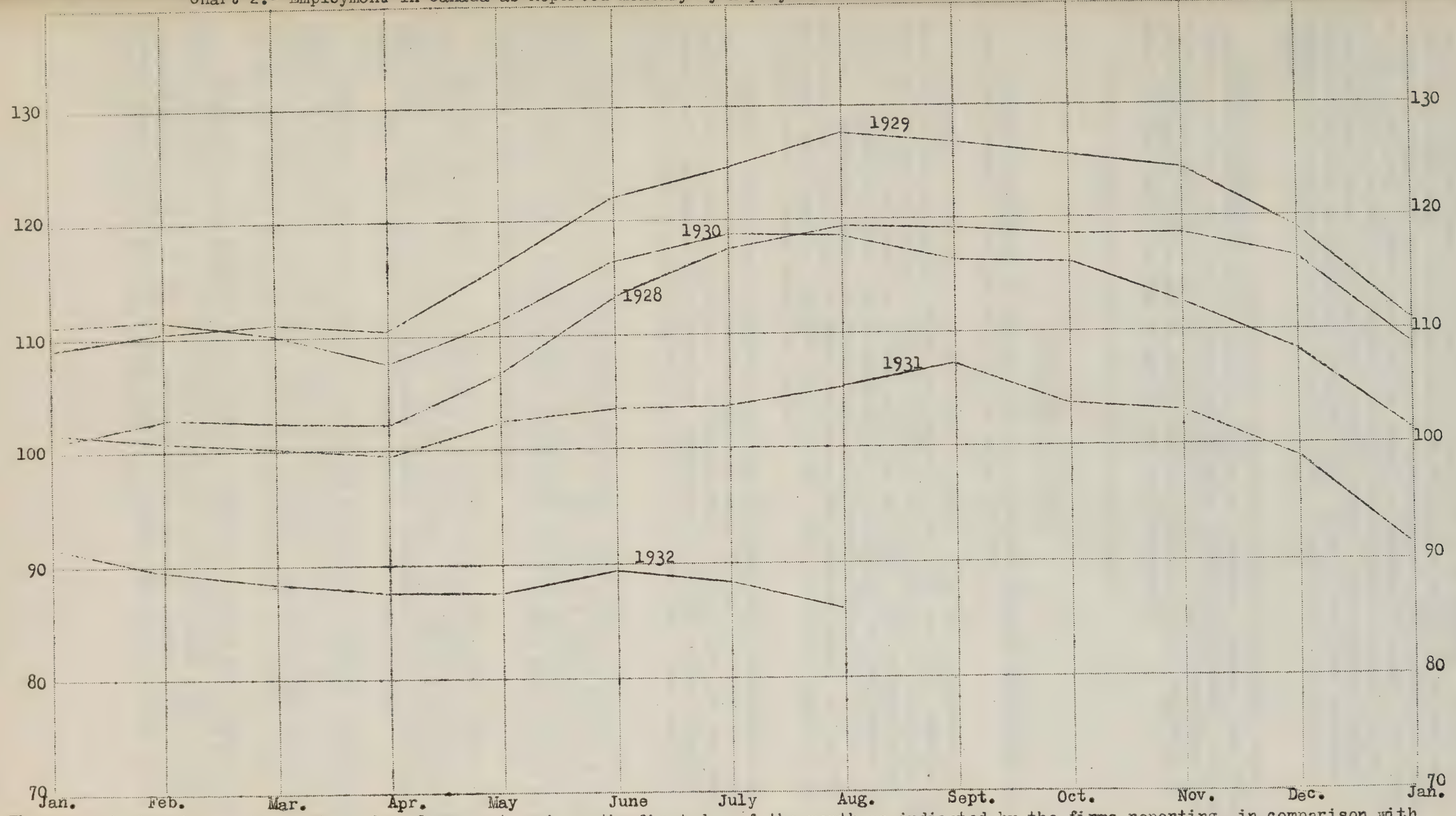
Employment declined in all provinces, firms in Ontario releasing the greatest number of workers.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 616 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 62,161 persons, compared with 66,550 in the preceding month. A smaller loss had been indicated on Aug. 1, 1931, and the index then was much higher than on the date under review. Coal mining and building construction showed moderate gains at the beginning of August, 1932, but the trend of employment was downward in manufacturing, notably in fish-preserving, textile, iron and steel, electric current and lumber works, and in highway and railway construction, transportation and logging.

Quebec.- Curtailment was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 1,917 employers with 227,401 workers, as against 233,585 on July 1. Manufacturing, logging, construction, retail trade and services reported smaller payrolls, while transportation indicated improvement, and metallic ore mining and wholesale trade were also rather more active. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest losses took place in the textile and iron and steel groups, although lumber, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, rubber and some other factories also showed reductions. On the other hand, the food and musical instrument industries reported increased activity. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of August of a year ago; the contractions then indicated had involved fewer workers.

Ontario.- There was a further shrinkage in employment in this province on Aug. 1, when the 3,553 co-operating firms reported 325,316 employees, a decrease of 8,535 persons since July 1. Improvement was noted in tobacco, leather and animal food factories, and in wholesale trade and railway construction, but iron and steel plants reported large reductions, and textile, lumber, rubber, clay, glass and stone, pulp and paper and some other plants, logging, mining, transportation, services and retail trade also showed curtailment, in some cases of a seasonal nature. Activity had also declined on Aug.1, 1931, but the index then was higher.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1932.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Prairie Provinces.- A falling-off in employment was indicated in the Prairie Provinces, where 1,153 employers reported 110,409 workers, or 459 fewer than at the beginning of July; this decrease took place mainly in railway construction, while building, services and manufacturing as a whole were also slacker. On the other hand, highway construction showed an important increase, and transportation also recorded improvement; within the manufacturing group, lumber and iron and steel plants employed larger working forces. Very pronounced advances had been noted at the beginning of August, 1931, chiefly due to an important programme of unemployment relief work; the level of employment was then much higher.

British Columbia.- A reduction was registered in British Columbia, mainly in construction and lumber mills; logging, mining and services, however, also showed lowered activity, but food factories and shipping reported improvement. Returns were compiled from 789 firms employing 66,335 persons, or 1,682 fewer than in the preceding month. Little general change had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, when the situation was more favourable.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment declined in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, the losses in Montreal and Toronto being greatest.

Montreal.- As on Aug. 1 of the last two years, there was a decrease in Montreal on the date under review; employment in both 1931 and 1930, however, was more active than at the beginning of August of the present year. A combined payroll of 125,512 employees, or 4,464 fewer than on July 1, was reported by the 1,074 co-operating firms. Road construction and vegetable food and musical instrument factories registered improvement, while manufacturing as a whole, transportation and retail trade released employees; the greatest losses in factory employment took place in textiles, but iron and steel, electrical apparatus and building material works were also slacker.

Quebec.- Further reductions were reported in Quebec City; building showed rather greater activity, but manufacturing (chiefly of iron and steel and textiles), and services recorded curtailment. Statements were received from 144 employers whose staffs aggregated 12,264 workers, compared with 12,719 in the preceding month. Very little change had been indicated on Aug. 1 of a year ago, when the index was higher.

Toronto.- As on the same date of last year, there was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,185 firms employing 109,709 persons, or 2,848 fewer than at the beginning of July. The level of employment was lower than on Aug. 1, 1931. Manufacturing, (especially of iron and steel and textile products), retail trade, services and construction were slacker than on July 1, but wholesale trade recorded moderate improvement.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed a falling-off, 237 persons being released from the forces of the 156 co-operating employers, who had 12,320 workers on Aug.1. There were losses in manufacturing, chiefly in lumber and pulp and paper products, while other groups showed little general change. Employment at the beginning of August, 1931, had advanced, and the index then was many points higher.

Hamilton.- There were further reductions in staff in Hamilton, 235 establishments reporting 25,267 persons on their paylists, as against 26,460 in their last return. Manufacturing registered general curtailment, with the largest losses in iron and steel, while construction was also slacker. Employment was quieter than on the same date of last year, although decreases had also then been noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Continued losses were shown in the Border Cities; statistics were received from 136 firms employing 10,243 workers, or 1,258 fewer than on July 1. Automobile and other iron and steel works considerably reduced their working forces, and transportation was also slacker, while other groups showed little general change. Larger declines had been recorded on Aug.1, 1931, and employment was then in smaller volume.

Winnipeg.- A decrease was indicated in Winnipeg, according to 388 firms who had 35,440 employees, as compared with 35,741 at the beginning of July. There were increases in transportation, but construction showed curtailment, while other industries reported little general change. An unfavourable trend had also been in evidence on the same date of last year, but the index then was higher.

Vancouver.- In Vancouver, manufacturing and construction showed contractions, but transportation was rather more active, while other industries fluctuated only slightly. Returns were compiled from 336 employers with 27,146 persons on their staffs, as compared with 27,535 in the preceding month. No general change had been indicated on Aug. 1, 1931, when the level of employment was higher.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-

Further reductions were made in manufacturing establishments, 4,944 of which reported 409,927 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 423,706 on July 1. As already stated, the contractions were in some cases due to the usual shutdowns for midsummer holidays, the importance of which for these statistics was emphasized this year by the fact that the end of the month coincided with the week-end. Increases were recorded in vegetable food, leather footwear, musical instrument and woollen plants, but the garment and iron and steel industries were seasonally slacker, and losses were also indicated in the lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, cotton, knitting, chemical and allied product, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and mineral product industries. A general decrease had also been registered on the same date of last year, when employment was in much greater volume.

Logging.- Seasonal dullness continued to affect employment in logging camps in all except the Prairie Provinces, where there was a minor gain in this industry. Statements were tabulated from 212 firms employing 7,944 persons, or 1,168 fewer than in the preceding month. Larger losses were reported on Aug. 1, 1931, when the index stood at 28.8, as compared with 29.1 on the date under review.

Mining.- Slight increases were indicated in coal and metallic ore mining, but other non-metallic mineral mines showed contractions. An aggregate working force of 42,953 persons was employed by the 236 reporting operators, who had 43,047 employees on July 1. Activity was not so great as at the beginning of August, 1931, when a small general gain had been recorded.

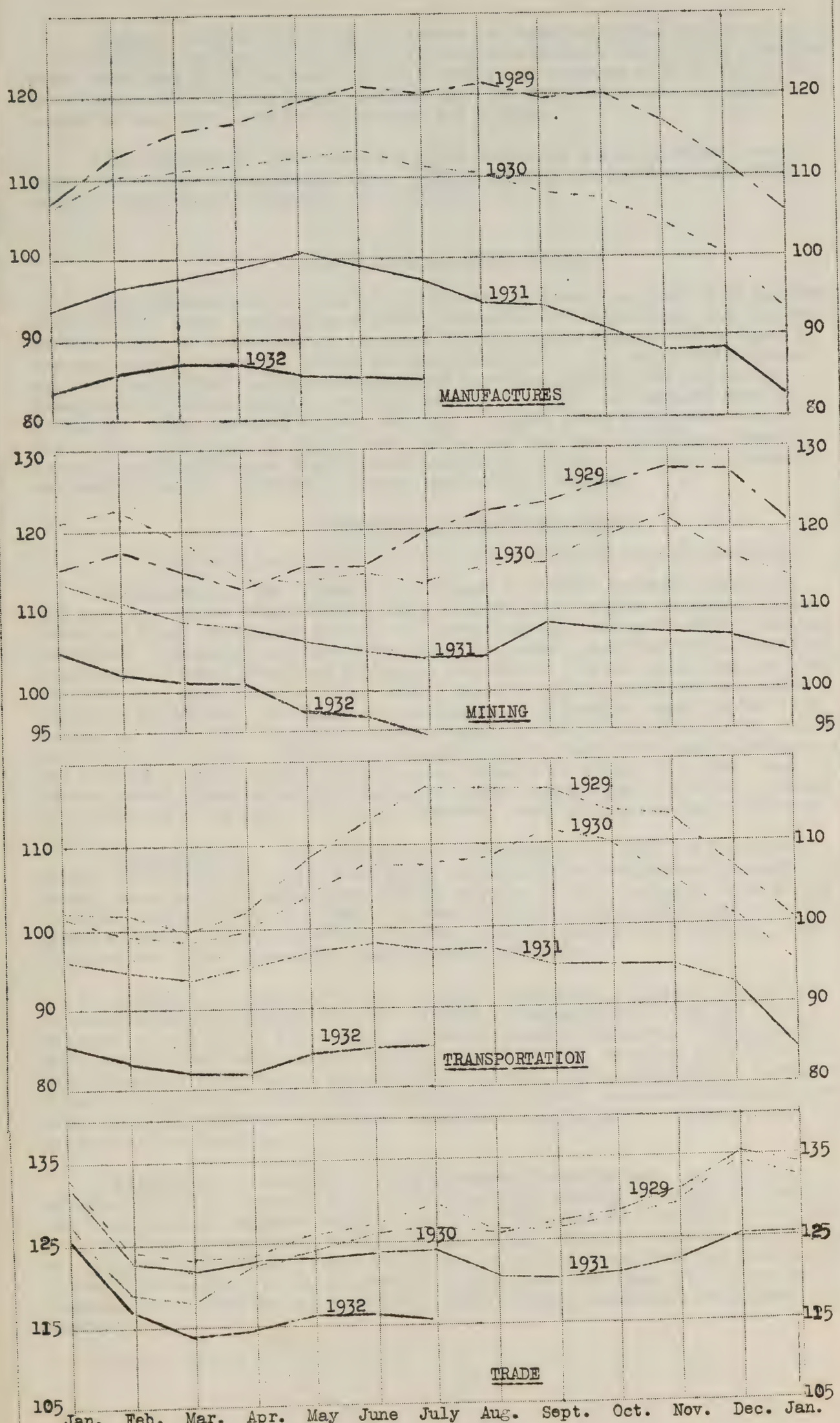
Communications.- There was a slight advance in employment in communications on Aug. 1, the companies and branches whose statistics were received having 24,239 workers in their employ, as against 24,150 in the preceding month. Telegraphs were more active, but telephones released a few employees. The number engaged in this group was lower than on the same date of last year.

Transportation.- Employment in local transportation, on the whole, was unchanged, but steam railway operation and shipping and stevedoring work showed a falling-off. Returns were tabulated from 353 employers whose payrolls aggregated 99,773 persons, compared with 100,527 at the beginning of July. Small increases were noted on the same date in 1931, and the index then was considerably higher.

Construction.- Curtailment was registered in all branches of this group, but the largest losses took place in railway work in the Western Provinces. A combined working force of 103,020 persons was employed on Aug. 1, 1932, by the 1,058 contractors furnishing data, who had 106,832 in their last report. Employment in this group was not so great as at the beginning of August, 1931, when important increases had been indicated, largely resulting from the unemployment relief works then under way.

Services.- Hotels reported reductions in staffs, and other divisions of the service group also recorded decreased activity; 289 firms employed 21,870 persons, or 570 fewer than at the beginning of July. Employment was below its level of Aug. 1 of last year, when improvement had been noted.

Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1929-1932.



Trade.- Activity in wholesale houses increased slightly, but there was a considerable falling-off in retail stores, according to 861 trading establishments which had 81,896 workers on their staffs, as compared with 83,057 in the preceding month. A much larger decline had been recorded at the beginning of August of last year, but the index then was higher.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1929 in some of the leading industrial groups, based upon the indexes given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment showed a slight decline, on the whole, on June 27 as compared with May 23. There was an improvement in a number of industries, but this was offset mainly by a substantial increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coal mining industry. Among the approximately 12,770,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 22.3 on June 27, 1932, as compared with 22.1 on May 23, 1932, and 21.2 on June 22, 1931. Recent press dispatches state that the number unemployed on July 25 was 2,811,782; this was 64,439 more than on June 27, and 98,432 more than in the same month of 1931. The recent increase was partly due to a dispute in the cotton textile industry.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

Employment in the United States showed a further seasonal decline of 3.0 p.c. in July as compared with June, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 63,417 establishments having in July 4,100,425 employees. Increased employment was shown in canning and preserving, building construction, crude petroleum producing and hotels. On the other hand, curtailment was indicated in the mining, trade, laundry, public utilities and manufacturing divisions. The index of employment in factories, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 55.2 in July, compared with 57.5 in June, 1932, and 71.7 in July of last year. Within this classification, there were large decreases in the textile (notably cotton, knitting and women's clothing), iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, transportation equipment, rubber and machinery groups. Leather factories and a few other divisions, however, reported improvement over June.

Massachusetts.- The Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries tabulated employment reports from 1,088 representative manufacturing establishments, whose payrolls aggregated 128,693 persons in July, compared with 137,594 in June. There was an important increase in woollen and worsted mills and in leather plants, but boot and shoe, cotton, textile dyeing and finishing, rubber footwear and other industries showed reduced activity.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in manufacturing decreased 7.6 p.c. in July as compared with June and there was also a loss of 2.3 p.c. in the non-manufacturing industries. The general employment index, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, stood at 56.6 in July, 1932, compared with 60.0 in June and 74.7 in July, 1931. The largest losses as compared with the preceding month took place in metal, machinery and conveyance, wood, knitting and women's clothing factories, and in trade, services, coal mining and construction.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1925-1927 as 100, was 62.4 in June, compared with 63.9 in May, 1932, and 76.7 in June, 1931. There were declines in the metal, wood, leather, paper, textile, chemical and printing and publishing divisions, while the stone and allied industries and food groups showed improvement. In the non-manufacturing division, gains were noted in logging, stone crushing and quarrying, construction, hotels and restaurants and communications.

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	103.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.5	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	105.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Aug. 1, 1932.						
	100.0	7.9	28.7	41.1	13.9	8.4

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1922	89.8	-	97.4	-	-	-	98.8	85.1
Aug. 1, 1923	98.5	-	98.4	116.4	98.2	-	93.1	89.6
Aug. 1, 1924	96.3	-	92.7	108.2	85.1	-	87.5	88.6
Aug. 1, 1925	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Aug. 1, 1926	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	115.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1932.								
	15.9	1.5	13.9	1.6	3.2	1.3	4.5	3.4

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1932.									
	100.0	51.7	1.0	5.4	3.1	12.6	13.0	2.8	10.4

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1932	July 1 1932	Aug.1 1931	Aug.1 1930	Aug.1 1929	Aug.1 1928	Aug.1 1927
MANUFACTURING	51.7	82.6	85.4	94.7	110.2	121.6	115.2	107.0
Animal products - edible	2.6	113.3	114.7	112.2	123.6	123.6	122.4	120.6
Fur and products	.2	82.0	84.6	94.0	89.3	99.0	90.4	91.1
Leather and products	2.3	88.8	86.5	90.6	85.9	94.4	97.0	100.7
Boots and shoes	1.7	97.3	93.6	99.7	87.8	97.5	-	-
Lumber and products	3.9	59.8	64.8	81.2	105.3	124.5	121.0	117.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	51.8	54.7	74.4	104.5	125.8	122.9	123.6
Furniture	.7	62.4	71.2	91.2	102.3	126.2	118.4	105.8
Other lumber products	1.1	82.2	91.0	93.9	110.2	119.0	117.0	105.9
Musical instruments	.1	34.9	29.4	56.2	66.6	99.5	97.9	94.9
Plant products - edible	3.7	103.6	100.5	108.9	121.3	118.4	111.4	107.0
Pulp and paper products	6.6	86.6	87.9	97.4	113.0	115.1	109.9	108.4
Pulp and paper	2.8	73.1	73.7	87.3	111.1	113.2	117.7	112.8
Paper products	.9	94.0	96.7	100.1	107.0	113.7	118.0	104.6
Printing and publishing	2.9	102.2	104.0	110.0	117.6	118.1	111.7	104.1
Rubber products	1.3	80.7	86.2	95.8	114.4	145.2	130.3	115.4
Textile products	9.8	91.8	96.2	92.3	96.4	105.7	102.4	103.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	101.2	103.6	93.9	93.9	104.4	110.6	108.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	76.0	79.3	77.0	82.1	96.1	103.4	105.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	101.5	99.4	103.1	82.7	100.8	104.3	95.4
Silk and silk goods	.9	358.0	363.1	319.3	274.9	224.3	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	103.5	107.7	100.7	103.1	107.2	102.7	100.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	81.8	89.1	90.0	98.1	105.1	99.2	96.9
Other Textile products	1.0	75.2	77.6	80.9	88.8	108.4	107.4	112.5
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	110.4	112.0	115.7	126.1	128.1	119.0	109.4
Tobacco	1.1	106.3	106.7	102.0	115.9	115.4	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	115.2	118.5	135.2	142.2	148.0	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	67.1	82.7	97.6	115.1	171.4	110.5	103.6
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	105.9	109.9	110.3	115.8	117.9	108.5	103.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	71.2	78.2	109.1	134.3	141.2	122.9	113.7
Electric current	1.8	116.9	117.4	131.4	134.3	139.4	123.8	112.5
Electrical apparatus	1.5	105.7	109.0	131.3	155.5	146.1	118.8	101.3
Iron and steel products	10.6	64.3	68.2	80.7	104.8	126.3	118.7	101.7
Crude, rolled & forged products	.8	54.2	61.7	87.9	110.4	138.1	121.7	107.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	72.5	77.6	95.1	118.8	136.5	125.4	113.3
Agricultural implements	.2	23.4	28.1	34.7	63.4	125.9	104.1	107.1
Land vehicles	5.3	69.1	72.7	76.6	100.9	117.6	120.7	96.7
Automobiles and parts	1.3	72.5	87.8	52.9	100.8	130.3	179.9	89.5
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	.3	69.8	62.4	80.5	116.4	149.4	116.4	100.6
Heating appliances	.4	64.3	72.6	96.1	116.6	132.7	114.6	103.8
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.5	61.6	63.8	115.3	152.8	182.6	151.5	112.2
Foundry & Machine shop products	.5	71.0	69.9	80.2	101.0	123.8	118.6	97.7
Other iron and steel products	1.6	67.7	72.5	86.6	105.4	117.2	112.2	103.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.5	78.3	78.2	111.2	130.1	136.7	123.2	111.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	120.6	123.6	129.2	145.3	147.8	133.5	108.8
Miscellaneous	.5	97.2	99.8	108.1	109.2	113.0	115.8	101.1
LOGGING	1.0	29.1	34.2	28.8	61.5	74.0	68.6	68.6
MINING	5.4	94.8	95.0	104.5	115.5	122.1	114.9	109.4
Coal	2.8	83.5	83.2	89.8	98.9	104.2	101.8	104.9
Metallic ores	2.0	132.3	132.2	143.8	142.5	145.1	129.6	116.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	73.9	76.1	94.4	134.9	151.8	140.3	115.6
COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	93.5	93.1	105.9	121.0	126.0	111.2	106.6
Telegraphs	.6	98.2	95.3	109.3	129.0	133.7	121.2	112.4
Telephones	2.5	92.4	92.7	105.1	119.1	123.9	108.5	105.2
TRANSPORTATION	12.6	85.3	85.9	97.8	108.9	117.2	110.8	105.0
Street railways and cartage	2.9	114.0	114.0	121.6	125.8	130.5	114.8	106.4
Steam railways	7.7	76.8	77.7	91.5	104.0	113.3	111.7	103.6
Shipping and stevedoring	2.0	90.0	90.4	98.4	111.8	120.8	100.0	110.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.0	90.0	93.3	162.8	179.8	186.8	167.7	150.2
Building	2.8	57.1	59.1	119.4	154.9	170.2	131.9	129.6
Highway	6.5	146.9	149.7	285.2	362.9	298.2	251.9	242.4
Railway	3.7	72.3	77.3	101.8	120.0	153.8	168.8	132.4
SERVICES	2.8	117.0	119.9	133.0	142.4	146.6	132.8	115.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	114.4	118.2	138.9	152.0	159.3	136.8	120.8
Professional	.3	126.9	130.7	123.5	124.2	122.6	120.5	102.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	118.2	119.5	126.8	132.6	132.9	130.6	112.1
TRADE	10.4	113.8	115.4	120.9	126.4	126.1	116.3	107.3
Retail	7.6	118.9	121.8	126.4	129.1	129.4	118.6	108.8
Wholesale	2.8	102.0	100.8	108.6	120.3	118.7	111.1	104.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	86.3	88.7	105.2	118.8	127.8	119.3	110.5

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1932	July.1 1932	Aug.1 1931	Aug.1 1930	Aug.1 1929	Aug.1 1928	Aug.1 1927
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	31.4	76.3	83.7	86.1	110.7	116.8	107.7	106.0
Lumber products	3.8	58.7	64.6	65.5	113.1	124.0	118.3	128.7
Pulp and paper	5.2	125.5	127.7	144.3	191.8	119.4	123.1	106.1
Textile products	4.1	70.4	77.0	67.2	79.9	88.8	96.9	104.2
Iron and steel	8.3	63.5	65.5	82.6	101.8	134.0	106.5	98.0
Other manufactures	10.0	85.9	102.7	90.0	105.2	106.2	100.9	99.8
Logging	.9	29.4	41.9	14.8	42.8	67.8	36.4	39.7
Mining	23.5	98.5	97.1	107.0	111.4	112.6	109.5	112.3
Communications	3.3	96.8	94.7	122.1	130.7	126.1	112.7	106.8
Transportation	12.1	68.3	80.1	82.6	90.4	95.1	84.1	83.9
Construction	19.9	140.3	153.3	207.1	392.3	247.7	232.7	200.2
Services	2.0	198.2	196.4	247.0	207.4	201.3	148.3	138.7
Trade	6.9	108.2	108.0	116.7	121.3	116.3	112.2	101.7
Maritime Provinces -All Industries	100.0	90.1	96.4	106.8	140.9	127.5	117.0	113.2
Quebec Manufacturing	59.9	85.0	87.8	97.5	110.9	119.0	114.3	107.8
Lumber products	3.3	71.2	74.8	91.0	109.7	132.8	124.8	123.8
Pulp and paper	8.3	81.7	82.3	88.1	106.2	114.2	116.1	108.1
Textile products	15.6	92.6	98.8	92.3	98.1	105.4	108.1	109.0
Iron and steel	9.4	64.9	67.9	89.1	108.6	122.5	111.9	102.3
Other manufactures	23.3	95.7	96.8	111.1	123.1	126.0	117.0	107.5
Logging	1.6	45.7	52.2	35.1	87.1	79.4	91.7	77.0
Mining	1.8	94.4	93.7	104.9	140.6	150.5	128.5	117.7
Communications	2.6	89.2	90.6	99.9	115.5	123.9	112.5	107.1
Transportation	12.7	86.7	86.2	99.1	108.4	116.9	111.8	109.8
Construction	11.2	67.4	69.3	128.7	134.9	139.5	135.8	127.1
Services	2.4	104.3	106.8	111.8	116.2	118.6	117.6	109.7
Trade	7.8	126.2	128.8	129.6	134.4	132.7	124.0	110.2
Quebec All Industries	100.0	84.4	86.6	102.4	114.7	121.3	114.1	109.8
Ontario Manufacturing	60.3	81.6	84.5	93.2	108.0	123.1	118.2	105.7
Lumber products	4.1	61.0	66.2	87.4	109.2	125.6	126.4	115.6
Pulp and paper	7.2	87.3	88.4	99.2	111.3	116.6	114.9	109.5
Textile products	11.2	93.0	95.3	94.5	96.1	106.4	102.2	98.6
Iron and steel	13.2	61.4	67.3	74.6	101.6	130.1	127.1	103.0
Other manufactures	24.6	97.0	97.5	108.0	117.7	126.1	116.6	107.7
Logging	.4	14.0	18.9	21.1	46.1	43.5	43.9	43.0
Mining	3.7	122.5	123.8	138.8	143.1	147.7	140.5	114.8
Communications	3.0	91.4	90.7	100.2	116.3	137.7	108.4	108.0
Transportation	9.3	85.5	86.1	99.3	112.6	120.0	115.1	109.8
Construction	10.4	99.4	99.3	136.8	174.7	192.7	174.4	163.7
Services	2.7	129.9	132.4	146.5	158.4	160.6	128.7	107.7
Trade	10.2	117.4	120.7	126.2	128.6	126.0	118.4	104.4
Ontario All Industries	100.0	86.9	89.2	100.7	115.7	128.0	118.9	109.2
Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing	30.1	89.7	90.5	99.0	118.0	128.1	121.9	107.4
Lumber products	2.1	84.5	79.3	94.0	134.1	157.8	144.5	138.1
Pulp and paper	2.8	86.0	88.5	98.7	111.1	113.7	127.8	112.2
Textile products	1.9	96.8	97.8	93.2	96.5	120.1	112.0	104.3
Iron and steel	11.1	76.4	75.2	89.2	109.2	117.4	111.7	99.2
Other manufactures	12.2	107.6	112.0	113.5	131.5	141.0	131.1	111.7
Logging	.2	17.0	13.7	8.6	22.2	23.1	30.8	28.0
Mining	6.2	80.2	80.4	86.1	100.3	111.5	111.1	104.1
Communications	3.4	99.1	96.9	111.2	131.3	128.0	116.9	105.1
Transportation	20.3	86.0	85.2	97.6	110.4	124.9	108.1	102.7
Construction	18.0	86.5	88.9	253.0	173.4	232.1	222.3	152.3
Services	3.6	115.8	117.9	136.8	159.0	170.5	170.5	141.2
Trade	18.2	103.8	103.6	110.4	121.1	124.9	119.9	110.7
Prairie Provinces-All Industries	100.0	90.1	90.5	129.1	126.2	144.8	132.5	114.0
British Columbia- Manufacturing	37.5	75.0	75.9	94.4	114.6	119.2	116.1	111.9
Lumber products	8.6	43.4	51.5	64.9	86.9	109.0	106.2	107.9
Pulp and paper	5.6	86.4	90.6	105.8	112.6	108.6	104.3	103.2
Textile products	1.1	84.7	100.5	99.9	104.0	123.8	108.8	100.1
Iron and steel	3.6	64.4	65.1	82.2	121.0	111.6	110.3	91.6
Other manufactures	18.6	110.2	100.1	128.7	146.6	138.1	133.8	126.5
Logging	3.3	31.4	34.6	39.5	62.6	116.0	96.8	99.1
Mining	8.4	70.0	72.0	76.9	92.9	105.2	101.0	98.5
Communications	4.0	102.7	103.2	125.7	131.3	122.1	108.3	102.3
Transportation	16.0	96.1	92.2	104.9	115.0	114.9	109.7	105.3
Construction	17.2	106.3	119.6	136.8	175.3	166.7	163.8	131.0
Services	3.7	91.6	98.2	109.4	119.9	126.3	119.7	113.0
Trade	9.9	104.5	103.4	113.6	118.3	121.4	114.4	109.6
British Columbia- All Industries	100.0	81.4	83.7	98.0	115.8	122.7	116.4	110.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1932	July 1 1932	Aug. 1 1931	Aug. 1 1930	Aug. 1 1929	Aug. 1 1928	Aug. 1 1927
Montreal - Manufacturing	60.7	81.6	85.3	97.1	111.1	116.9	110.2	103.7
Plant products - edible	4.6	104.4	100.3	109.9	113.9	109.1	101.3	102.6
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.0	102.5	104.8	105.7	114.1	113.6	105.0	98.0
Textiles	11.9	76.5	86.9	84.6	88.3	95.9	100.6	104.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt/ liquors	5.9	108.6	111.3	103.1	123.6	121.4	111.5	106.8
Iron and steel	12.7	63.8	66.6	85.0	110.2	127.4	116.1	104.2
Other manufactures	20.6	85.0	87.2	107.3	121.2	122.9	114.4	104.0
Communications	3.7	80.7	82.1	88.2	100.4	119.7	112.0	107.5
Transportation	11.6	94.1	99.8	108.8	114.0	128.0	121.4	112.8
Construction	8.8	70.1	68.7	111.1	127.9	161.7	159.7	117.2
Trade	11.8	122.1	123.7	128.1	134.1	130.8	121.7	110.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	85.5	88.6	102.5	114.5	122.4	112.1	106.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	63.4	100.2	104.2	118.4	118.2	123.5	123.2	104.3
Leather products	22.7	112.9	110.5	123.9	102.8	108.1	106.4	108.9
Other manufactures	40.7	94.2	101.2	115.4	125.4	131.0	132.6	102.1
Transportation	12.1	107.6	110.5	130.5	137.9	131.6	129.8	126.3
Construction	7.8	87.7	80.2	134.9	260.0	219.5	118.2	132.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	101.0	104.8	122.0	138.2	135.8	130.2	116.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	60.5	86.5	88.4	98.0	106.4	115.5	112.2	104.8
Plant products - edible	5.6	98.5	102.2	107.3	117.9	127.4	112.6	110.4
Printing and publishing	9.4	105.8	107.0	115.1	120.5	125.6	114.8	106.9
Textiles	11.4	81.3	84.1	90.4	97.8	98.4	96.4	98.1
Iron and steel	8.9	65.9	68.4	78.3	97.7	125.7	129.4	108.5
Other manufactures	25.2	90.5	91.5	102.2	107.1	113.5	111.3	104.9
Communications	4.2	82.0	83.0	89.5	98.1	119.1	102.9	105.2
Transportation	7.2	101.2	100.7	130.8	140.1	144.6	124.5	106.2
Construction	4.0	78.3	81.9	126.3	191.5	210.0	176.6	193.2
Trade	20.3	112.8	117.1	123.2	122.9	119.8	114.2	104.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	92.3	94.6	106.3	115.4	122.9	113.6	107.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	44.2	81.7	86.7	112.3	120.9	122.5	124.5	115.9
Lumber products	4.1	43.0	50.0	105.8	123.3	131.8	137.9	137.0
Pulp and paper	14.8	75.4	82.7	98.8	106.2	110.1	108.6	100.3
Other manufactures	25.3	101.5	103.3	126.7	132.6	129.9	133.5	121.7
Construction	14.4	128.4	125.3	179.8	266.9	229.6	261.1	159.6
Trade	15.1	108.5	109.7	110.6	116.0	109.6	104.5	108.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	97.6	99.3	122.8	131.8	128.3	126.1	117.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing	78.0	75.4	77.9	89.3	105.7	132.2	110.1	104.6
Textiles	19.6	78.2	79.1	85.6	86.6	103.1	92.0	95.9
Electrical apparatus	11.8	96.9	98.3	113.7	119.7	134.2	122.7	101.0
Iron and steel	20.9	52.5	56.2	71.2	104.5	153.9	115.5	108.7
Other manufactures	25.7	97.5	100.5	108.6	119.2	126.8	119.3	108.4
Construction	5.5	87.2	116.2	181.4	226.4	254.0	141.8	176.3
Trade	6.6	100.9	107.1	114.2	132.6	127.2	122.3	102.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	80.6	84.4	97.6	112.6	135.8	111.8	107.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.1	81.5	92.4	69.1	113.9	132.7	183.1	77.7
Iron and steel	60.1	74.2	87.1	55.7	108.7	130.5	195.5	68.7
Other manufactures	22.0	111.3	114.6	122.8	135.3	141.8	140.2	114.0
Construction	1.5	19.3	14.7	61.5	146.5	231.9	144.3	160.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	80.0	89.6	75.1	120.8	142.0	165.0	85.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	47.6	88.1	88.7	101.6	120.5	128.4	121.9	105.9
Animal products - edible	4.0	114.4	114.0	106.7	112.7	114.9	106.7	101.3
Plant products - edible	4.0	104.7	106.5	102.7	110.9	110.7	105.9	100.2
Printing and publishing	5.5	93.7	97.7	104.9	118.8	123.2	116.2	101.5
Textiles	5.0	102.2	98.2	96.5	105.4	116.6	112.4	108.1
Other manufactures	29.1	80.9	81.4	100.4	130.6	142.0	134.5	112.1
Transportation	10.8	81.0	78.1	85.4	110.1	110.8	111.3	104.4
Construction	3.6	46.8	56.0	86.2	79.4	81.7	86.7	90.1
Trade	30.3	92.5	92.9	97.3	106.1	114.3	118.1	109.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	86.0	87.0	98.1	110.3	117.3	111.2	106.0
Vancouver - Manufacturing	35.8	81.3	82.7	97.8	108.0	109.5	113.2	103.1
Lumber products	6.2	44.3	46.8	61.9	64.2	89.5	100.1	94.9
Other manufactures	29.6	98.4	98.5	115.9	130.5	120.0	121.0	108.1
Communications	8.7	100.6	101.0	115.8	130.6	118.3	105.8	101.0
Transportation	20.9	100.7	98.9	106.8	114.7	113.6	107.6	103.4
Construction	7.7	56.7	60.1	113.7	87.3	108.0	119.4	105.4
Services	5.8	84.6	89.6	98.9	111.4	120.3	114.4	108.2
Trade	21.0	106.5	105.5	115.7	120.6	122.7	115.0	111.1
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	87.9	88.7	106.0	111.7	114.1	111.7	104.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1932

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

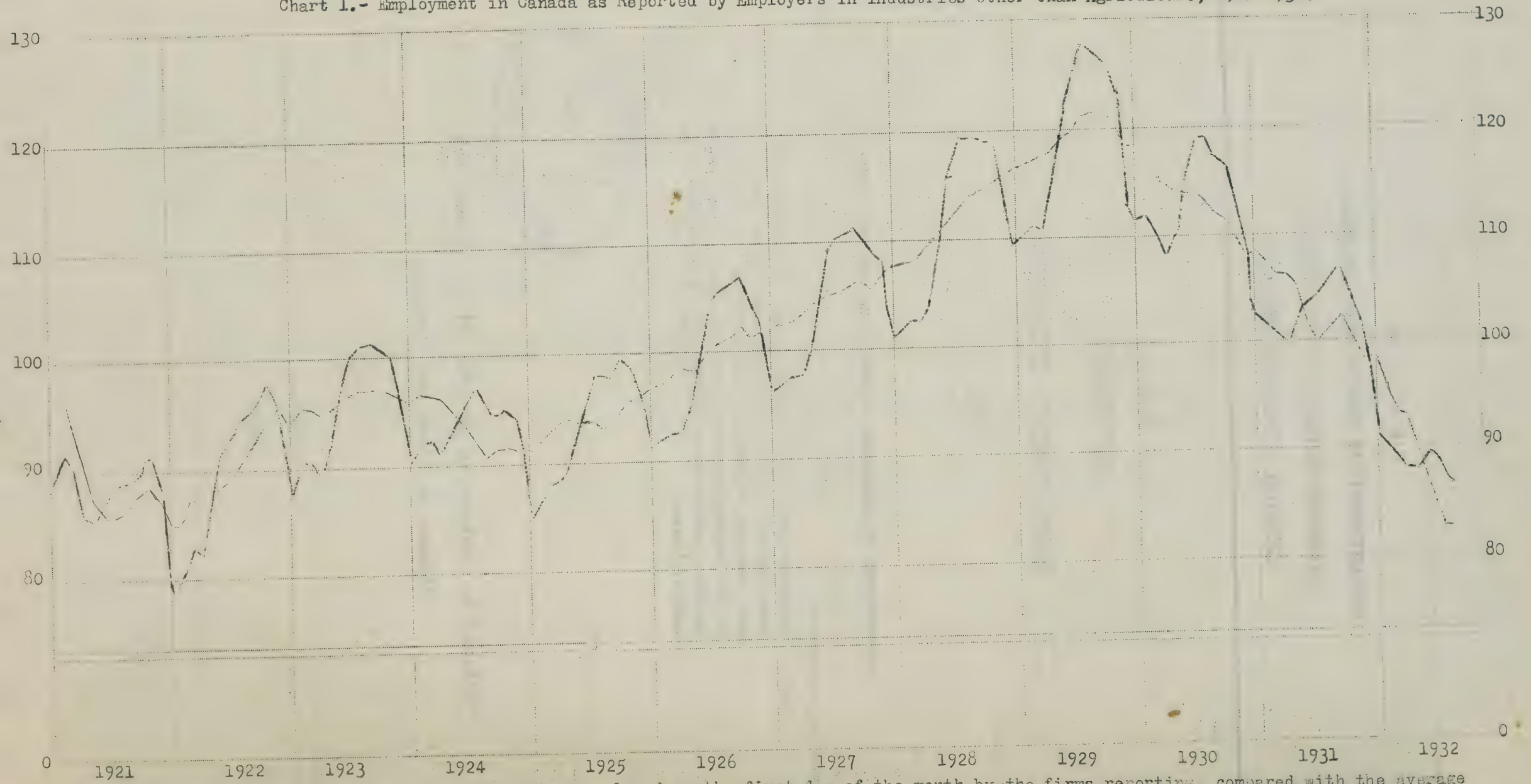
Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1932

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1932.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued September 26th, 1932.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon),F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there was very little general change in employment at the beginning of September; the working forces of the 8,007 co-operating employers aggregated 789,321 persons, compared with 792,149 in the preceding month. The index number (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) declined slightly from 86.3 on Aug.1, 1932, to 86.0 on Sept. 1, as compared with 107.1 on the same date in 1931. On Sept. 1 of the ten preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1; 1927, 111.0; 1926, 106.2; 1925, 97.8; 1924, 94.2; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 94.8 and 1921, 89.8. The record for these years shows that there is often a slackening in industrial activity on Sept. 1; the percentage falling-off on the date under review was fractionally less than the average loss reported in the last decade, but the index continued at a low level.

Manufacturing, coal-mining, transportation, railway construction, services and wholesale trade reported heightened activity as compared with the preceding month, the general increases in these industries exceeding those recorded on the same date of last year. On the other hand, activity was curtailed in logging, building and highway construction and retail trade. It is noteworthy that the decline in highway construction alone, (where the activity is now largely in the nature of local relief work), exceeded the total decline reported by all the co-operating employers.

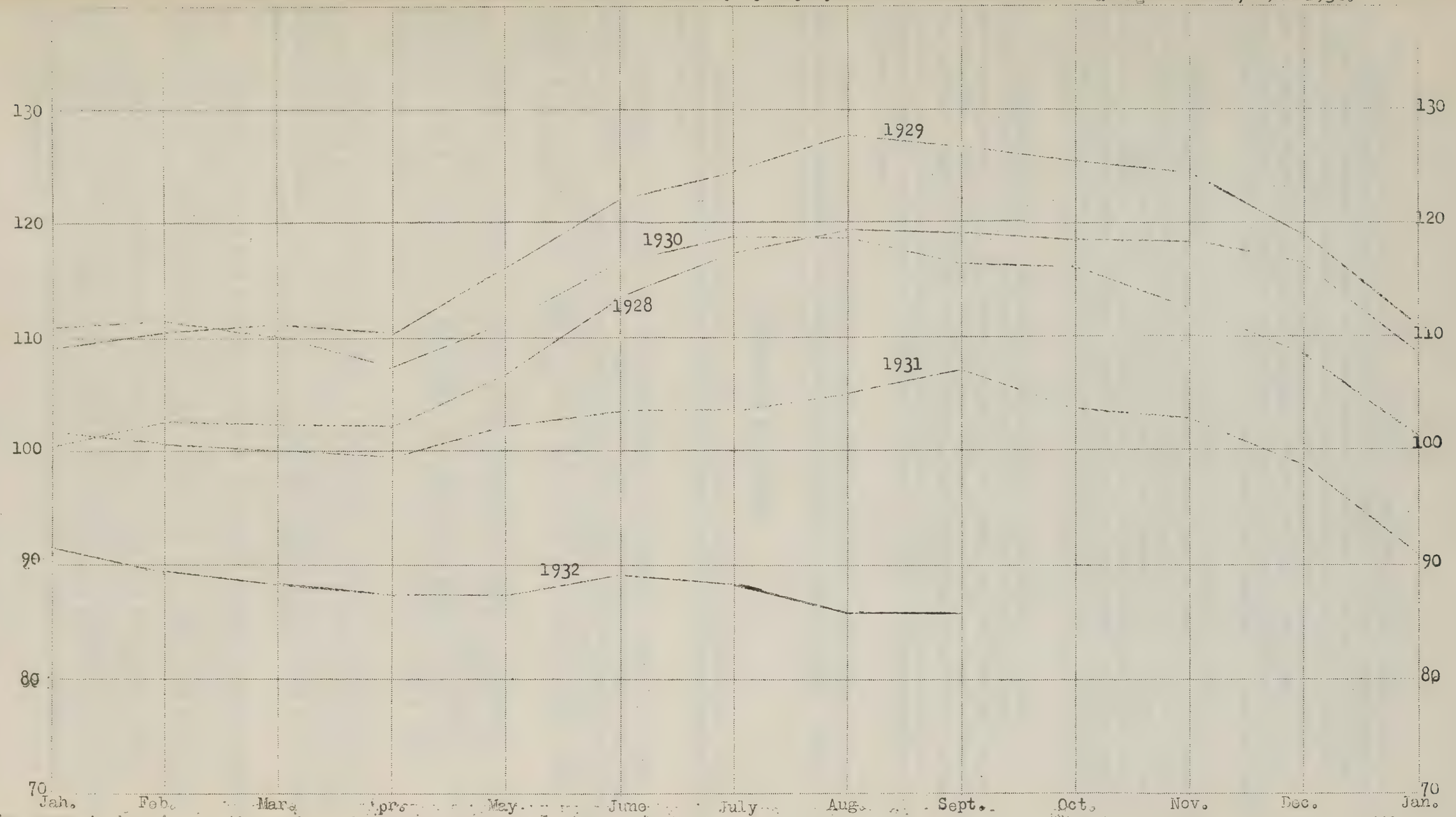
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia showed gains, but contractions occurred in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario; the improvement in the Western areas, largely resulting from harvest activities, appears likely to be reflected before long in an improved situation in Eastern Canada as well.

Maritime Provinces.- In the Maritime Provinces, there was a decline in employment, which, however, involved a smaller number of workers than that registered on Sept. 1 of last year. Most of the loss this year took place in construction, mainly of highways and roads, but transportation and coal-mining also released employees. On the other hand, manufacturing, (chiefly of textile and iron and steel products), logging and railway construction showed improvement. Statistics were received from 583 firms, whose staffs aggregated 60,558 workers, compared with 62,199 in the preceding month. The index was much lower than on the same date in 1931.

Quebec.- Increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing, but also in shipping and highway construction; within the first-named, textile, pulp and paper, lumber, leather and musical instrument factories showed most improvement. Reductions were reported, however, in logging camps. The working force of the 1918 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 230,007 persons, as against 227,371 on Aug. 1. A very large increase had been registered at the beginning of September, 1931, (chiefly as a result of unemployment relief works), and the index then was considerably higher.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1932.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Ontario.- In this province, 3,556 firms reported further reductions in employment; manufacturing, especially of metal products, showed curtailment, and mining, transportation, trade and construction were also slacker. Within the manufacturing group, however, improvement was reported in canning, (seasonal), pulp and paper and some other factories, and services were also more active. The reported payrolls aggregated 318,632 persons, or 6,845 fewer than in the preceding month. Employment was quieter than in the early autumn of 1931; the employers furnishing data for Sept. 1 of last year had recorded no general change.

Prairie Provinces.- There was an increase of approximately 2,000 in employment in the Prairie Provinces; the index was lower than on Sept. 1, 1931, when an advance had also been indicated by the firms making returns. Data were tabulated from 1,152 employers of 112,500 workers, as compared with 110,593 at the beginning of August. Mining and transportation afforded heightened employment; manufacturing was rather slacker, notably in the iron and steel, building material and lumber divisions, and construction work was also curtailed. Harvest activities, proceeding on a large scale , are, of course, not reflected in these statistics.

British Columbia.- Employment as indicated by employers in British Columbia showed a gain; this took place chiefly in manufacturing, (notably of non-ferrous metal, food and lumber products), in mining and building and railway construction, while logging, shipping and highway construction showed contractions. The working force of the 798 firms furnishing data increased from 66,509 persons on Aug. 1 to 67,624 at the beginning of September. This improvement compared favourably with the reductions indicated on Sept. 1, 1931, but employment was then in greater volume.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1930; the curves in this chart are based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa and Vancouver, while curtailment was noted in Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Winnipeg.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed an increase on Sept. 1, 1,263 workers having been added to the pay-lists of the 1,086 co-operating firms, who employed 127,042. Manufacturing (especially of textile products) reported general improvement, and transportation was also rather brisker, but construction and trade showed a falling-off. The index was lower than on the same date in 1931, when a slight contraction had been recorded.

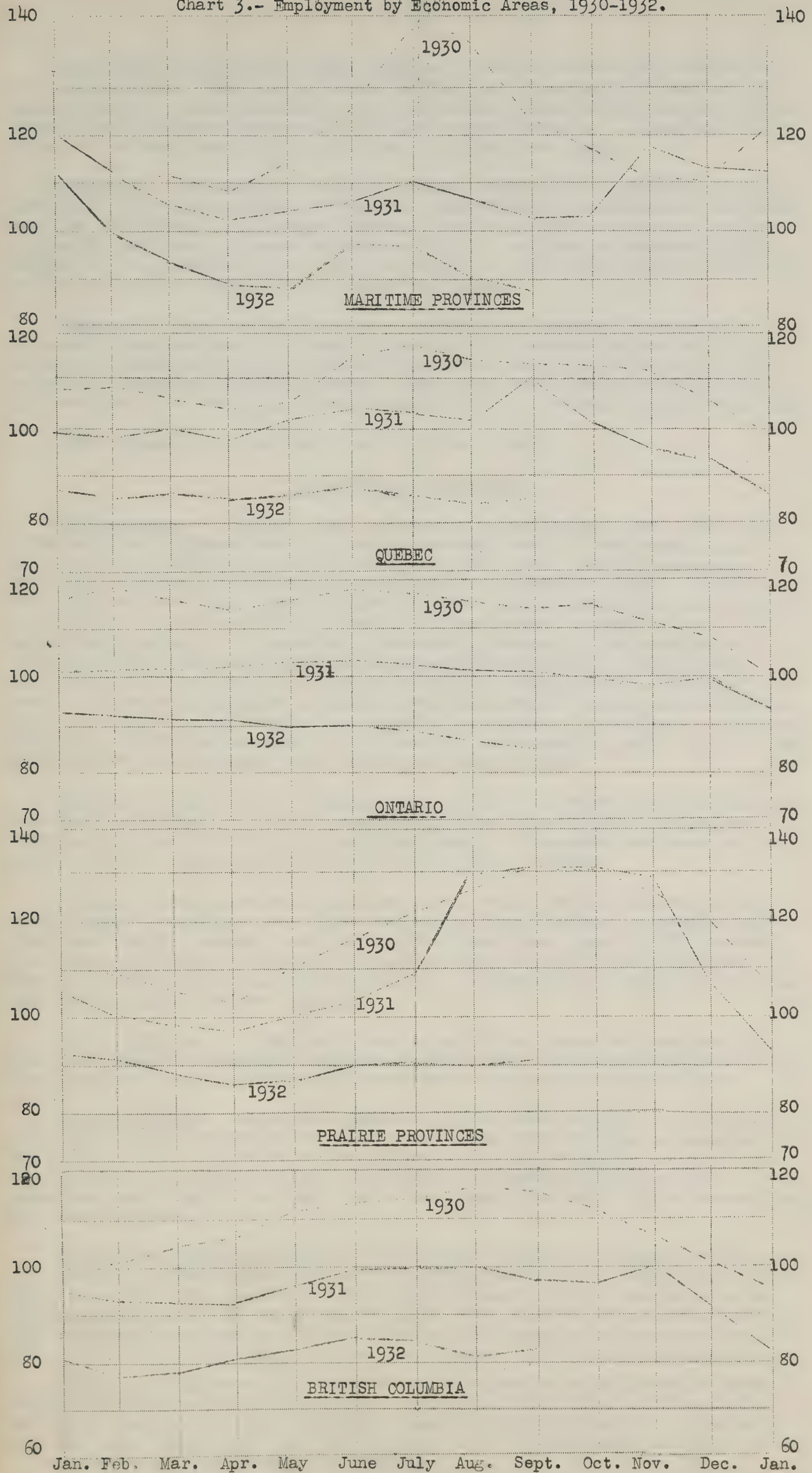
Quebec.- A considerable advance was indicated in Quebec, according to 147 employers of 12,897 persons, as compared with 12,322 in the preceding month. Gains took place in manufacturing, (chiefly in leather and iron and steel plants), and in services and construction. Employment as reported by employers was not so active as at the beginning of September of a year ago, although only a small advance had then been noted.

Toronto.- Manufacturing showed a contraction, chiefly in iron and steel, while textiles afforded more employment. Construction and trading establishments also released employees. Statements were received from 1,197 firms with 108,725 workers, or 860 fewer than on Aug. 1. An increase had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when employment was above its present level.

Ottawa.- There was a slight increase in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing, while construction works released some help. The 156 firms furnishing returns reported 12,481 employees, compared with 12,404 in the preceding month. On Sept. 1, 1931, a general reduction had been noted, but the index then was higher.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing, (particularly of iron and steel and textile products), and construction recorded contractions in Hamilton, while other industries on the whole showed little change; 236 employers reported 24,182 persons on their payrolls, as against 25,283 on Aug. 1. Employment was in less volume than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when a smaller falling-off had been indicated.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1930-1932.



Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- A further decline was registered in the Border Cities, where the 135 co-operating firms reported 9,172 workers, as against 10,226 in the preceding month. Automobile plants showed reduced activity, while other industries reported only slight general changes. A gain had been noted on the same date of last year, when the index was higher.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed a reduction; manufacturing as a group was rather less active, and work in transportation, construction and trade was also curtailed. An aggregate working force of 35,094 persons was reported by the 383 employers who made returns for Sept. 1, and who had employed 35,458 workers in the preceding month. Little change, on the whole, had been recorded on the same date in 1931, when the index was higher.

Vancouver.- There was an increase in activity in Vancouver, according to statements received from 342 firms employing 27,479 workers, as against 27,189 on Aug. 1. Manufacturing establishments reported larger payrolls, while other industries showed only slight changes. Employment was in less volume than on the same date of a year ago; although reductions in personnel had then been noted.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Iron and steel, electrical apparatus and clay, glass and stone reported contractions, but leather footwear, musical instrument, non-ferrous metal, beverage, pulp and paper, vegetable food, textile and garment factories recorded improvement, in some cases of a seasonal nature. Statements were received from 4,935 manufacturers employing 412,663 operatives, as compared with 410,212 at the beginning of August. Although this increase is not particularly large, it is especially interesting because in the experience of the last eleven years employment in manufacturing has usually been slightly lower on Sept. 1 than at the beginning of August. The favourable tendency this year is illustrated in Chart 4, which shows the curve of factory employment since 1924, together with the same curve corrected for seasonal variation. Employment on Sept. 1, 1931, had remained at the level of the preceding month, but the index then was many points higher than on the date under review.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed a decrease at the beginning of September, according to the 215 co-operating firms whose payrolls aggregated 7,105 workers, compared with 7,955 in their last report. The number employed in the bush on Sept. 1 was smaller than in any other year on record.

Mining.- Coal mines reported improvement, while metallic ore extraction showed slight curtailment, and there was also a minor decline in quarries and other non-metallic minerals except coal; the result was a gain of 823 persons in this group, in which the 228 operators furnishing data had 43,684 employees on Sept. 1. Smaller advances were indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, but the index then was higher.

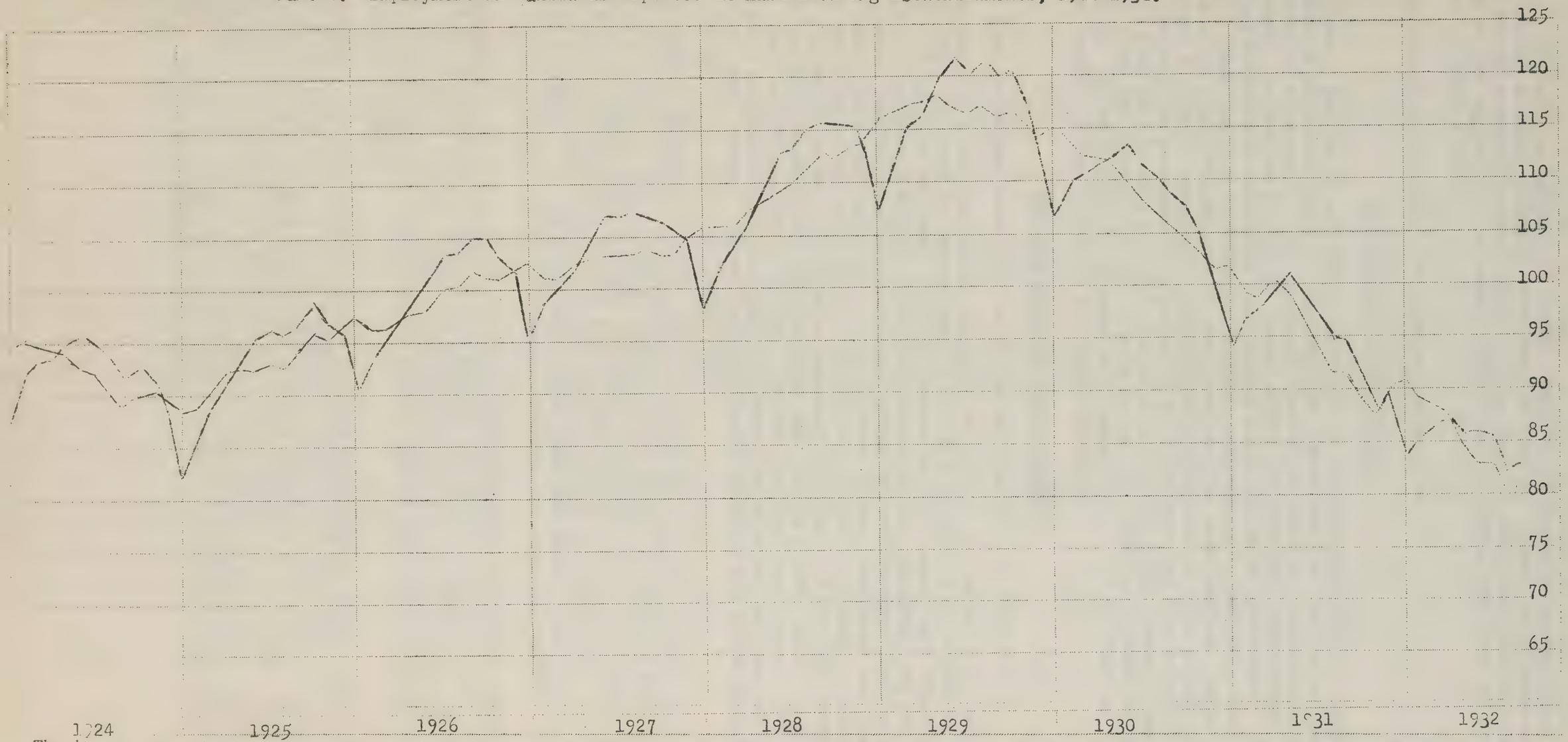
Communications.- A falling-off was noted in the communications group, in which the companies reporting employed 24,281 workers, as compared with 24,451 in the preceding month. Activity was less than in the early autumn of 1931.

Transportation.- Employment advanced in the three branches of this industry, the gain in local transportation and storage being most decided. A combined working force of 101,111 persons was registered by the 356 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data in this group, as against 99,813 on Aug.1. The index was lower than on the same date of last year, when very little general change had been indicated.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was a further and larger decrease in employment on highways and roads and in building work, but railway construction was more active. The payrolls of the 1,060 contractors whose returns were tabulated aggregated 97,103 employees, or 6,344 fewer than in the preceding month. The index was lower than on the same date in 1931, when pronounced increases had been recorded as a consequence of the unemployment relief works then under way.

Services.- Employment in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments showed a decline, while advances were recorded in hotels and restaurants; 289 employers had 22,335 persons on their payrolls, as against 21,933 on Aug. 1. A smaller gain had been indicated in the service division at the beginning of September of a year ago, but the index was then higher.

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1924-1932.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the manufacturers reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Trade.- There was a decrease in retail trade, while wholesale houses showed slightly greater activity. Returns were received from 847 trading establishments employing 81,039 persons, compared with 81,477 on Aug. 1. Employment was at a lower level than at the beginning of September, 1931, when the losses indicated had involved the release of fewer workers.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a decline in employment on July 25 as compared with June 27, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette. The principal industries that contributed to the decline were the coal-mining, iron and steel, general engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing and textile industries (except artificial silk yarn manufacture), the clothing and woodworking industries and building and public works contracting. On the other hand, there was some improvement in marine engineering, in artificial silk yarn and food and drink manufacture, and in hotel and boarding house service. Among the approximately 12,770,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 22.9 on July 25,1932, as compared with 22.3 on June 27, 1932, and 22.0 on July 27, 1931. Recent press reports state that 2,859,828 persons were out of work on Aug. 22, 1932, an increase of 48,046 since July 25, and of 126,046 as compared with August, 1931. The increase was attributed largely to the trouble in the cotton industry.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received).

Employment in the United States increased by 0.5 p.c. in August, 1932, as compared with July, according to reports made by 64,762 employers to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These firms reported 4,167,215 persons on their August payrolls. Canning and preserving, anthracite mining, crude petroleum producing, quarrying and non-metallic mining, manufacturing and bituminous mining reported increased employment. On the other hand, there were decreases in metalliferous mining, telephones and telegraphs, wholesale trade, power and light, hotels, laundries, electric railroads, building construction and retail trade. The index in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 56.0, compared with 55.2 in July, and 71.2 in August, 1931. In this division, there were increases in the food, textile, leather, non-ferrous metal, stone, clay and glass and agricultural implement divisions, while curtailment was indicated in the iron and steel, vehicle, rubber, railroad repair, chemical and allied products, printing and paper and some other industries.

New York.- Employment in New York State factories increased by 2.9 p.c. in August as compared with July, according to the State Department of Labor. This gain brought the preliminary index (1925-27 average =100) to 54.0 as compared with 52.4 in July and 71.5 in August, 1931, and was the first improvement in both employment and earnings shown since September of last year. There were further losses in the metal industries, and food and tobacco, pulp and paper, printing and paper goods factories also showed declines. On the other hand, stone, clay and glass, wood, fur and leather, textile and clothing and millinery establishments reported increased employment.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index number of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 62.4 in July, (the same as in June, 1932), as compared with 79.6 in July, 1931. There were increases in July over the preceding month in canneries and other food factories, and in leather plants, while the metal, wood, rubber, textile and printing and publishing industries were slacker.

Illinois.- A report issued by the Illinois Department of Labor shows that there was an increase of 1.2 p.c. in employment in the 1,497 reporting establishments during the period July 15 to Aug. 15. Factories showed an advance of 2.3 p.c., while employment in the non-manufacturing industries was curtailed by 0.4 p.c. Within the manufacturing group, there were gains in the stone, clay and glass, metals, machinery and conveyances, wood, food and tobacco, leather and clothing industries, while losses were shown in fur, chemicals, oils and paints, printing and paper goods and textile factories. Trade, services and public utilities also afforded less employment, but coal mining and construction were more active.

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	84.8
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Sept. 1, 1932.						
	100.0	7.7	29.1	40.4	14.2	8.6

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept.1, 1922	91.7	-	97.6	-	-	-	101.2	88.5
Sept.1, 1923	94.8	-	99.0	114.5	97.1	-	92.0	90.3
Sept.1, 1924	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6	-	88.4	90.0
Sept.1, 1925	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Sept.1, 1926	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Sept.1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept.1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	115.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept.1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept.1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1932.	16.1	1.6	13.8	1.6	3.1	1.2	4.4	3.5

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 =100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Sept.1, 1921	89.8	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	89.6	91.4
Sept.1, 1922	94.8	93.6	65.9	101.6	88.8	103.3	100.8	87.7	90.1
Sept.1, 1923	101.2	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3
Sept.1, 1924	94.2	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4
Sept.1, 1925	97.8	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8
Sept.1, 1926	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Sept.1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept.1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept.1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept.1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept.1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan.1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb.1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar.1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr.1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept.1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1932.									
	100.0	52.3	.9	5.5	3.1	12.8	12.3	2.8	10.3

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926 = 100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1932	Aug.1 1932	Sept.1 1931	Sept.1 1930	Sept.1 1929	Sept.1 1928	Sept.1 1927
MANUFACTURING	52.3	83.1	82.6	94.7	108.2	119.8	115.9	106.8
Animal products - edible	2.6	112.7	113.3	109.3	120.9	121.0	125.9	117.6
Fur and products	.2	79.6	82.0	92.3	98.7	104.3	99.3	99.9
Leather and products	2.4	91.4	88.8	91.3	86.6	96.4	97.4	103.9
Boots and shoes	1.7	99.4	97.3	100.7	89.6	99.5	-	-
Lumber and products	3.9	59.4	59.8	77.5	98.9	120.7	120.5	114.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	50.4	51.8	67.5	95.7	122.0	121.8	119.6
Furniture	.7	67.3	62.4	95.7	100.8	121.7	116.5	105.8
Other lumber products	1.1	81.0	82.2	93.7	106.9	115.6	117.9	102.7
Musical instruments	.2	50.1	34.9	61.9	66.3	99.4	104.2	97.2
Plant products - edible	3.9	109.2	103.6	124.1	134.3	123.4	112.9	109.4
Pulp and paper products	6.7	88.5	86.6	94.3	109.2	113.1	108.8	108.8
Pulp and paper	2.9	76.1	73.1	82.8	105.7	110.9	115.8	112.3
Paper products	.9	98.3	94.0	99.1	108.3	115.3	121.0	107.6
Printing and publishing	2.9	101.7	102.2	107.9	114.3	115.3	109.4	104.5
Rubber products	1.3	80.7	80.7	95.7	110.5	140.6	137.4	115.7
Textile products	10.1	93.9	91.8	93.3	96.9	104.8	104.0	104.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	102.6	101.2	95.9	92.9	100.6	111.9	111.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	75.2	76.0	76.9	79.6	91.7	103.6	106.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	103.9	101.5	96.9	80.1	94.6	107.7	98.6
Silk and silk goods	.9	366.9	358.0	283.5	214.5	158.1	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	104.7	103.5	100.1	103.2	113.1	103.6	97.7
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	87.4	81.8	92.4	101.0	105.7	101.8	98.9
Other textile products	1.0	70.9	75.2	76.9	87.7	100.9	107.0	109.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	112.6	110.4	118.7	125.2	120.0	121.5	111.3
Tobacco	1.0	106.3	106.3	108.0	108.9	103.3	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	121.1	115.2	133.8	150.9	146.1	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	84.6	67.1	86.8	123.8	160.8	138.8	104.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	106.9	105.9	112.0	116.3	120.6	109.9	104.4
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	69.9	71.2	107.9	133.4	139.9	124.6	109.5
Electric current	1.8	117.6	116.9	133.0	134.0	136.8	129.3	117.2
Electrical apparatus	1.4	101.3	105.7	133.1	157.9	154.7	123.1	107.8
Iron and steel products	10.3	62.1	64.3	79.7	99.3	122.3	117.6	100.1
Crude, rolled & forged products	1.0	60.8	54.2	81.9	102.0	133.3	122.7	106.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	71.4	72.5	92.3	113.4	131.9	128.8	112.2
Agricultural implements	.3	22.4	23.4	25.7	47.9	108.3	97.4	94.3
Land vehicles	5.0	64.8	69.1	77.0	97.9	114.6	117.9	94.6
Automobiles and parts	1.0	57.3	72.5	57.6	99.9	129.1	171.0	89.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	66.4	69.8	100.8	101.4	142.1	107.1	92.0
Heating appliances	.4	78.5	64.3	103.2	111.1	130.8	121.4	105.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	53.9	61.6	109.3	149.6	181.3	145.6	116.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	61.5	71.0	79.2	96.0	128.3	121.7	96.3
Other iron and steel products	1.5	65.4	67.7	85.2	98.7	114.2	114.4	105.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.6	80.6	78.3	107.5	130.7	133.6	124.1	111.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	122.2	120.6	132.2	140.2	148.8	135.0	106.9
Miscellaneous	.5	96.4	97.2	106.5	110.4	118.4	108.6	101.2
LOGGING	.9	26.0	29.1	30.5	54.3	83.6	75.0	78.7
MINING	5.5	96.5	94.8	105.6	116.6	123.8	115.7	109.9
Coal	3.0	87.6	83.5	91.3	101.6	105.9	102.9	104.4
Metallic ores	1.9	130.0	132.3	142.1	141.0	147.2	131.4	118.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	72.6	73.9	98.9	134.0	153.2	138.5	117.8
COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	92.9	93.5	105.8	120.9	128.8	114.8	107.2
Telegraphs	.6	96.0	98.2	108.6	130.4	140.3	125.1	113.0
Telephones	2.5	92.2	92.4	105.1	118.6	125.7	112.1	105.7
TRANSPORTATION	12.8	86.5	85.3	97.8	110.2	117.2	111.5	105.9
Street railways and cartage	3.1	118.4	114.0	121.6	128.7	134.3	117.7	108.6
Steam railways	7.7	77.3	76.8	90.9	105.1	112.2	110.8	104.6
Shipping and stevedoring	2.0	90.2	90.0	100.9	112.2	121.2	107.0	108.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.3	84.4	90.0	176.8	169.2	181.3	158.7	150.4
Building	2.7	52.8	57.1	117.5	155.4	174.8	137.7	134.7
Highway	5.9	133.4	146.9	337.0	299.9	293.5	243.7	238.8
Railway	3.7	73.3	72.3	98.3	122.3	137.7	145.6	129.1
SERVICES	2.8	119.4	117.0	134.8	143.4	146.6	132.5	120.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	120.1	114.4	140.5	154.1	158.3	137.5	126.0
Professional	.3	128.9	126.9	123.7	124.9	124.5	121.9	100.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	116.0	118.2	129.6	131.6	133.2	128.3	116.4
TRADE	10.3	113.1	113.8	120.5	127.3	127.8	116.0	108.4
Retail	7.5	117.3	118.9	125.7	129.9	130.1	118.3	108.1
Wholesale	2.8	103.1	102.0	108.9	121.3	122.7	111.0	109.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	86.0	86.3	107.1	116.6	126.8	119.1	111.0

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Sept.1 1932	Aug.1 1932	Sept.1 1931	Sept.1 1930	Sept.1 1929	Sept.1 1928	Sept.1 1927
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	32.6	77.3	76.3	83.5	104.1	116.5	108.9	106.3
Lumber products	3.2	47.0	58.7	59.8	101.3	128.8	115.9	128.7
Pulp and paper	5.0	119.2	125.5	138.6	169.1	117.5	122.6	109.5
Textile products	4.6	76.1	70.4	65.0	73.8	85.9	96.0	106.4
Iron and steel	9.7	73.2	63.5	83.8	97.8	133.8	112.4	97.2
Other manufactures	10.1	84.8	85.9	86.2	104.4	104.8	101.4	101.3
Logging	1.2	34.8	29.4	22.3	40.9	52.6	21.5	43.0
Mining	23.9	97.7	98.5	106.2	113.5	112.0	109.5	109.5
Communications	3.3	94.9	96.8	118.2	140.9	127.3	117.0	106.6
Transportation	11.6	64.3	68.3	85.0	87.7	97.9	84.3	81.3
Construction	18.4	124.0	140.3	179.2	254.6	245.2	219.0	196.7
Services	2.1	203.2	198.2	232.6	215.6	200.9	184.0	134.2
Trade	6.9	106.7	108.2	114.8	119.6	117.8	111.6	103.4
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.0	87.8	90.1	102.7	122.5	127.3	115.4	112.2
Quebec Manufacturing	60.5	86.8	85.0	97.4	109.2	116.2	115.2	107.8
Lumber products	3.4	74.9	71.2	88.0	106.4	125.3	126.8	120.2
Pulp and paper	8.4	84.5	81.7	83.7	105.2	111.7	114.1	107.3
Textile products	16.2	96.3	92.6	95.8	99.7	103.3	110.2	110.0
Iron and steel	9.2	64.5	64.9	88.3	103.0	118.6	110.3	99.6
Other manufactures	23.3	96.6	95.7	111.4	121.7	123.2	119.8	109.5
Logging	1.2	35.1	45.7	39.4	84.5	84.3	95.8	78.1
Mining	1.7	92.9	94.4	111.7	136.9	154.5	133.7	120.4
Communications	2.5	87.6	89.2	99.3	113.4	124.0	116.1	108.9
Transportation	12.8	88.5	86.7	98.5	109.5	114.4	112.4	110.0
Construction	11.1	67.4	67.4	180.4	134.4	147.1	140.0	131.3
Services	2.5	106.2	104.3	114.1	115.5	120.4	119.4	117.7
Trade	7.7	126.0	126.2	130.2	134.3	133.2	122.6	110.4
Quebec All Industries	100.0	85.3	84.4	109.8	113.6	120.5	115.7	110.5
Ontario Manufacturing	60.9	80.7	81.6	94.0	105.9	121.6	118.2	105.5
Lumber products	4.1	61.0	61.0	84.3	101.4	122.6	123.6	114.5
Pulp and paper	7.5	89.3	87.3	96.9	107.8	115.2	115.1	109.6
Textile products	11.5	92.7	93.0	93.2	95.5	106.8	102.6	98.9
Iron and steel	12.5	56.7	61.4	73.5	95.7	124.7	125.2	100.9
Other manufactures	25.3	97.8	97.0	113.7	120.2	127.3	118.8	109.0
Logging	.4	16.3	14.0	21.5	33.9	67.8	63.2	70.2
Mining	3.6	117.5	122.5	137.7	144.0	148.5	139.7	116.1
Communications	3.1	90.5	91.4	99.9	115.2	131.6	110.8	106.8
Transportation	9.4	84.0	85.5	98.1	112.0	119.6	115.6	110.4
Construction	9.6	89.1	99.4	131.6	171.7	180.6	174.1	166.5
Services	2.8	132.9	129.9	150.3	160.0	160.0	128.9	117.3
Trade	10.2	116.3	117.4	125.5	128.0	128.8	116.3	108.2
Ontario All Industries	100.0	85.1	86.9	100.7	113.6	126.9	119.5	110.5
Prairie Provinces- Manufacturing	29.5	89.3	89.7	97.8	115.2	126.2	123.0	108.9
Lumber products	1.8	72.4	84.5	82.3	120.0	149.0	143.8	123.1
Pulp and paper	2.8	86.5	86.0	98.8	106.6	108.0	119.7	122.0
Textile products	1.9	101.4	96.8	99.1	110.0	121.0	129.8	109.4
Iron and steel	10.7	75.2	76.4	86.7	103.7	116.0	112.0	100.7
Other manufactures	12.3	109.9	107.6	115.0	132.6	140.6	133.0	113.7
Logging	.2	15.2	17.0	5.5	15.7	26.0	23.4	19.9
Mining	7.1	93.8	80.2	90.8	101.9	119.2	115.4	107.6
Communications	3.4	101.5	99.1	114.4	132.7	131.3	119.4	109.9
Transportation	21.5	92.9	86.0	98.3	116.3	126.7	107.8	107.0
Construction	16.9	82.3	86.5	257.7	186.7	220.1	184.7	145.6
Services	3.6	117.0	115.8	135.8	161.2	169.6	173.8	134.1
Trade	17.8	103.1	103.8	109.6	124.7	126.5	121.2	108.9
Prairie Provinces - All Industries	100.0	91.6	90.1	130.0	129.8	143.3	127.8	114.4
British Columbia - Manufacturing	39.3	80.1	75.0	91.9	115.9	119.0	117.0	108.3
Lumber products	8.8	45.2	43.4	62.2	83.5	105.3	107.4	103.3
Pulp and paper	5.6	87.9	86.4	103.1	105.3	109.0	98.8	102.4
Textile products	1.2	94.5	84.7	100.5	106.5	122.9	119.0	94.4
Iron and steel	3.5	63.9	64.4	82.3	118.3	112.5	110.2	93.7
Other manufactures	20.2	122.2	110.2	125.1	158.7	141.8	135.9	122.1
Logging	2.8	27.3	31.4	38.9	54.6	118.6	100.1	102.7
Mining	8.6	73.2	70.0	77.8	94.2	105.6	101.2	99.6
Communications	4.1	101.8	102.7	124.4	129.8	128.4	114.2	101.5
Transportation	15.5	95.2	96.1	106.7	116.2	116.8	112.0	104.1
Construction	16.1	100.9	106.3	130.1	162.2	149.8	147.0	129.8
Services	3.7	94.9	91.6	112.2	120.5	125.8	117.0	113.2
Trade	9.9	104.6	104.5	114.7	121.0	121.5	118.7	110.2
ritish Columbia - All Industries	100.0	82.8	81.4	96.6	114.6	121.5	115.5	108.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1932	Aug.1 1932	Sept.1 1931	Sept.1 1930	Sept.1 1929	Sept.1 1928	Sept.1 1927
Montreal - Manufacturing	61.4	83.4	81.6	96.7	109.0	114.2	111.6	103.6
Plant products - edible	4.5	104.5	104.4	108.2	118.5	111.1	100.1	102.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.9	100.6	102.5	103.0	114.7	111.7	104.6	101.0
Textiles	13.1	84.1	76.5	86.2	90.1	93.8	105.1	106.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.9	110.2	108.6	112.0	120.1	105.2	114.0	106.8
Iron and steel	12.3	62.7	63.8	80.7	101.8	123.3	112.5	97.7
Other manufactures	20.7	86.6	85.0	106.7	119.8	122.8	118.4	106.1
Communications	3.6	79.4	80.7	88.4	99.1	120.9	115.1	108.4
Transportation	11.7	95.4	94.1	105.4	115.5	120.5	130.5	116.2
Construction	8.3	67.0	70.1	112.1	129.6	163.7	175.2	131.7
Trade	11.5	120.8	122.1	128.9	133.7	131.4	122.5	111.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	86.3	85.5	102.3	113.2	120.2	115.7	107.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	62.7	104.2	100.2	119.5	121.0	124.9	124.4	105.7
Leather products	22.6	118.2	112.9	124.7	102.9	110.4	104.9	110.4
Other manufactures	40.1	97.7	94.2	116.6	129.6	131.9	135.1	103.3
Transportation	11.7	110.0	107.6	131.4	135.8	133.8	122.3	116.7
Construction	8.9	101.9	87.7	136.9	249.1	209.3	141.0	157.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	105.8	101.0	123.2	138.5	136.5	132.7	119.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	60.6	86.1	86.5	99.5	106.2	117.9	113.0	105.2
Plant products - edible	5.8	100.6	98.5	115.8	119.4	128.6	114.0	112.2
Printing and publishing	9.2	106.5	105.8	112.8	116.9	123.4	113.7	105.1
Textiles	11.8	85.3	81.3	91.7	99.4	104.0	97.1	98.4
Iron and steel	8.4	61.6	65.9	79.8	93.9	127.0	127.5	104.4
Other manufactures	25.4	89.0	90.5	103.7	108.3	116.7	113.6	108.0
Communications	4.2	82.1	82.0	89.6	98.3	123.0	106.1	105.2
Transportation	7.2	100.1	101.2	129.0	139.0	143.5	122.1	106.5
Construction	3.8	73.1	78.3	116.7	179.2	204.7	172.3	192.3
Trade	20.3	112.1	112.8	122.1	122.0	122.3	112.7	107.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	91.6	92.3	106.6	114.7	125.0	114.3	109.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.6	85.1	81.7	110.6	114.7	118.8	124.5	117.4
Lumber products	4.1	42.7	43.0	108.2	111.6	127.8	138.1	137.7
Pulp and paper	15.6	80.6	75.4	95.5	105.6	109.7	107.7	102.2
Other manufactures	26.9	104.0	101.5	124.9	123.9	123.1	134.4	121.0
Construction	12.4	115.1	128.4	173.1	219.8	244.4	292.4	154.9
Trade	14.6	108.0	108.5	112.3	117.9	107.8	108.5	104.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	98.0	97.6	121.7	125.6	126.9	124.9	117.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing	78.5	72.6	75.4	87.5	98.8	126.6	112.4	102.9
Textiles	18.9	72.2	78.2	85.3	83.0	96.8	92.3	95.7
Electrical apparatus	12.0	94.8	96.9	114.2	115.2	137.9	131.6	104.5
Iron and steel	20.2	48.5	52.5	68.2	91.3	143.0	118.0	101.7
Other manufactures	27.4	99.2	97.5	106.0	117.8	125.4	119.7	111.0
Construction	4.6	69.2	87.2	177.2	199.4	254.7	135.5	101.8
Trade	6.9	100.7	100.9	112.6	129.3	128.3	120.4	101.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	77.1	80.6	95.8	105.6	131.1	113.7	103.3
Windsor - Manufacturing	79.7	71.1	81.5	72.5	116.5	134.3	192.0	77.8
Iron and steel	55.0	61.0	74.2	60.5	114.0	131.5	205.0	69.0
Other manufactures	24.7	112.3	111.3	120.6	126.5	145.2	145.4	114.3
Construction	1.2	13.9	19.3	54.6	127.9	217.0	193.0	156.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	71.8	80.0	77.8	121.2	143.4	175.5	86.2
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	47.9	87.6	88.1	101.9	118.6	125.3	123.6	112.7
Animal products - edible	3.9	111.5	114.4	108.4	107.2	114.4	118.1	107.8
Plant products - edible	4.3	107.4	104.7	102.8	119.7	117.2	110.8	109.9
Printing and publishing	5.6	95.4	93.7	100.9	110.9	112.6	105.4	112.0
Textiles	5.0	103.9	102.2	103.4	114.3	119.2	124.9	107.5
Other manufactures	29.1	79.8	80.9	100.0	125.8	137.3	135.8	116.9
Transportation	10.6	78.5	81.0	90.7	108.7	111.5	118.8	106.0
Construction	3.2	41.1	46.8	80.5	90.5	78.2	97.9	90.6
Trade	30.1	90.8	92.5	97.5	106.7	113.5	118.7	110.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	85.1	86.0	98.2	110.7	115.5	115.0	109.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing	36.2	83.6	81.3	94.5	114.8	110.3	112.5	99.9
Lumber products	6.3	46.1	44.3	55.6	72.3	84.9	96.2	87.6
Other manufactures	29.9	101.1	98.4	114.3	136.8	123.8	121.8	106.9
Communications	8.6	100.6	100.6	115.0	128.3	124.0	109.7	100.1
Transportation	21.0	102.2	100.7	106.6	110.0	114.2	111.4	102.3
Construction	7.5	55.7	56.7	107.2	88.7	105.6	113.1	99.6
Services	5.8	87.6	84.6	104.6	112.0	120.6	107.9	108.9
Trade	20.8	105.4	106.5	117.0	121.8	122.0	117.3	111.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	89.0	87.9	104.5	114.0	114.7	111.1	102.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1932

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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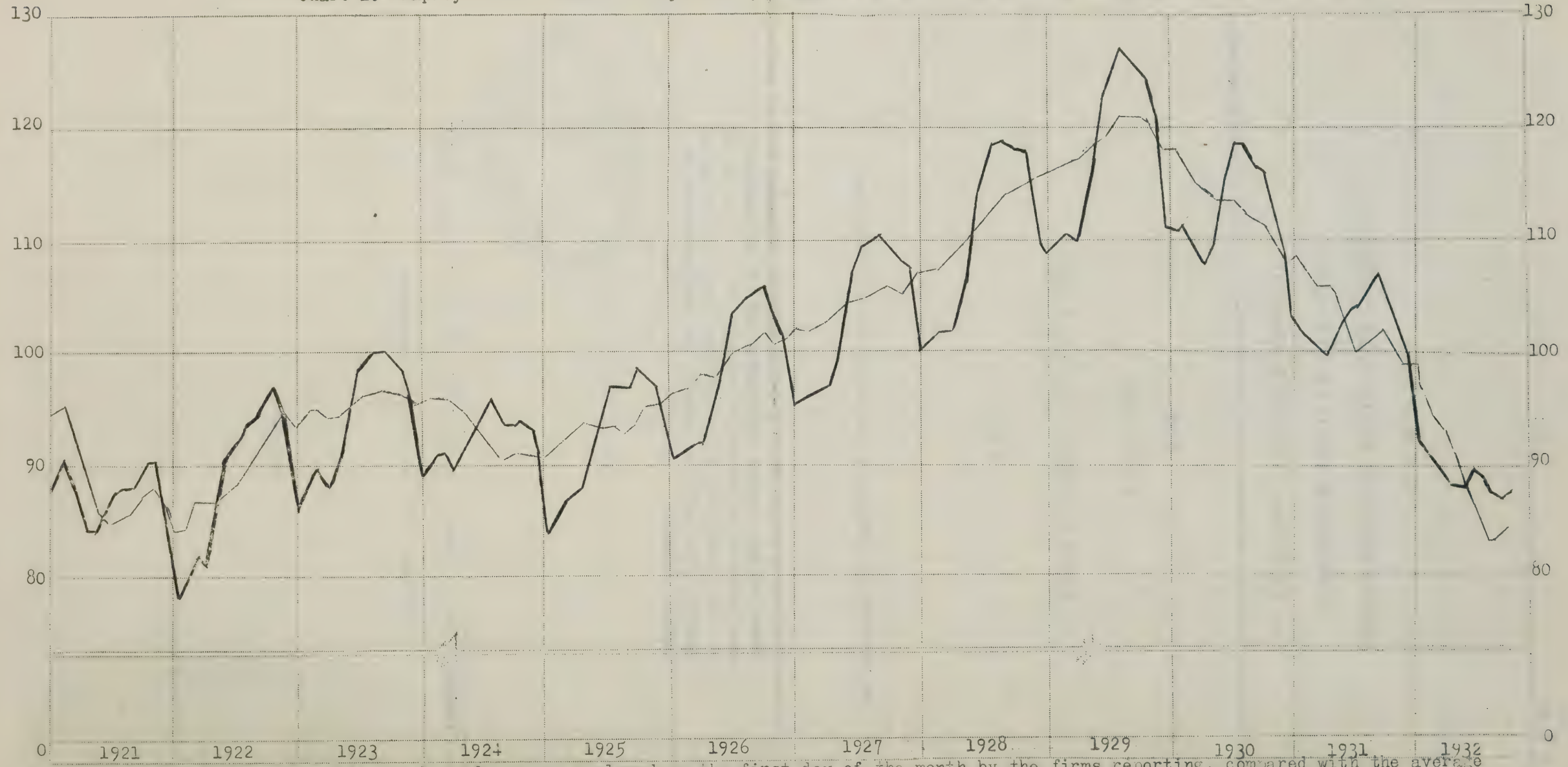
Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1932

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1932.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Oct. 25, 1932.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

There was an improvement in employment at the beginning of October, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,020 firms, whose staffs aggregated 796,165 persons, as compared with 790,967 in the preceding month. As employment has frequently shown a falling-off on Oct. 1 in the eleven years of the record, the increase this year is unusually interesting. Activity, however, continued at a low level as compared with previous years for which statistics are available. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 86.7 on Oct. 1, 1932, compared with 86.0 on Sept. 1, 1932, and 103.9 on Oct. 1, 1931. On the same date in the ten preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8; 1927, 110.3; 1926, 106.5; 1925, 99.5; 1924, 95.0; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 95.8 and 1921, 91.3.

The most pronounced gains since Sept. 1 were in manufacturing, notably in vegetable food and textile factories; in the latter, the increase was the second largest on record for Oct. 1. Improvement was also indicated in logging, mining, transportation, highway construction and trade. In some of these industries, the increases were seasonal in character. On the other hand, communications, building construction and services reported reduced activity.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

Firms in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia showed decreases, but in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces the trend was upward, the largest advances taking place in the Prairie area.

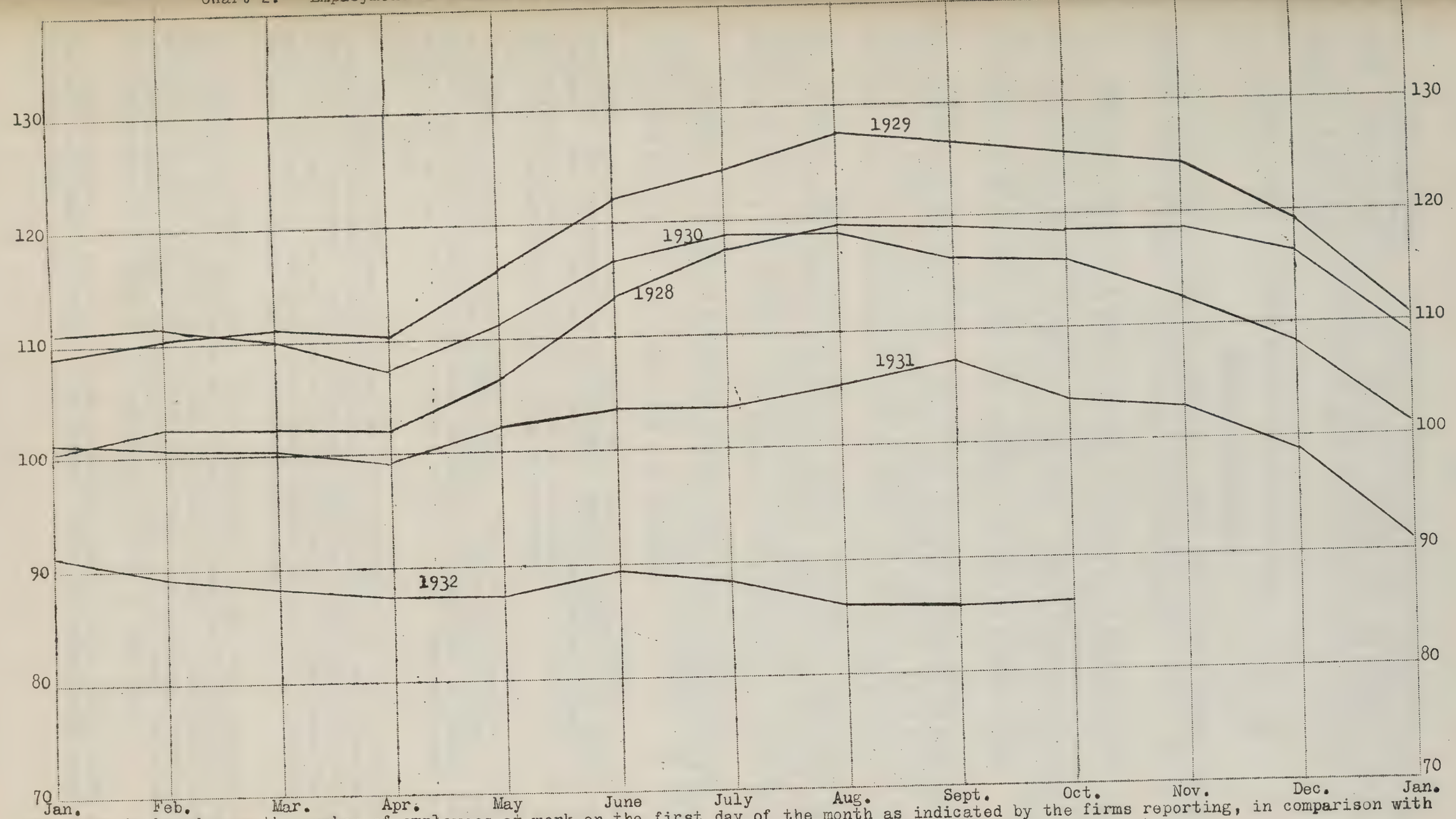
Maritime Provinces.- A decline was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 577 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 60,674 persons on Sept. 1, to 58,639 at the beginning of October. This shrinkage involved more workers than that recorded on the same date of last year, when the index was higher than on Oct. 1, 1932. Mining, manufacturing, transportation and services reported the bulk of the decrease, while there were gains in building and highway construction.

Quebec.- There was a further increase in Quebec; this took place chiefly in manufacturing (notably of textile products), in logging, shipping and highway construction. On the other hand, building construction showed decided curtailment, and services were also slacker. Statistics were compiled from 1,940 firms with 232,128 workers, compared with 231,018 at the beginning of September. Losses had been noted on Oct. 1, 1931, but the index then was higher.

Ontario.- Improvement was indicated in Ontario, according to 3,562 employers of 322,251 persons, or 2,954 more than in the preceding month. Curtailment in staffs had been reported on Oct. 1 of a year ago, but employment was then in greater volume. Manufacturing as a whole, (particularly of textile and canned products), mining and retail trade showed heightened activity, while employment decreased in construction, logging and services.

Prairie Provinces.- There was a further increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October. This took place mainly in coal mining, construction and transportation, but manufacturing, (notably of iron and steel and vegetable food products), and trade also showed improvement. Services, on the other hand, were seasonally slacker, and communications also released employees. The trend of employment on Oct. 1 in previous years has frequently been downward; a loss was recorded on that date in 1931, but the index then was higher. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,154 firms with an aggregate working force of 116,037 employees, compared with 112,504 on Sept. 1.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1932.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed moderate curtailment, mainly in manufacturing, transportation and services, while logging, building and trade reported greater activity. Data were tabulated from 787 employers, whose payrolls declined from 67,474 persons on Sept. 1 to 67,110 at the beginning of October. Losses on a rather larger scale were registered on Oct. 1, 1931, but the index then was many points higher.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was downward in Quebec City, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, but upward in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, while in Winnipeg practically no general change took place.

Montreal.- There was a large increase in employment in Montreal, where the 1,099 co-operating firms employed 129,773 persons, or 2,359 more than on Sept. 1. Manufacturing showed the greatest gain, but there was also improvement in transportation and construction; within the manufacturing group, textile, vegetable food and tobacco and beverage factories reported considerable improvement, while iron and steel and some other groups released employees. General curtailment had been noted on the corresponding date of last year, but employment was then in greater volume.

Quebec.- Activity in Quebec decreased at the beginning of October, 738 workers having been laid off since Sept. 1 by the 149 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 12,521 on their paylists on the date under review. There were seasonal losses in services and construction, and manufactures were also slacker. The index was lower than at the beginning of October, 1931, when an increase had been reported.

Toronto.- Expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,206 firms employing 111,564 persons, compared with 109,471 in their last report. Manufacturing (particularly of textile, electrical apparatus and vegetable food products) was much busier, and trade also absorbed more workers. Smaller additions to staffs had been reported on Oct. 1 of a year ago, but employment was then generally more active.

Ottawa.- Construction was not so active, while other groups showed comparatively little change. The forces of the 155 employers furnishing data aggregated 11,988 workers, or 498 fewer than on Sept. 1. The index of employment was lower than on the same date in 1931, when gains had been indicated.

Hamilton.- An increase was registered in manufacturing, largely in textile factories. The non-manufacturing industries, however, showed little general change. Statements were tabulated from 234 firms with 24,308 employees, compared with 24,212 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was higher; the employment trend then was also upward.

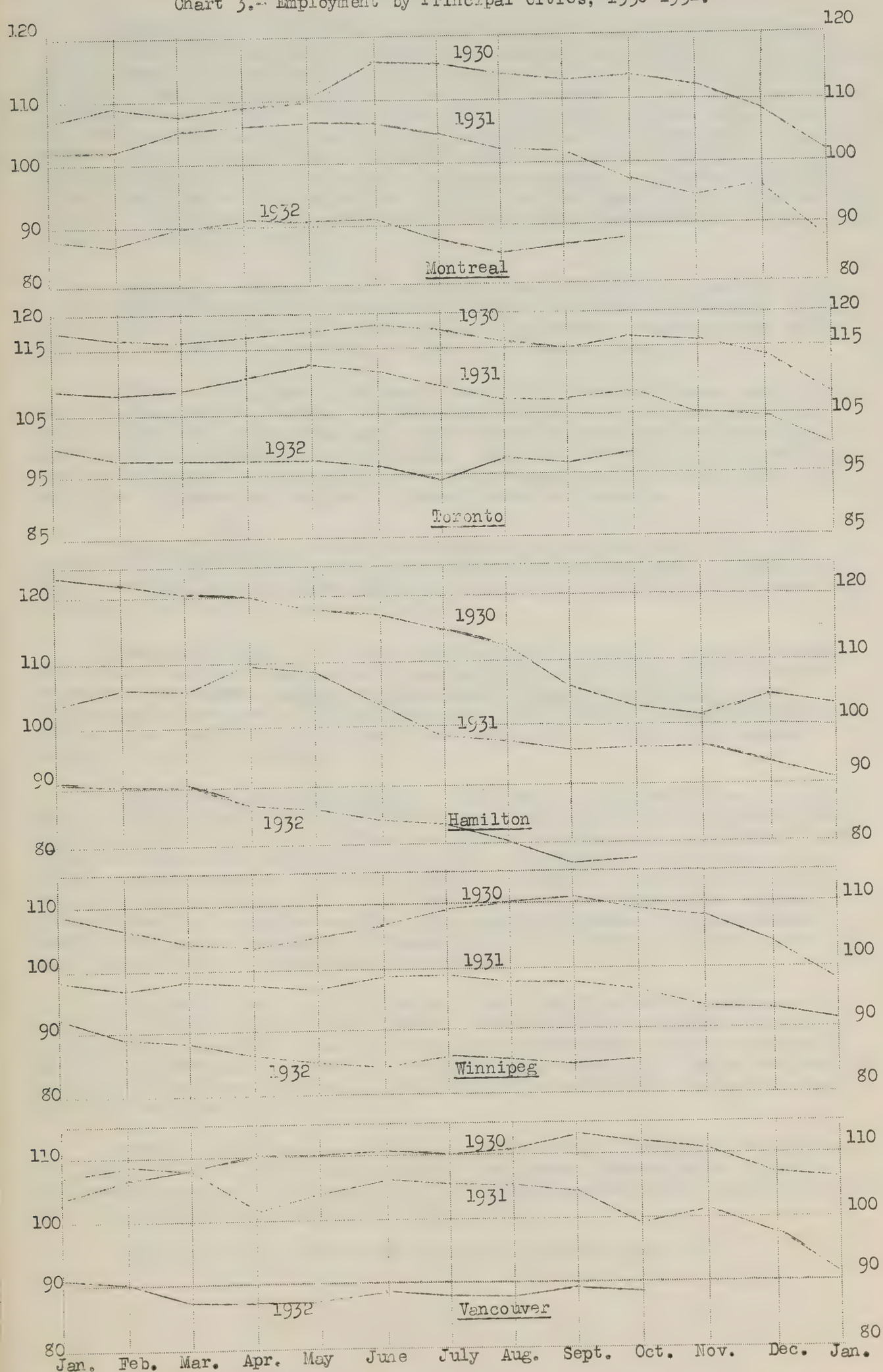
Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- There was a decrease in the number employed in the Border Cities, mainly occurring in the automobile trades. One hundred and thirty-five establishments recorded 7,492 employees, as against 9,203 on Sept. 1. An increase had been reported on Oct. 1, 1931, when employment was in greater volume.

Winnipeg.- Little general change was shown in Winnipeg on Oct. 1, when the 389 co-operating firms employed 35,206 workers, or practically the same number as at the beginning of September. Manufacturing and trade were slightly more active; transportation released some employees, while the fluctuations in other industries were small. Declines had been indicated at the beginning of October of a year ago, but the index then was higher than on the date under review.

Vancouver.- There was a small loss in employment in Vancouver, according to 339 employers with 27,368 persons on their payrolls, compared with 27,466 on Sept.1. Manufacturing reported a slight decline, and there was also a falling-off in transportation; construction, however, showed improvement, and trade was rather brisker. A large reduction had been recorded on Oct. 1, 1931, but the index then stood at 99.7, as compared with 88.5 at the beginning of October of this year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in several of the leading cities, the curves being based upon the indexes shown in Table 2.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1930-1932.



EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a further increase in manufacturing plants, 4,933 of which reported 417,674 operatives, compared with 413,055 in the preceding month. Large gains were recorded in textile and vegetable food factories, and improvement was also shown in fur, tobacco and beverage, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants. On the other hand, important declines were indicated in the iron and steel group, chiefly owing to curtailment of operations in automobile works. Lumber, pulp and paper, electric current and animal food factories also reported reductions, in some cases of a seasonal nature. A pronounced decrease in employment had been noted on Oct. 1, 1931, but the index was then many points higher. The advance on the date under review slightly exceeded the average gain on Oct. 1 in the last decade.

Logging.- Statements were tabulated from 209 logging companies, whose staffs were increased by 741 workers to 7,742 on the date under review. This advance was on a smaller scale than in the early autumn of recent years, while the index was lower than on Oct. 1 of any other year on record.

Mining.- Continued improvement was recorded in the Prairie coal-fields, and there was also an increase in the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, other than coal. The working forces of the 231 reporting mine operators aggregated 44,371 persons, compared with 43,661 in the preceding month. Employment in this group was in less volume than on Oct. 1, 1931; the gain then indicated had involved a greater number of workers.

Communications.- There was a decline in communications, where the companies and branches furnishing data reported 23,853 employees, compared with 24,315 on Sept. 1. The index was lower than on the same date in 1931, when the reported losses were not quite so large.

Transportation.- All three branches of this group -- street railways and cartage, steam railway operation and shipping and stevedoring -- afforded heightened employment; statistics were received from 358 employers in the transportation group with 101,932 persons on their staffs, as against 101,078 in their last return. Activity was less than on Oct. 1, 1931, when general reductions had been reported.

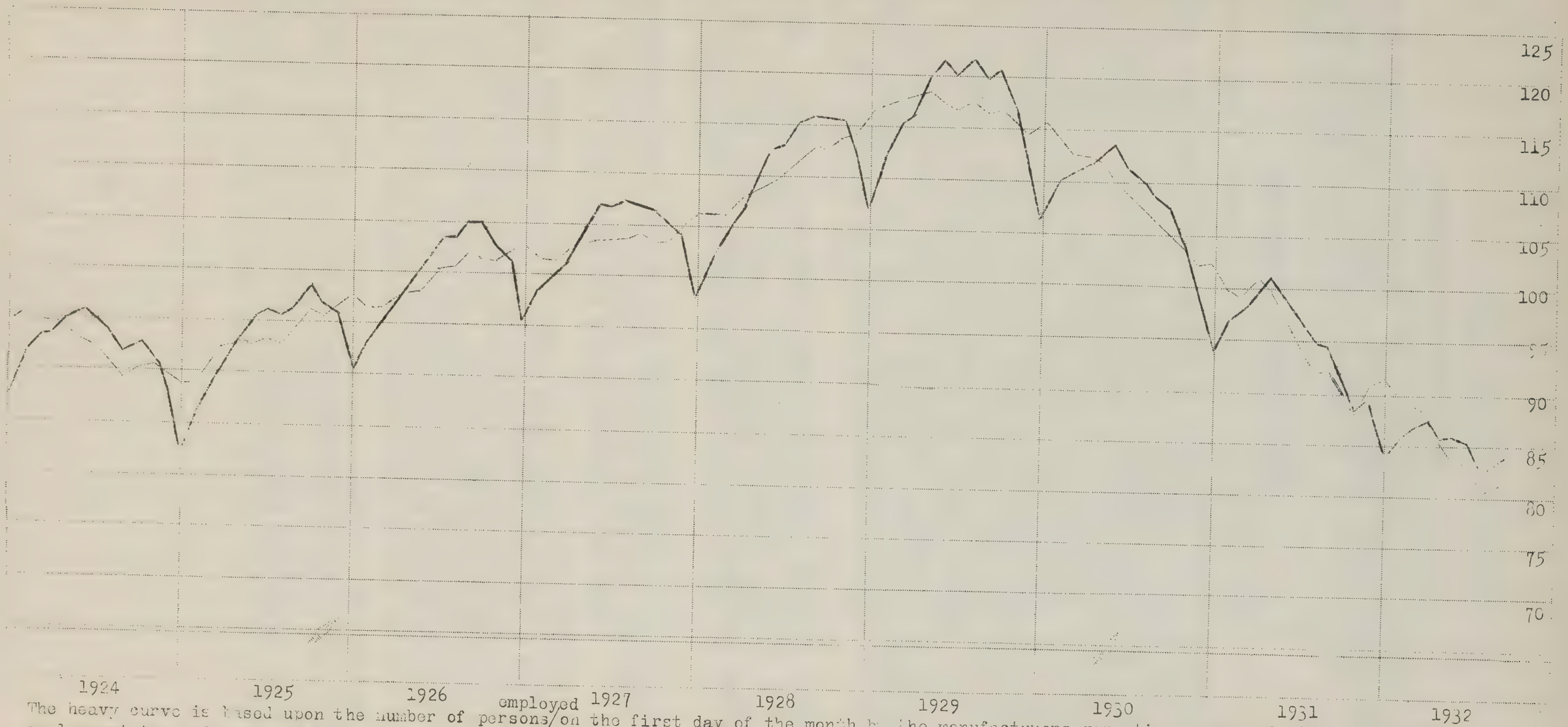
Construction and Maintenance.- There was a considerable loss in employment in building construction at the beginning of October, that more than offset the improvement reported in highway and railway construction. A combined force of 96,951 workers was employed by the 1,050 co-operating contractors, who had 97,346 on their payrolls at the beginning of September. Much greater curtailment had been recorded on Oct. 1 of a year ago, but the number then engaged in the construction industries was very much larger; this was to a considerable extent owing to the programmes of unemployment relief works, which at that time were being carried on throughout the Dominion.

Services.- The closing of summer hotels, together with curtailment in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, accounted for a seasonal decrease of 1,836 persons in staffs of the 297 firms whose returns were received, and who employed 21,128 workers on Oct. 1. The reduction indicated on the corresponding date of last year involved a rather smaller proportion of the payroll, and the index was then higher.

Trade.- There was an increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores; 863 trading establishments reported 82,514 employees, compared with 81,547 in the preceding month. This advance was more pronounced than that recorded on Oct.1, 1931, but employment was than at a higher level.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1924-1932.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the manufacturers reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment on Aug. 22 showed a slight decline as compared with July 25. Among the approximately 12,770,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 23.1 on Aug. 22, 1932, as compared with 22.9 on July 25, 1932, and 22.0 on Aug. 24, 1931.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

According to the United States Department of Labor, employment as a whole increased 3.6 p.c. in September, 1932, as compared with August, but the situation was less favourable than in the autumn of any other year on record. Returns were furnished by 54,851 establishments employing 4,248,706 persons during September. The greatest gains from August to September were the seasonal gains in the canning and preserving industry. The anthracite coal mining, retail trade, bituminous coal mining, manufacturing, dyeing and cleaning, quarrying, non-metallic and metalliferous mining and wholesale trade groups also recorded heightened activity. In the remaining industries,- crude petroleum producing, telegraphs and telephones, power and light, electric railway and bus operation, hotels and laundries - there were decreases in employment. Within the manufacturing division, increased activity was indicated in 68 of the 89 industries included. There were advances in the food, textile, iron and steel, lumber, leather, paper and printing, chemical, stone, clay and glass, non-ferrous metal, tobacco and railroad repair shops. On the other hand, transportation equipment, rubber, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply and some other factories reported reduced staffs. The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 58.5 in September, compared with 56.0 in August and 70.9 in September, 1931.

NEW YORK.- According to the New York Department of Labor, there was an increase of 6.5 p.c. in factory employment in September, as compared with August. This brought the preliminary index (based on the 1925-1927 average as 100), to 57.8, as compared with 54.3 in August, and 73.6 in September, 1931. The metal, clothing, millinery, textile, wood, fur, leather and rubber, food and tobacco and other groups showed important gains.

MASSACHUSETTS.- Reports made by 1,080 manufacturing establishments to the Massachusetts Department of Labor showed an increase in the number employed from 144,622 in August to 158,809 in September, an advance of 9.8 p.c. The largest gains were in the textile group, while boot and shoe factories were slacker.

ILLINOIS.- Employment in Illinois increased by 1.1 p.c. during September as compared with August, according to the State Bureau of Labor; there was a gain of 1.8 p.c. in manufacturing, but activity in the non-manufacturing group declined by 0.1 p.c. The general index (average 1925-27=100) stood at 57.9 in September, 1932, compared with 72.3 in September, 1931. Within the manufacturing group, the metal, machinery and conveyance, printing and paper and stone, clay and glass groups showed reductions, while there was improvement in wood products, fur and leather goods, chemicals, oils and paints, textiles, clothing and millinery and food, tobacco and beverages. Coal mining and building contracting were also more active.

WISCONSIN.- According to the "Wisconsin Labor Market" the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 60.2 in August, 1932, as compared with 62.4 in July, and 75.6 in August, 1931. Declines were indicated in the stone and allied industries, metal, rubber, food, printing and publishing, wholesale trade, light and power and some other groups, while leather, paper and textile factories were busier, and construction also afforded greater employment.

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	108.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.0	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Oct. 1, 1932.						
	100.0	7.4	29.1	40.5	14.6	8.4

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1922	93.5	-	100.4	-	-	-	101.1	87.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.0	-	99.6	112.4	95.9	-	91.5	87.9
Oct. 1, 1924	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	-	88.1	90.0
Oct. 1, 1925	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Oct. 1, 1926	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Oct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	115.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept.1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept.1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1932.	16.3	1.6	14.0	1.5	3.1	.9	4.4	3.4

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	88.0	86.8	100.8	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1932.									
	100.0	52.4	1.0	5.6	3.0	12.8	12.2	2.6	10.4

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1932	Sept. 1 1932	Oct. 1 1931	Oct. 1 1930	Oct. 1 1929	Oct. 1 1928
MANUFACTURING	52.4	84.1	83.1	91.8	107.8	120.2	115.7
Animal products - edible	2.5	109.7	112.7	102.8	111.7	117.1	119.6
Fur and products	.2	88.6	79.6	91.2	107.5	103.1	99.5
Leather and products	2.3	90.6	91.4	92.0	86.7	97.7	96.4
Boots and shoes	1.6	97.4	99.4	100.7	88.4	100.7	-
Lumber and products	3.8	58.1	59.4	72.9	92.4	116.6	117.6
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	46.6	50.4	60.6	83.4	114.7	116.3
Furniture	.8	72.9	67.3	98.2	110.1	125.4	120.0
Other lumber products	1.1	82.2	81.0	90.6	106.2	115.8	118.7
Musical instruments	.2	48.5	50.1	66.4	73.3	101.8	112.6
Plant products - edible	4.3	121.0	109.2	116.5	143.1	134.8	121.5
Pulp and paper products	6.6	87.3	88.5	96.9	108.6	114.2	109.0
Pulp and paper	2.8	73.4	76.1	86.6	104.4	111.9	112.6
Paper products	1.0	99.7	98.3	99.5	109.8	116.8	120.8
Printing and publishing	2.8	101.7	101.7	109.7	113.9	116.3	110.8
Rubber products	1.3	81.0	80.7	94.4	107.9	137.2	135.2
Textile products	10.5	98.6	93.9	96.2	99.3	106.9	105.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	105.0	102.6	95.3	92.8	102.2	109.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	75.7	75.2	75.1	84.3	96.5	101.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	109.8	103.9	99.1	86.3	98.5	106.7
Silk and silk goods	.9	378.5	366.9	330.8	293.0	217.0	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	110.0	104.7	105.7	104.9	115.4	105.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.4	92.1	87.4	95.4	106.9	107.6	106.5
Other textile products	1.1	80.9	70.9	86.8	89.4	105.1	110.5
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	115.2	112.6	111.6	128.0	128.2	121.5
Tobacco	1.1	109.8	106.3	102.7	114.9	115.5	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	122.7	121.1	124.4	148.8	148.2	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	95.9	84.6	97.7	131.7	177.3	150.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	107.5	106.9	113.9	116.7	120.6	110.0
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	70.2	69.9	106.0	127.1	136.7	123.3
Electric current	1.8	113.9	117.6	132.4	133.6	138.9	127.9
Electrical apparatus	1.5	105.2	101.3	134.5	158.7	158.2	127.4
Iron and steel products	10.0	61.1	62.1	71.6	98.2	120.9	116.4
Crude, rolled & forged products	1.0	59.8	60.8	77.8	102.6	132.6	125.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	68.9	71.4	93.1	115.5	132.5	127.6
Agricultural implements	.2	21.4	22.4	23.9	40.8	103.0	98.4
Land vehicles	4.7	62.4	64.8	62.8	95.3	112.8	115.0
Automobiles and parts	.8	46.0	57.3	59.6	89.4	126.8	158.6
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	.3	61.8	66.4	66.9	106.3	146.2	101.9
Heating appliances	.4	81.7	78.5	105.2	122.4	138.0	123.1
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	54.8	53.9	99.6	144.3	175.3	144.6
Foundry & machine shop products	.4	64.9	61.5	78.2	99.8	123.0	119.5
Other iron and steel products	1.6	67.4	65.4	87.8	98.8	113.7	114.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.6	81.7	80.6	101.8	132.5	132.9	122.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	121.4	122.2	124.6	138.2	149.1	135.4
Miscellaneous	.5	99.1	96.4	103.2	115.1	116.6	109.6
LOGGING	1.0	28.4	26.0	42.2	70.8	117.1	98.5
MINING	5.6	98.2	96.5	108.2	118.9	126.6	117.1
Coal	3.0	89.2	87.6	98.1	107.1	110.0	103.1
Metallic ores	2.0	131.9	130.0	138.3	143.0	149.7	134.2
Non-Metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	74.0	72.6	95.5	123.3	151.6	141.8
COMMUNICATIONS	3.0	91.2	92.9	104.2	119.5	128.1	115.1
Telegraphs	.6	91.8	96.0	107.5	129.7	135.7	126.4
Telephones	2.4	91.0	92.2	103.4	117.0	126.0	112.1
TRANSPORTATION	12.8	87.2	86.5	95.2	110.1	114.3	111.8
Street railways and cartage	3.1	120.7	118.4	120.4	128.8	132.9	118.3
Steam railways	7.7	77.7	77.3	90.3	104.4	109.6	111.5
Shipping and stevedoring	2.0	90.7	90.2	87.6	114.2	113.8	104.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.2	84.3	84.4	164.5	163.0	162.4	147.3
Building	2.5	49.1	52.8	112.2	156.9	169.7	138.2
Highway	6.0	137.3	133.4	314.8	277.7	240.7	212.7
Railway	3.7	73.4	73.3	87.7	115.9	119.7	130.5
SERVICES	2.6	109.8	119.4	125.5	136.7	141.0	127.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	104.5	120.1	125.9	141.5	149.4	125.8
Professional	.3	128.6	128.9	125.8	124.8	118.4	119.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	113.0	116.0	125.0	132.6	133.9	133.2
TRADE	10.4	114.5	113.1	120.8	127.9	128.2	120.1
Retail	7.6	119.0	117.3	126.1	130.8	130.6	122.4
Wholesale	2.8	103.8	103.1	108.8	121.4	122.9	115.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	86.7	86.0	103.9	116.2	125.6	118.8

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1932	Sept.1 1932	Oct.1 1931	Oct.1 1930	Oct.1 1929	Oct.1 1928
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	33.1	75.8	77.3	83.6	99.1	115.9	110.0
Lumber products	2.6	37.4	47.0	54.3	78.3	118.3	109.7
Pulp and paper	5.7	128.2	119.2	138.9	162.8	118.8	112.8
Textile products	4.7	75.1	76.1	72.7	73.8	87.3	98.7
Iron and steel	9.2	67.1	73.2	82.4	96.9	130.2	116.8
Other manufactures	10.9	86.9	84.8	86.5	104.4	111.5	105.7
Logging	.7	19.3	34.8	27.7	36.5	76.6	23.9
Mining	23.1	91.3	97.7	106.6	111.9	112.2	110.8
Communications	3.3	91.2	94.9	117.1	141.8	128.3	116.6
Transportation	11.6	62.0	64.3	77.7	86.4	89.9	84.0
Construction	19.6	128.2	124.0	190.5	223.5	224.0	204.8
Services	1.6	151.9	203.2	182.2	167.2	150.2	97.3
Trade	7.0	104.2	106.7	115.1	122.9	124.7	110.6
Maritimes-All industries	100.0	84.9	87.8	102.6	116.2	123.7	114.9
Quebec Manufacturing	60.4	87.3	86.8	94.0	108.4	117.6	113.5
Lumber products	3.3	71.5	74.9	88.3	98.7	122.9	120.7
Pulp and Paper	8.2	83.3	84.5	87.0	101.5	111.9	112.8
Textile products	16.6	99.7	96.3	98.6	100.7	104.6	110.0
Iron and steel	9.0	63.6	64.5	68.9	102.6	119.2	107.7
Other manufactures	23.3	97.2	96.6	109.7	122.2	126.7	118.4
Logging	1.8	52.6	35.1	70.5	113.6	116.0	129.1
Mining	1.7	95.0	92.9	110.9	135.9	158.2	135.1
Communications	2.5	86.5	87.6	97.6	112.3	121.7	113.7
Transportation	12.9	90.2	88.5	96.6	108.2	110.5	112.3
Construction	10.5	64.0	67.4	131.8	128.3	134.6	128.4
Services	2.4	101.5	106.2	110.0	112.9	115.6	109.0
Trade	7.8	126.0	126.0	132.3	135.2	133.5	124.8
Quebec-All Industries	100.0	85.8	85.3	101.6	113.0	120.2	114.3
Ontario Manufacturing	61.6	82.7	80.7	92.4	106.9	122.4	118.6
Lumber products	4.1	61.1	61.0	78.0	100.0	120.3	123.3
Pulp and paper	7.2	87.5	89.3	99.8	108.8	116.0	113.7
Textile products	12.2	99.2	92.7	95.4	99.7	110.6	104.8
Iron and steel	12.0	55.4	56.7	72.1	94.1	122.5	122.6
Other manufactures	26.1	101.9	97.8	109.5	122.7	130.5	121.8
Logging	.2	9.3	16.3	25.6	55.2	137.0	94.5
Mining	3.6	119.7	117.5	131.8	142.1	148.7	141.9
Communications	3.0	89.1	90.5	98.6	112.7	130.8	111.9
Transportation	9.3	83.8	84.0	95.0	111.2	116.0	114.0
Construction	9.2	86.7	89.1	133.5	170.8	175.1	167.4
Services	2.7	127.4	132.9	142.0	158.0	161.8	127.2
Trade	10.4	118.3	116.3	126.1	129.4	130.3	120.9
Ontario-All Industries	100.0	86.1	85.1	99.3	114.6	128.4	120.4
Prairie Provinces- Manufacturing	28.9	90.4	89.3	89.4	114.1	123.3	124.6
Lumber products	1.6	67.8	72.4	73.3	108.4	137.8	140.3
Pulp and paper	2.8	88.4	86.5	101.7	110.0	111.2	124.1
Textile products	2.0	108.7	101.4	103.1	109.0	109.8	135.5
Iron and steel	10.6	77.2	75.2	67.8	102.8	113.9	115.4
Other manufactures	11.9	109.7	109.9	114.7	132.3	137.9	131.8
Logging	.1	11.4	15.2	7.2	24.9	29.5	28.3
Mining	8.1	111.3	93.8	110.5	120.4	130.7	116.2
Communications	3.3	98.2	101.5	112.6	133.1	131.9	121.9
Transportation	21.6	96.2	92.9	100.8	119.4	128.2	122.3
Construction	17.7	89.1	82.3	261.0	182.7	173.9	165.2
Services	3.0	97.3	117.0	122.5	146.7	157.0	155.2
Trade	17.3	104.7	103.1	107.2	122.3	123.9	123.7
Prairies-All Industries	100.0	94.6	91.6	129.1	130.0	134.2	126.4
British Columbia - Manufacturing	38.8	78.5	80.1	86.5	111.3	115.9	113.9
Lumber products	9.0	46.5	45.2	57.6	75.6	100.6	104.2
Pulp and paper	5.3	81.4	87.9	102.3	110.9	114.4	99.4
Textile products	1.1	90.5	94.5	108.0	111.5	117.8	130.9
Iron and steel	3.5	63.5	63.9	79.6	123.1	116.4	111.2
Other manufactures	19.9	118.5	122.2	114.9	149.3	134.6	128.8
Logging	3.2	30.6	27.3	41.4	57.2	120.1	113.7
Mining	8.6	72.3	73.2	78.6	93.6	108.1	100.7
Communications	4.1	100.8	101.8	121.3	128.1	128.1	113.7
Transportation	15.2	92.9	95.2	96.9	115.6	113.6	109.3
Construction	16.3	101.6	100.9	151.5	155.8	133.9	134.2
Services	3.5	88.7	94.9	105.9	113.6	117.9	109.5
Trade	10.3	107.7	104.6	116.5	125.8	122.8	122.7
B. C.-All Industries	100.0	82.1	82.8	95.9	112.1	118.2	114.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

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TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Oct.1 1932	Sept.1 1932	Oct.1 1931	Oct.1 1930	Oct.1 1929	Oct.1 1928
Montreal - Manufacturing	61.3	84.8	83.4	91.4	109.8	115.9	110.7
Plant products - edible	4.7	111.7	104.5	109.4	122.8	110.6	102.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	100.6	100.6	104.2	113.3	114.2	105.8
Textiles	13.4	87.6	84.1	91.1	92.7	93.9	102.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.2	117.7	110.2	108.9	127.0	120.8	113.9
Iron and steel	11.9	61.7	62.7	55.6	101.9	123.3	108.9
Other manufactures	20.3	86.7	86.6	105.2	118.3	123.9	119.4
Communications	3.5	78.5	79.4	87.2	98.4	118.8	112.6
Transportation	12.1	101.0	95.4	104.4	117.8	116.5	128.4
Construction	8.4	69.2	67.0	100.6	131.2	154.3	167.8
Trade	11.3	120.8	120.8	128.6	135.1	134.0	125.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	88.0	86.3	97.3	114.1	120.5	114.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.4	98.9	104.2	119.4	123.1	126.7	123.4
Leather products	21.2	106.7	118.2	128.3	106.6	114.5	106.7
Other manufactures	40.2	95.3	97.7	114.6	131.0	132.5	132.8
Transportation	11.9	108.1	110.0	130.2	133.7	125.2	106.1
Construction	8.2	91.3	101.9	162.6	251.5	174.6	133.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	100.2	105.8	124.2	138.3	131.7	131.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.1	88.5	86.1	100.4	108.0	119.0	114.7
Plant products - edible	5.9	105.5	100.6	116.5	121.0	130.3	119.9
Printing and publishing	9.1	105.8	106.5	114.4	117.2	124.7	115.0
Textiles	12.7	90.5	85.3	94.5	104.5	110.0	103.2
Iron and steel	8.3	62.7	61.6	78.6	95.5	125.4	121.6
Other manufactures	25.1	91.0	89.0	104.1	109.1	116.2	116.0
Communications	4.0	81.3	82.1	88.7	96.2	122.1	108.5
Transportation	7.0	99.4	100.1	126.3	141.3	142.2	123.3
Construction	3.7	73.1	73.1	122.0	181.3	214.9	182.0
Trade	20.2	114.3	112.1	122.6	124.1	123.5	116.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	93.5	91.6	107.3	116.2	126.3	117.0
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.3	84.0	85.1	110.4	117.0	120.6	123.6
Lumber products	4.1	42.5	42.7	109.0	119.4	128.1	137.2
Pulp and paper	15.9	79.1	80.6	94.4	105.8	107.6	109.7
Other manufactures	27.3	102.9	104.0	125.0	126.0	129.0	131.8
Construction	11.1	96.0	115.1	202.7	215.8	242.9	217.6
Trade	15.9	110.9	108.0	114.6	122.3	111.3	112.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	94.4	98.0	124.5	127.5	127.9	119.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	78.6	73.3	72.6	86.6	97.6	125.7	110.4
Textiles	19.8	75.8	72.2	84.1	84.5	102.0	91.7
Electrical apparatus	12.0	95.4	94.8	113.7	115.4	140.3	129.1
Iron and steel	19.8	48.0	48.5	65.7	87.8	135.1	114.0
Other manufactures	27.0	98.9	99.2	107.7	116.9	127.7	119.5
Construction	4.4	68.7	69.2	199.5	173.9	269.4	184.2
Trade	7.0	100.7	100.7	111.6	130.1	129.5	120.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	77.6	77.1	96.1	103.7	130.5	112.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	74.7	54.2	71.1	75.5	107.1	130.6	190.4
Iron and steel	45.2	40.8	61.0	64.0	103.4	127.1	202.1
Other manufactures	29.5	109.4	112.3	121.6	122.4	144.6	149.4
Construction	1.7	17.4	13.9	69.4	142.3	206.8	176.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	58.7	71.8	80.9	113.9	138.4	174.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.3	88.5	87.6	100.7	118.2	124.5	123.5
Animal products - edible	3.9	108.2	111.5	106.2	107.9	115.5	115.4
Plant products - edible	4.2	109.0	107.4	104.2	115.9	118.4	118.4
Printing and publishing	5.8	98.1	95.4	104.6	117.2	118.4	110.1
Textiles	5.4	112.0	103.9	107.2	116.7	117.4	131.9
Other manufactures	29.0	79.7	79.8	94.6	122.4	134.9	130.2
Transportation	10.2	76.1	78.5	93.1	104.2	123.0	119.9
Construction	3.4	43.1	41.1	76.5	80.0	69.4	91.3
Trade	29.9	91.9	90.8	94.7	107.0	112.3	122.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	85.6	85.1	96.4	109.5	115.1	115.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	35.7	81.8	83.6	91.4	108.9	108.8	110.6
Lumber products	6.2	44.9	46.1	55.8	68.7	83.9	93.1
Other manufactures	29.5	98.9	101.1	109.4	129.3	121.8	120.8
Communications	8.5	99.1	100.6	110.5	126.5	123.7	108.9
Transportation	20.5	99.6	102.2	100.8	110.2	111.8	108.5
Construction	8.5	63.0	55.7	93.8	93.4	102.8	103.9
Services	5.7	85.1	87.6	101.4	107.8	100.9	105.3
Trade	21.0	105.9	105.4	115.5	124.1	119.9	121.2
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	88.5	89.0	99.7	112.1	111.7	110.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1932

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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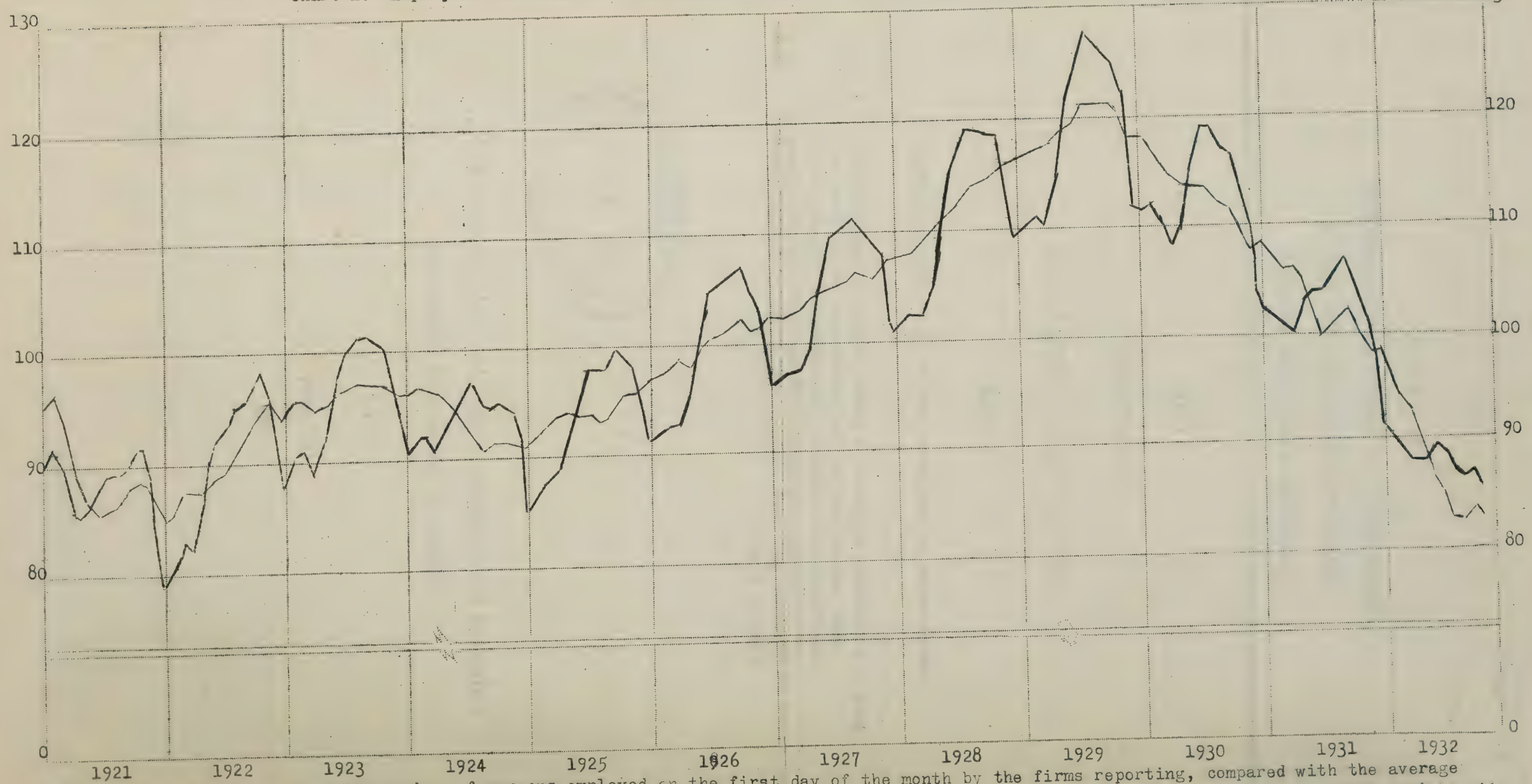
Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+ + +

OTTAWA

1932

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1932.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Nov. 26 , 1932.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

There was rather more than the customary seasonal contraction in industrial activity at the beginning of November, reversing the favourable movement of the preceding month, and bringing the index, after correction for seasonal influences, to a point slightly below the Sept. 1 level. The 8,125 firms furnishing employment returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 780,301 workers, compared with 799,100 on Oct. 1. Reflecting this reduction, the index number declined from 86.7 in the preceding month to 84.7 on the date under review, as compared with 103.0 on Nov. 1, 1931. On the same date in the ten preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9; 1927, 108.8; 1926, 104.0; 1925, 98.3; 1924, 94.1; 1923, 100.0; 1922, 97.0 and 1921, 91.3.

Pronounced seasonal curtailment took place in manufacturing, notably of lumber, food and iron and steel products. The general declines in factory employment were smaller than those recorded at the beginning of November in 1931, 1930 and 1929, although they exceeded the losses in most of the earlier years of the record. Continued improvement was shown in textiles, and pulp and paper mills were also more active. Among the non-manufacturing groups, there were reductions in communications, transportation, construction and services, with increases in logging, coal and metallic ore mining and retail trade. These changes were generally seasonal in character.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The tendency was upward in the Maritime Provinces, while elsewhere losses were recorded.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a considerable increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces on Nov. 1, 1932; most of the gain took place in manufacturing (notably of iron and steel products), and in logging, coal-mining and highway construction. On the other hand, shipping and building and railway construction were slacker. Returns were received from 585 employers, with 60,521 workers on their payrolls, or 1,456 more than at the beginning of October. Largely owing to unemployment relief works then underway, a much greater increase had been indicated on Nov. 1, 1931, when the index was considerably higher.

Quebec.- There was a large reduction in Quebec, where the 1,964 co-operating firms reduced their staffs by 6,166 employees, bringing them to 226,902 on Nov. 1. Logging, local transportation, animal food and non-ferrous metal factories and retail trade reported improvement, while construction and manufacturing as a whole registered considerable curtailment. Within the manufacturing group, the lumber, tobacco, textile, pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions showed contractions, that in the last named being most pronounced. Employment was in less volume than on the same date in 1931, although the reported decreases were then much more extensive.

Ontario.- Employment declined in Ontario, the losses being on a somewhat larger scale than those indicated on Oct. 1 of last year, when the index was higher. The most marked recessions on the date under review were mainly of a seasonal nature in construction, transportation, canning, saw-milling and iron and steel plants, while pulp and paper, rubber and textile factories, logging and retail trade were busier. A combined working force of 316,103 persons was reported by the 3,615 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 322,854 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

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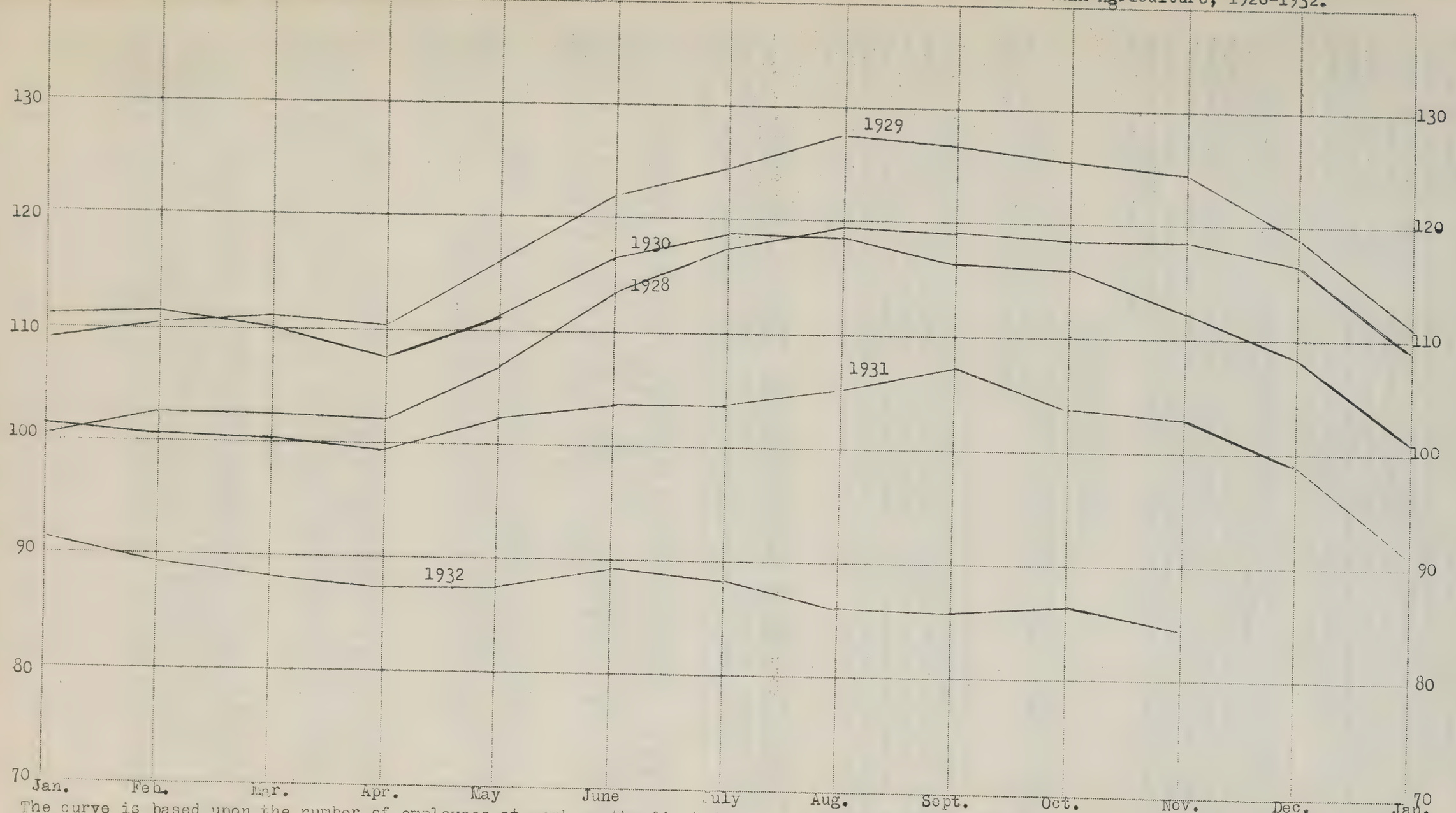
Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1932.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Prairie Provinces.- As is usually the case at this time of year, there was a decrease in the Prairie Provinces on Nov. 1, 1932. The decline involved a greater number of workers than that noted in the autumn of 1931, when the index was higher, largely owing to the extensive programmes of unemployment relief work then being carried out on the highways. Returns were compiled from 1,165 firms having 113,245 employees, as against 116,837 on Oct. 1, 1932. Coal-mining and retail trade afforded considerably more employment; on the other hand, manufacturing, building, highway and railway construction, transportation and services showed contractions. Within the manufacturing group, lumber, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel reported the largest losses.

British Columbia.- Decreased employment was recorded by the 796 employers furnishing returns in British Columbia; their staffs aggregated 63,530, compared with 67,280 in the preceding month. The reduction occurred very largely in manufacturing, chiefly of food and lumber products, and in transportation, construction and trade. Pulp and paper mills and logging, however, showed rather more activity. Employment was in smaller volume than on Nov. 1 of last year, when the movement was decidedly favourable, largely owing to the unemployment relief projects then underway.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were registered in Hamilton and in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, while in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were reductions.

Montreal.- The trend of employment in Montreal was downward, 5,007 persons having been let out from the staffs of the 1,120 co-operating firms, who employed 125,651. Manufactures, construction and transportation reported reduced activity, while there were gains in retail trade. Within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile, leather, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel plants; the iron and steel industry reported a very large share of the general decrease. Declines had also been noted on Nov. 1, 1931, but the index was then several points higher.

Quebec City.- Employment showed a falling-off in Quebec, according to 152 employers of 12,364 persons, compared with 12,554 on Oct. 1. Construction and manufacturing indicated contractions, while other industries recorded only slight changes. Employment as reported by employers was in smaller volume than on the same date of last year, although larger losses had then been noted.

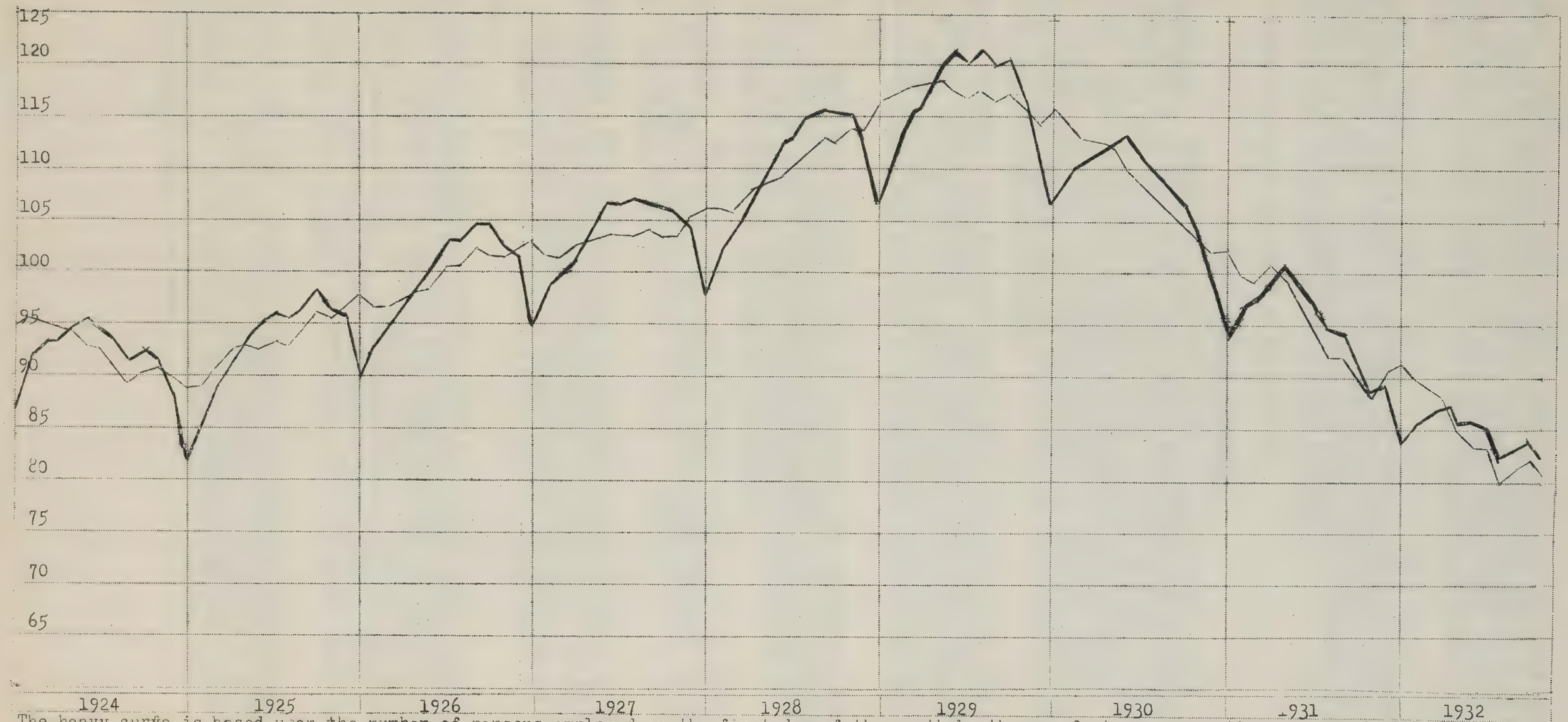
Toronto.- There was a reduction in the number of workers on the payrolls of 1,229 firms in Toronto, who had 110,929 persons in their employ, or 918 fewer than in the preceding month. Most of the decline took place in manufacturing (notably in iron and steel), and in building and transportation, while trade was seasonally busier. A much larger loss had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, but the index was then higher.

Ottawa.- In Ottawa, curtailment was shown in construction, while manufacturing was slightly more active and the changes in the other groups were small. The 156 employers furnishing data reported 11,983 workers, as against 12,032 on Oct. 1. Employment was in less volume than on the same date in 1931, when the contractions indicated had involved a much greater proportion of the payroll.

Hamilton.- Employment continued to increase slightly in Hamilton, where the 241 co-operating firms employed 24,503 persons, or 66 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was brisker, chiefly in the textile and iron and steel groups, but building and transportation afforded rather less employment. A small increase had also been reported on Nov. 1 of last year, but the index was then higher.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Activity in the Border Cities showed an advance; 135 employers reported 7,978 persons on their payrolls, compared with 7,469 at the beginning of October. The improvement took place largely in automobile plants, in which, however, activity was generally less than it had been in the weeks intervening since the last report. Reductions had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, but employment was then a few points above its level on Nov. 1, 1932.

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1924-1932.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the manufacturers reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg was slacker, according to 394 firms employing 34,882 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 35,332 in their last report. Trade reported seasonal advances, but manufacturing (particularly iron and steel works), transportation and construction released help. A greater falling-off had been recorded on Nov. 1, 1931, when employment was, however, at a higher level.

Vancouver.- There was a downward movement in Vancouver, where 342 employers had 27,151 persons on their staffs, or 230 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, on the whole, showed no change, while trade, transportation and communications were quieter. Employment was not so brisk as at the beginning of November of last year, improvement having then been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further shrinkage of a seasonal character was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the iron and steel, lumber and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in leather, building material, electric current, non-metallic mineral and tobacco and beverage works. On the other hand, pulp and paper, textile, rubber, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories registered advances. The 4,974 co-operating manufacturers reported 405,821 operatives, as against 417,792 at the beginning of October. This decline involved fewer workers than that shown on Nov. 1 in each of the last three years, but the index numbers then were many points higher.

Logging.- Statements were received from 218 firms employing 10,380 men, or 2,656 more than in the preceding month. This advance was smaller than that recorded on Nov. 1, 1931, and employment was then more active than on the date under review, when it was, in fact, at a lower level than at the beginning of any other November on record. There were increases on the date under review in all five economic areas.

Mining.- There was a substantial gain in coal-mining, and metallic ore mines were also more active, but non-metallic mineral mines, except coal, were seasonally slacker. The forces of the 232 mining operators furnishing returns totalled 45,770 persons, compared with 44,407 on Oct. 1. A decline had been indicated at the beginning of November, 1931, but the index was then higher.

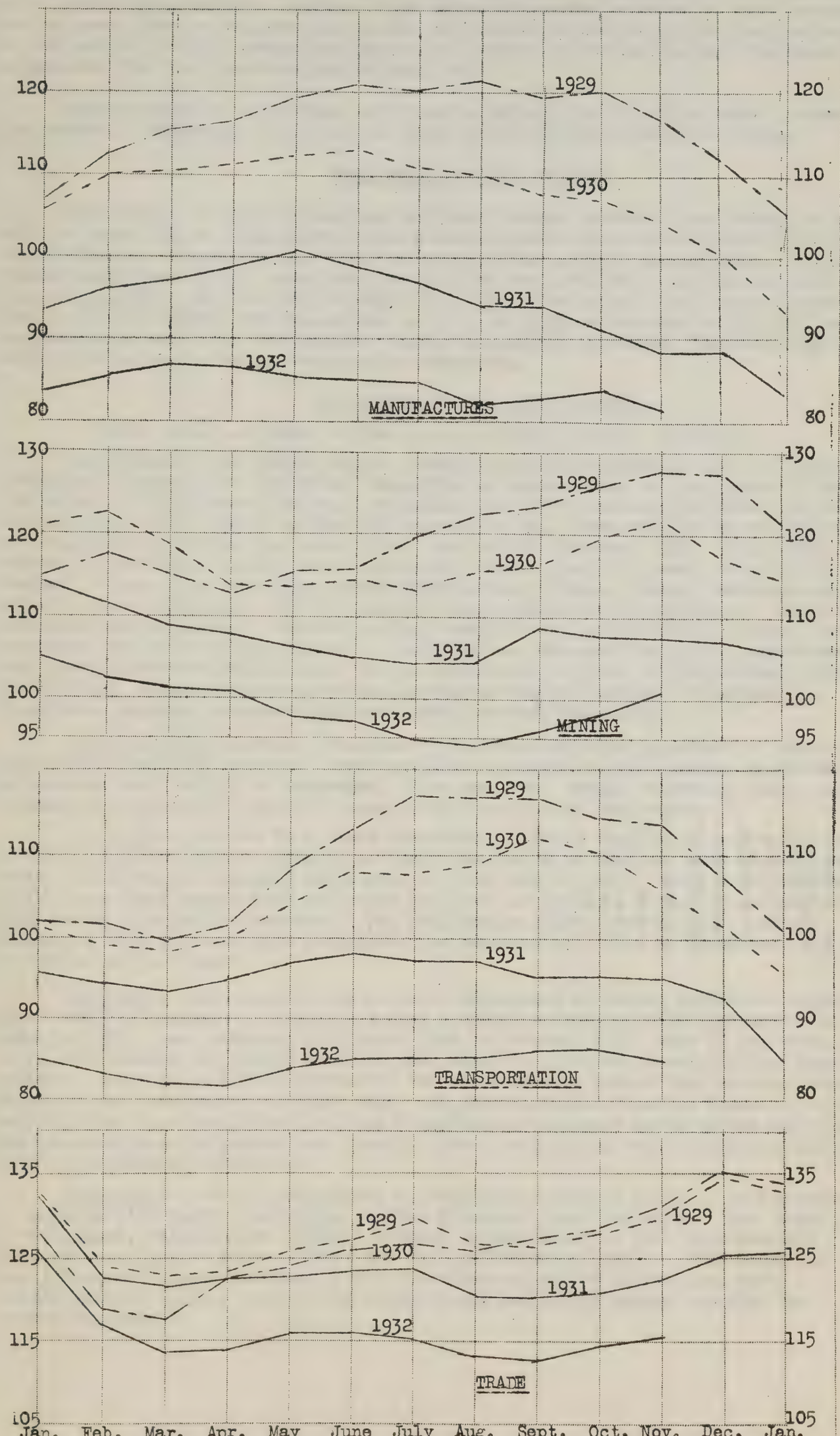
Communications.- Telephones and telegraphs showed a falling-off in activity, as is usual at the time of year. The companies and branches reporting had 23,558 workers in their employ, or 424 fewer than on Oct. 1. Employment was in smaller volume than in the autumn of 1931.

Transportation.- There was a decrease of 3,196 persons in the staffs of the 371 co-operating companies and branches in the transportation group, which had 99,849 employees. Steam railway transportation reported the largest losses, but both local and water transportation were slacker. A general increase had been noted at the beginning of November of a year ago, and the index was then higher than on the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further marked declines of a seasonal nature were indicated in construction, the three divisions - building, highway and railway - showing losses. Statements were received from 1,052 employers who reported 89,552 workers, compared with 97,107 at the beginning of October. Seasonal contractions in this group have been noted on Nov. 1 in every year of the record, with the exception of 1931, when the execution of important unemployment relief works resulted in greatly increased activity in highway construction. The index at the beginning of November, 1932, was at a low level.

Services.- There were continued decreases in the personnel of hotels and restaurants, as the tourist and vacation season closed, while activity in other branches of this group also declined slightly; 311 firms in the service division employed 20,723 persons, as against 21,404 at the beginning of October. The index was lower than on Nov. 1, 1931, although the losses then indicated had involved a much larger number of workers.

Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1929-1932.



Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 1,009 workers being added to the forces of the 885 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 84,648. The advance occurred wholly in the retail division, wholesale houses being somewhat slacker. The number of persons reported in this industry, though lower than in the last four years, was higher than on Nov. 1 in earlier years of the record; further pronounced gains may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1929 in some of the leading industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed little change on the whole on Sept. 26, as compared with the preceding month, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the 12,770,000 workers insured against unemployment, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 22.9 on Sept. 26, 1932, as compared with 23.1 on Aug. 22, 1932, and 22.6 on Sept. 21, 1931. The latest press reports state that 2,747,006 workers were unemployed on Oct. 24, 1932, a decrease of 111,005 as compared with Sept. 26. The persons totally unemployed increased, but there was a large decline in the number temporarily unemployed.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

Employment in the United States showed a further increase of 1.1 p.c. during October as compared with September, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by 67,988 establishments employing 4,505,857 persons. The index for the manufacturing group, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 59.9 in October, 1932, as compared with 58.5 in September, 1932, and 68.9 in October, 1931. There were increases in the food, textile, iron and steel, lumber, leather, paper and printing, chemical, stone, clay and glass, non-ferrous metal, tobacco, rubber, machinery and railroad repair divisions, while automobile factories released employees. Among the non-manufacturing groups, the coal mining, retail trade, metalliferous mining, crude petroleum, wholesale trade, building, quarrying and non-metallic mining industries also showed increased employment. On the other hand, canning and preserving, dyeing and cleaning, bank-brokerage-insurance, power and light, laundry, telegraphs and telephones, electric railroad and hotel groups showed reductions.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,113 factories show that they employed 166,786 persons in October as compared with 160,267 in September. Boot and shoe, cotton, knitting, radio, rubber footwear and furniture factories reported the most marked improvement.

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor reported a seasonal increase of 2.8 p.c. in the number employed in factories during October as compared with September. This was an unusually large gain for the time of year. There were advances in all industries except pulp and paper and food and tobacco, those in the textile group being especially pronounced. The preliminary index, (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) stood at 59.4 in October, as compared with 57.8 in September, and 71.3 in October of last year.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, industrial employment showed an increase of 1.2 p.c. during October as compared with September; the index, at 58.6, was, however, much lower than in October, 1931, when it had stood at 70.4. The average for 1925-6-7 is the base equal to 100 used in calculating these indexes. There was a slight decline in the manufacturing industries, in which metal, machinery and conveyance, boot and shoe, and food factories reported losses in employment; on the other hand, textile, wood and printing and paper goods showed improvement. The non-manufacturing industries, notably trade, coal-mining and building-contracting, reported heightened activity.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin increased 1.6 p.c. in September as compared with August, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The index of employment, based on the 1925-6-7 average as 100, stood at 55.4 in September, compared with 53.7 in August, 1932, and 73.1 in September, 1931. The metal and food industries showed declines, while the stone and allied industries, wood, rubber, leather, paper, textile and printing and publishing groups reported increased employment.

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept.1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept.1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept.1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept.1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Nov. 1, 1932.						
	100.0	7.8	29.1	40.5	14.5	8.1

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1922	93.8	-	101.9	-	-	-	101.8	82.2
Nov. 1, 1923	100.4	-	99.2	110.5	94.4	-	90.7	85.4
Nov. 1, 1924	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8	-	86.2	89.6
Nov. 1, 1925	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
Nov. 1, 1926	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	163.3	115.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept.1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept.1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1932.	16.1	1.6	14.8	1.5	3.1	1.0	4.5	3.5

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept.1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept.1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept.1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept.1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1932.	100.0	52.0	1.3	5.9	3.0	12.8	11.5	2.6	10.9

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Nov.1 1932	Oct.1 1932	Nov.1 1931	Nov.1 1930	Nov.1 1929	Nov.1 1928
MANUFACTURING	52.0	81.7	84.1	88.8	104.6	117.2	115.1
Animal products - edible	2.3	98.2	109.7	101.0	107.9	115.2	116.1
Fur and products	.2	87.0	88.6	84.5	105.8	102.5	94.4
Leather and products	2.3	89.3	90.6	89.0	82.1	95.5	97.1
Boots and shoes	1.6	94.5	97.4	95.6	82.5	97.2	-
Lumber and products	3.7	54.7	58.1	66.5	84.7	106.1	109.2
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	40.9	46.6	51.7	72.0	97.1	105.2
Furniture	.9	75.8	72.9	98.0	111.7	128.1	120.6
Other lumber products	1.1	80.4	82.2	86.8	101.9	116.6	100.0
Musical instruments	.2	48.0	48.5	66.7	83.1	102.8	121.7
Plant products - edible	4.1	111.7	121.0	109.4	118.7	122.7	116.6
Pulp and paper products	6.8	88.0	87.3	94.0	106.1	114.1	110.5
Pulp and paper	2.8	73.8	73.4	83.1	99.4	110.2	108.1
Paper products	1.0	101.4	99.7	99.4	107.8	116.6	112.5
Printing and publishing	3.0	102.3	101.7	106.7	114.5	118.6	112.2
Rubber products	1.3	82.0	81.0	95.9	105.8	136.3	145.6
Textile products	10.8	99.2	98.6	94.6	101.7	107.4	107.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	106.2	105.0	94.9	99.2	105.5	109.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	78.0	75.7	74.1	85.1	96.2	104.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	112.5	109.8	99.1	90.3	99.8	110.0
Silk and silk goods	.9	366.0	378.5	273.8	249.2	167.8	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.4	115.2	110.0	106.6	111.3	117.1	108.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.4	91.8	92.1	92.8	104.2	104.5	107.8
Other textile products	1.0	75.9	80.9	80.8	87.3	104.6	105.2
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	109.6	115.2	114.6	127.1	130.0	120.1
Tobacco	1.0	103.0	109.8	108.9	116.8	118.7	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	118.9	122.7	132.3	143.0	147.7	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	117.7	95.9	98.3	144.4	186.3	161.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	108.1	107.5	112.8	118.8	122.3	111.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	61.1	70.2	96.8	122.9	133.8	118.4
Electric current	1.8	111.6	113.9	129.8	130.6	132.1	128.1
Electrical apparatus	1.5	108.0	105.2	132.6	155.6	164.1	130.0
Iron and steel products	9.7	57.6	61.1	68.8	97.0	117.1	115.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.0	61.2	59.8	67.6	100.4	129.0	126.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	.9	62.4	68.9	84.3	114.1	133.2	125.2
Agricultural implements	.2	21.9	21.4	22.9	36.0	96.8	103.4
Land vehicles	4.3	55.3	62.4	61.6	98.3	106.2	109.1
Automobiles and parts	0.9	47.5	46.0	51.2	89.1	115.2	132.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	64.3	61.8	71.2	109.7	133.7	103.0
Heating appliances	.5	82.4	81.7	100.4	123.4	139.4	124.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	52.6	54.8	93.4	142.3	185.2	150.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	66.5	64.9	76.3	100.4	115.4	120.4
Other iron and steel products	1.6	67.9	67.4	86.8	98.2	114.6	117.6
Non-ferrous metal products	1.6	82.9	81.7	98.7	130.6	135.7	123.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	119.0	121.4	123.2	135.5	149.4	133.7
Miscellaneous	.5	101.0	99.1	105.8	113.2	113.7	111.9
LOGGING	1.3	37.9	28.4	63.7	90.9	173.3	139.3
MINING	5.9	101.2	98.2	107.9	121.9	128.0	121.2
Coal	3.2	93.9	89.2	98.9	110.5	112.0	110.6
Metallic ores	2.1	134.9	131.9	137.1	148.5	152.7	135.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	70.7	74.0	92.2	120.8	149.7	138.8
COMMUNICATIONS	3.0	89.6	91.2	102.4	119.9	125.8	114.1
Telegraphs	.6	89.5	91.8	104.3	130.7	132.5	124.5
Telephones	2.4	89.6	91.0	102.0	117.2	124.0	111.4
TRANSPORTATION	12.8	84.5	87.2	95.4	106.0	113.8	113.4
Street railways and cartage	3.2	119.1	120.7	120.6	126.0	131.7	121.5
Steam railways	7.6	74.5	77.7	89.6	99.9	108.4	112.6
Shipping and stevedoring	2.0	87.8	90.7	92.0	110.2	117.4	106.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.5	77.9	84.3	165.4	148.8	153.6	137.4
Building	2.2	42.4	49.1	106.4	145.3	173.7	136.0
Highway	6.0	134.9	137.3	334.0	242.3	214.8	165.2
Railway	3.3	63.6	73.4	77.7	109.2	106.0	127.4
SERVICES	2.6	106.5	109.8	117.5	126.9	131.6	120.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	98.7	104.5	113.8	126.2	132.4	114.9
Professional	.3	126.5	128.6	123.9	121.4	119.8	121.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	113.2	113.0	121.3	129.8	134.1	129.5
TRADE	10.9	115.4	114.5	122.8	129.2	130.7	121.3
Retail	7.9	121.2	119.0	129.1	133.5	134.6	124.8
Wholesale	3.0	102.5	103.8	108.6	119.3	121.8	113.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	84.7	86.7	103.0	112.9	124.6	118.9

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Nov.1 1932	Oct.1 1932	Nov.1 1931	Nov.1 1930	Nov.1 1929	Nov.1 1928
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	33.3	78.5	75.8	80.6	95.0	111.4	102.7
Lumber products	2.4	36.9	37.4	45.8	60.5	95.3	108.3
Pulp and paper	5.8	133.2	128.2	132.1	153.7	120.9	116.6
Textile products	4.5	75.6	75.1	74.2	75.0	89.6	94.9
Iron and steel	10.2	76.0	67.1	75.1	98.2	129.4	115.9
Other manufactures	10.4	85.9	86.9	90.5	100.1	108.1	106.1
Logging	2.1	62.2	19.3	180.5	18.2	179.4	67.7
Mining	22.7	92.4	91.3	105.3	110.7	111.9	110.4
Communications	3.2	90.5	91.2	116.6	150.1	127.9	112.4
Transportation	11.2	58.9	62.0	75.0	83.9	92.0	87.5
Construction	19.2	129.6	128.2	279.0	194.8	223.7	147.7
Services	1.5	142.3	151.9	165.9	159.1	150.2	93.4
Trade	6.8	106.3	104.2	115.3	123.5	122.6	112.6
Maritimes -All Industries	100.0	86.8	84.9	116.6	110.1	124.6	109.5
Quebec Manufacturing	59.3	84.0	87.3	91.3	106.8	117.0	110.9
Lumber products	3.1	66.2	71.5	78.4	91.9	112.7	99.2
Pulp and paper	8.2	81.5	83.3	87.3	97.9	111.0	109.4
Textile products	17.0	99.2	99.7	95.5	103.7	105.1	106.7
Iron and steel	7.5	51.8	63.6	68.0	100.7	117.6	107.5
Other manufactures	23.5	97.0	97.2	106.4	119.4	127.7	118.7
Logging	2.2	62.2	52.6	93.4	149.0	206.9	164.0
Mining	1.8	98.2	95.0	110.3	133.5	158.8	141.7
Communications	2.5	85.1	86.5	96.8	112.8	119.1	113.6
Transportation	13.2	89.9	90.2	96.6	104.7	112.9	111.5
Construction	10.1	59.6	64.0	100.3	120.9	133.7	117.6
Services	2.4	99.9	101.5	105.4	111.7	107.3	108.4
Trade	8.5	126.2	126.0	132.6	138.7	135.9	127.5
Quebec -All Industries	100.0	83.6	85.8	96.2	111.9	122.8	114.8
Ontario Manufacturing	61.7	81.0	82.7	89.3	103.6	118.6	116.8
Lumber products	4.0	58.3	61.1	73.7	92.7	109.2	117.7
Pulp and paper	7.6	89.4	87.5	94.7	107.1	116.7	111.9
Textile products	12.6	100.9	99.2	94.7	101.8	110.9	109.1
Iron and steel	12.0	54.0	55.4	67.8	93.1	117.9	119.1
Other manufactures	25.5	97.7	101.9	107.5	115.3	125.8	119.2
Logging	.5	17.9	9.3	43.4	90.0	208.9	149.0
Mining	3.7	120.6	119.7	130.2	140.8	151.6	134.6
Communications	3.0	87.5	89.1	97.4	111.1	128.8	112.7
Transportation	9.1	80.9	83.8	93.5	106.1	113.2	116.6
Construction	8.5	78.5	86.7	137.1	157.4	163.4	151.3
Services	2.7	124.3	127.4	136.1	151.5	157.0	129.7
Trade	10.8	120.1	118.3	129.4	129.9	132.9	119.8
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	84.2	86.1	98.1	111.6	126.5	121.1
Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing	29.1	88.2	90.4	88.4	109.8	118.2	121.3
Lumber products	1.5	61.5	67.8	62.2	99.0	117.1	123.8
Pulp and paper	2.9	88.8	88.4	95.0	108.1	112.0	106.8
Textile products	2.1	110.4	108.7	106.4	108.4	110.2	137.0
Iron and steel	10.6	74.6	77.2	70.7	99.8	105.9	115.1
Other manufactures	12.0	107.3	109.7	112.0	125.5	137.9	130.9
Logging	.1	11.0	11.4	7.1	23.9	66.0	114.5
Mining	9.2	123.2	111.3	114.0	143.0	131.7	133.9
Communications	3.3	97.3	98.2	109.9	133.1	128.8	121.1
Transportation	21.4	91.1	96.2	104.4	115.1	126.2	126.2
Construction	15.9	78.3	89.1	253.9	167.6	157.2	153.6
Services	2.9	90.5	97.3	102.8	114.4	130.8	129.3
Trade	18.1	105.3	104.7	109.9	123.7	127.9	123.1
Prairies -All Industries	100.0	91.6	94.6	128.2	125.8	129.5	128.6
British Columbia -Manufacturing	36.8	70.7	78.5	79.5	103.8	112.1	111.6
Lumber products	8.9	43.3	46.5	51.3	70.2	97.0	100.4
Pulp and paper	5.8	85.8	81.4	101.5	113.0	112.1	101.9
Textile products	1.2	88.0	90.5	106.4	112.2	118.3	111.7
Iron and steel	3.6	63.3	63.5	73.8	123.7	117.4	106.2
Other manufactures	17.3	97.8	118.5	103.8	132.8	128.4	131.6
Logging	3.7	33.7	30.6	31.1	56.1	108.9	125.8
Mining	9.0	71.9	72.3	77.7	92.5	111.3	104.0
Communications	4.3	97.0	100.8	115.6	130.7	125.6	109.4
Transportation	15.7	90.1	92.9	93.7	110.8	111.6	108.2
Construction	16.4	96.4	101.6	204.6	131.6	119.4	110.2
Services	3.5	85.9	88.7	102.4	107.8	116.1	110.0
Trade	10.6	105.5	107.7	116.0	124.9	122.9	121.3
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	77.8	82.1	98.9	105.4	113.9	112.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1932	Oct.1 1932	Nov.1 1931	Nov.1 1930	Nov.1 1929	Nov.1 1928
Montreal - Manufacturing	59.4	79.9	84.8	88.8	108.7	116.4	109.1
Plant products - edible	5.0	113.0	111.7	112.1	122.9	118.9	110.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.0	102.3	100.6	104.0	114.1	116.1	109.4
Textiles	13.7	86.5	87.6	86.0	94.1	94.5	102.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.1	112.0	117.7	107.3	125.4	122.1	106.9
Iron and steel	9.1	45.8	61.7	54.9	98.4	122.3	107.3
Other manufactures	20.5	85.9	86.7	101.3	116.9	123.2	114.1
Communications	3.6	77.5	78.5	86.4	97.4	117.0	110.6
Transportation	12.3	99.9	101.0	109.7	116.6	121.6	130.5
Construction	8.6	68.3	69.2	96.9	119.0	163.3	140.6
Trade	12.6	121.5	120.8	128.7	138.8	135.5	127.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	84.8	88.0	95.4	112.6	121.8	115.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.3	96.9	98.9	114.4	120.6	124.9	123.4
Leather products	20.3	101.7	106.7	116.3	103.6	112.1	106.1
Other manufactures	41.0	94.6	95.3	113.4	128.9	131.0	133.0
Transportation	12.7	112.6	108.1	129.4	127.3	120.3	107.9
Construction	7.6	83.0	91.3	164.4	256.2	220.6	114.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	98.5	100.2	120.0	135.3	133.6	126.6
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.0	87.3	88.5	98.0	108.4	117.3	115.3
Plant products - edible	6.0	105.0	105.5	114.8	121.4	127.3	119.3
Printing and publishing	9.4	107.3	105.8	110.1	117.8	125.8	120.4
Textiles	12.8	90.7	90.5	92.1	106.1	112.7	108.8
Iron and steel	7.7	57.3	62.7	71.0	94.5	112.0	118.8
Other manufactures	25.1	90.3	91.0	104.3	109.4	116.5	114.1
Communications	4.0	80.7	81.3	88.7	96.7	120.6	107.4
Transportation	7.0	97.9	99.4	124.3	136.4	137.2	138.3
Construction	3.5	69.4	73.1	109.2	163.8	205.2	188.2
Trade	20.6	115.6	114.3	127.2	124.4	126.9	116.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	92.5	93.5	105.6	115.5	125.0	119.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	48.2	85.3	84.0	99.5	114.6	111.9	120.5
Lumber products	4.5	46.3	42.5	67.8	114.9	80.9	138.6
Pulp and paper	16.9	84.1	79.1	91.8	104.8	110.9	109.1
Other manufactures	26.8	100.7	102.9	119.8	123.1	125.8	123.0
Construction	10.1	88.4	96.0	201.9	203.2	249.7	170.5
Trade	15.8	110.2	110.9	119.5	122.9	120.9	113.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	94.1	94.4	118.6	124.6	125.0	118.9
Hamilton - Manufacturing	79.0	73.9	73.3	85.8	96.3	126.0	114.4
Textiles	21.0	81.3	75.8	83.4	89.8	100.6	95.1
Electrical apparatus	11.6	93.0	95.4	112.6	112.1	144.6	131.3
Iron and steel	20.8	50.4	48.0	63.6	82.3	137.4	121.0
Other manufactures	25.6	94.8	98.9	109.0	116.2	124.7	113.4
Construction	4.2	65.2	68.7	217.5	170.1	269.6	186.4
Trade	7.2	102.9	100.7	112.6	124.7	131.6	106.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	77.8	77.6	96.3	102.0	130.4	115.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	75.9	58.7	54.2	61.8	110.7	126.4	154.5
Iron and steel	48.8	47.0	40.8	48.5	108.3	122.8	156.7
Other manufactures	27.1	106.4	109.4	114.5	120.8	140.8	146.0
Construction	1.8	18.5	17.4	45.2	148.7	196.0	161.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	62.5	58.7	67.7	116.5	134.9	155.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.1	87.0	88.5	95.9	113.4	123.2	123.5
Animal products - edible	4.0	111.0	108.2	104.5	110.6	127.3	124.1
Plant products - edible	4.3	108.0	109.0	107.8	107.7	113.3	114.2
Printing and publishing	6.0	98.8	98.1	93.7	113.6	120.0	113.5
Textiles	5.5	113.4	112.0	109.9	114.1	114.8	134.6
Other manufactures	28.3	76.9	79.7	87.4	115.2	129.0	126.5
Transportation	10.1	73.8	76.1	87.5	97.1	108.6	115.6
Construction	2.4	30.2	43.1	54.9	92.7	69.1	69.6
Trade	31.2	94.2	91.9	97.9	107.8	118.2	121.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	84.3	85.6	93.5	108.6	115.8	115.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	35.9	81.8	81.8	90.4	105.1	106.9	101.1
Lumber products	6.5	46.3	44.9	56.5	65.5	83.8	78.6
Other manufactures	29.4	98.4	98.9	107.5	125.6	119.1	112.8
Communications	8.4	96.7	99.1	107.7	128.5	123.1	105.4
Transportation	20.7	98.9	99.6	103.1	105.6	112.0	106.2
Construction	8.4	62.0	63.0	110.3	94.3	91.3	89.3
Services	5.7	83.9	85.1	99.4	104.5	113.7	110.1
Trade	20.9	104.9	105.9	117.6	126.4	123.9	120.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	87.9	88.5	101.9	110.4	111.6	106.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1932

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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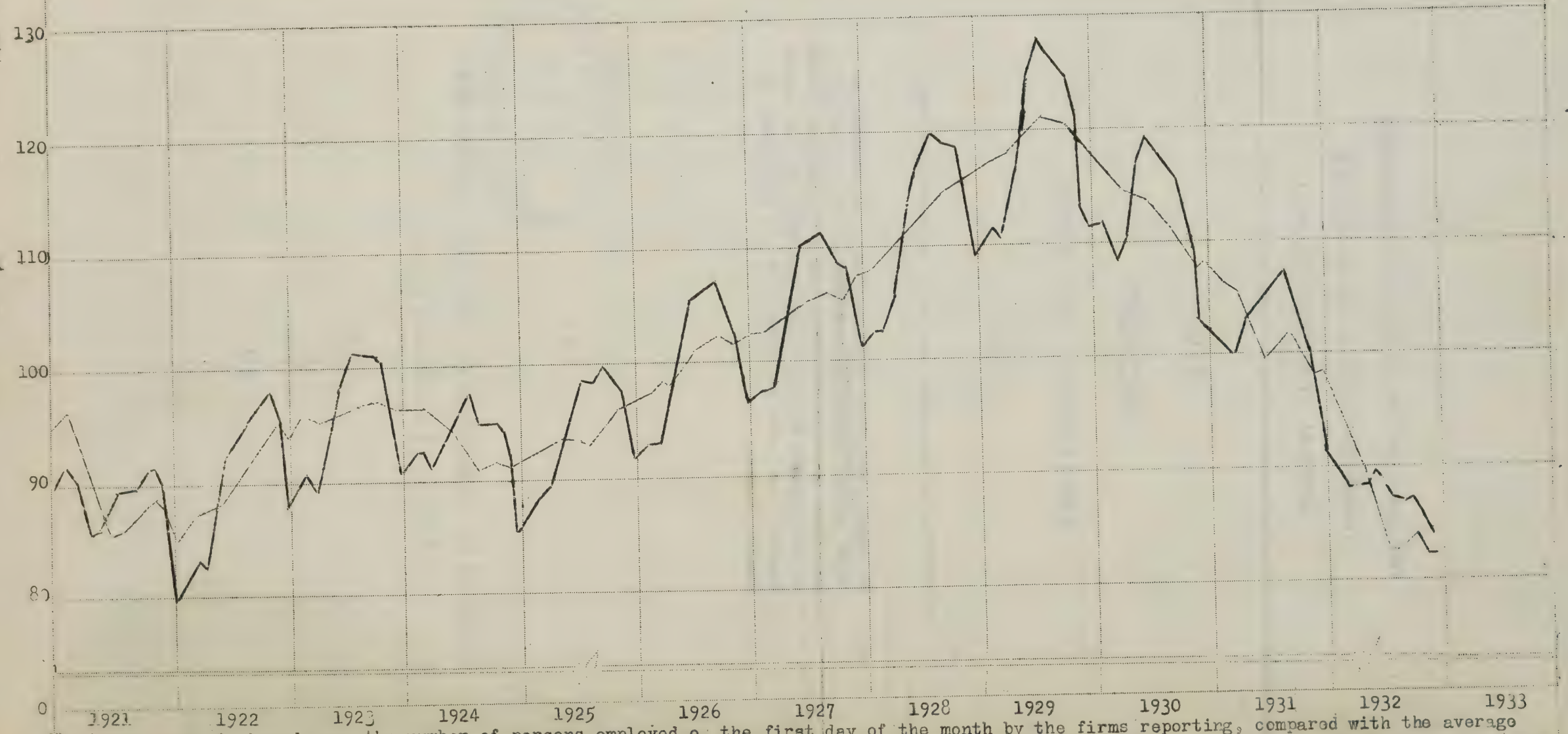
OTTAWA

1932

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1932.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Dec. 28, 1932.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon!), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

The seasonal falling-off in employment recorded on Dec. 1, 1932, was on a much smaller scale than on the same date of last year, and was also less than the average decline recorded at the beginning of December in the last eleven years. The 8,061 firms reporting their payrolls to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics employed 765,441 persons on Dec. 1, compared with 779,015 in the preceding month. Reflecting this decrease of some 1.5 points, the index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, stood at 83.2, compared with 84.7 on Nov. 1, 1932, and 99.1 on Dec. 1, 1931. On the same date in the ten preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1930, 108.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7; 1927, 108.1; 1926, 102.3; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 96.9; 1922, 96.3 and 1921, 88.3. After correction for seasonal influences, the Dec. 1 index number showed a fractional increase over the Nov. 1 figure.

Large losses were indicated in construction, and there were smaller reductions in manufacturing, transportation, mining and services. On the other hand, considerable seasonal improvement was reported in logging and trade, and shipping also afforded increased employment. Within the manufacturing group, improvement took place in rubber, tobacco and iron and steel plants; the gains in the metal trades were mainly due to the resumption of operations in large railway car shops which had been closed for a few weeks.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The five economic areas registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

Maritime Provinces.- The seasonal declines noted in the Maritime Provinces were on a rather smaller scale than on Dec. 1, 1931, but the index of employment was then much higher; this was partly owing to the considerable volume of unemployment relief work then being afforded. Most of the reduction this year took place in construction, although manufacturing was also slacker. On the other hand, logging, coal-mining, shipping and retail trade reported improvement. Data were received from 583 firms employing 58,335 persons, as against 60,393 on Nov. 1.

Quebec.- There was a further falling-off in activity in Quebec, according to statements from 1,970 employers of 223,987 persons, or 1,967 fewer than in the preceding month. Construction work decreased, and there was also curtailment in manufacturing, (notably of leather, lumber and textile products), and in services and mining. On the other hand, iron and steel plants were decidedly busier, largely as a result of the resumption of work in large railway car shops closed some weeks previously. Rubber, tobacco and beverage factories, logging, transportation and retail trade also showed improvement, mainly of a seasonal character. Much larger losses were recorded on Dec. 1, 1931, when employment was in decidedly greater volume.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a small contraction, 220 workers being released during November by the 3,568 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 315,362 on their payrolls. Retail trade and logging registered marked seasonal gains, and considerable improvement was indicated in iron and steel, rubber and tobacco and beverage factories, while the extension of unemployment relief undertakings provided work on the highways for a large number of extra persons. The lumber, food, textile, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus, transportation and building and railway construction industries, however, showed curtailment. The index was lower than in the same month of last year, when the movement had been upward, largely owing to unemployment relief projects.

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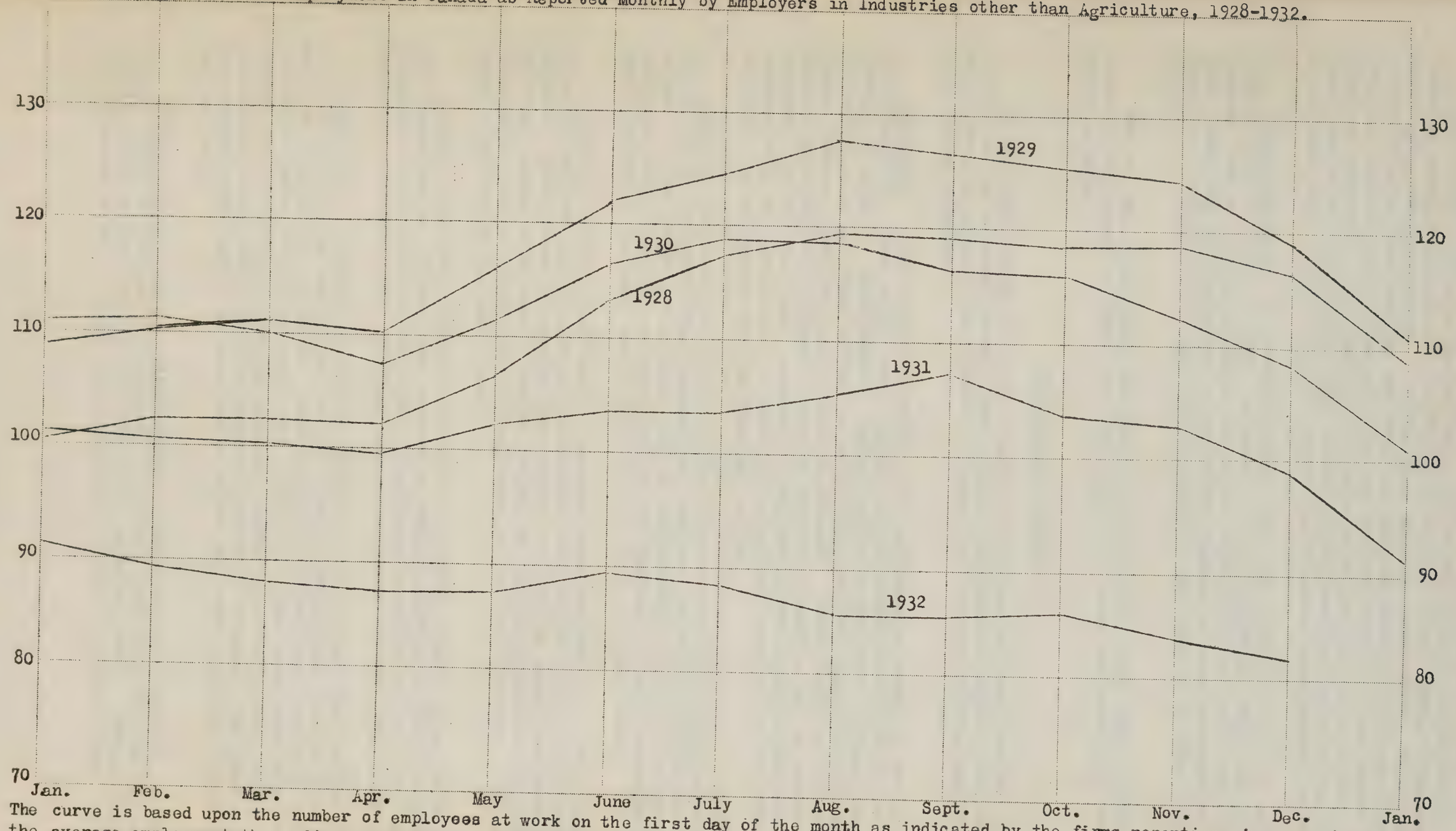
Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1932.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Prairie Provinces.- Further marked declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review; the 1,167 reporting employers had let out 6,101 workers, reducing their staffs to 107,643 on Dec. 1. Retail trade, communications and logging were more active. On the other hand, wholesale trade, transportation, construction and manufacturing reported decreased employment; within the last-named, the food, textile, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel divisions showed the greatest reductions. Employment at the beginning of December was at a much lower level than on the same date in 1931, although the losses then indicated had been on a very much larger scale, due to the completion of certain unemployment relief works.

British Columbia.- Continued shrinkage involving a smaller number of workers than that noted on Dec. 1, 1931, was shown in British Columbia, where the 773 reporting firms had 60,114 employees, as compared with 63,342 in their last statement. Food, lumber and pulp and paper factories were slacker, as were construction, mining and transportation. Activity was generally less than on the same date in 1931.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1930; the curves are based upon the figures given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities showed improvement as compared with Nov.1, while lessened activity was reported in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Montreal.- There was an increase in the employment afforded by the 1,119 co-operating firms, whose staffs were enlarged by 476 persons to 125,278 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing showed heightened employment, largely owing to the reopening of important railway car shops which had been closed down for some weeks. Tobacco factories also reported improvement. Retail trade was seasonally active, and employment increased about the port in preparation for the winter shutdown. On the other hand, construction registered considerable losses and the service group was also slacker. Greater gains had been noted on the same date of last year, and employment then was generally brisker.

Quebec.- Industrial activity in Quebec City declined, 371 workers being laid off by the 152 employers whose returns were received, and who had 11,970 employees on Dec. 1. The largest contractions were in manufacturing, mainly in leather factories, while other groups showed only slight changes. A larger recession had been indicated on the same date in 1931, but the index then was higher.

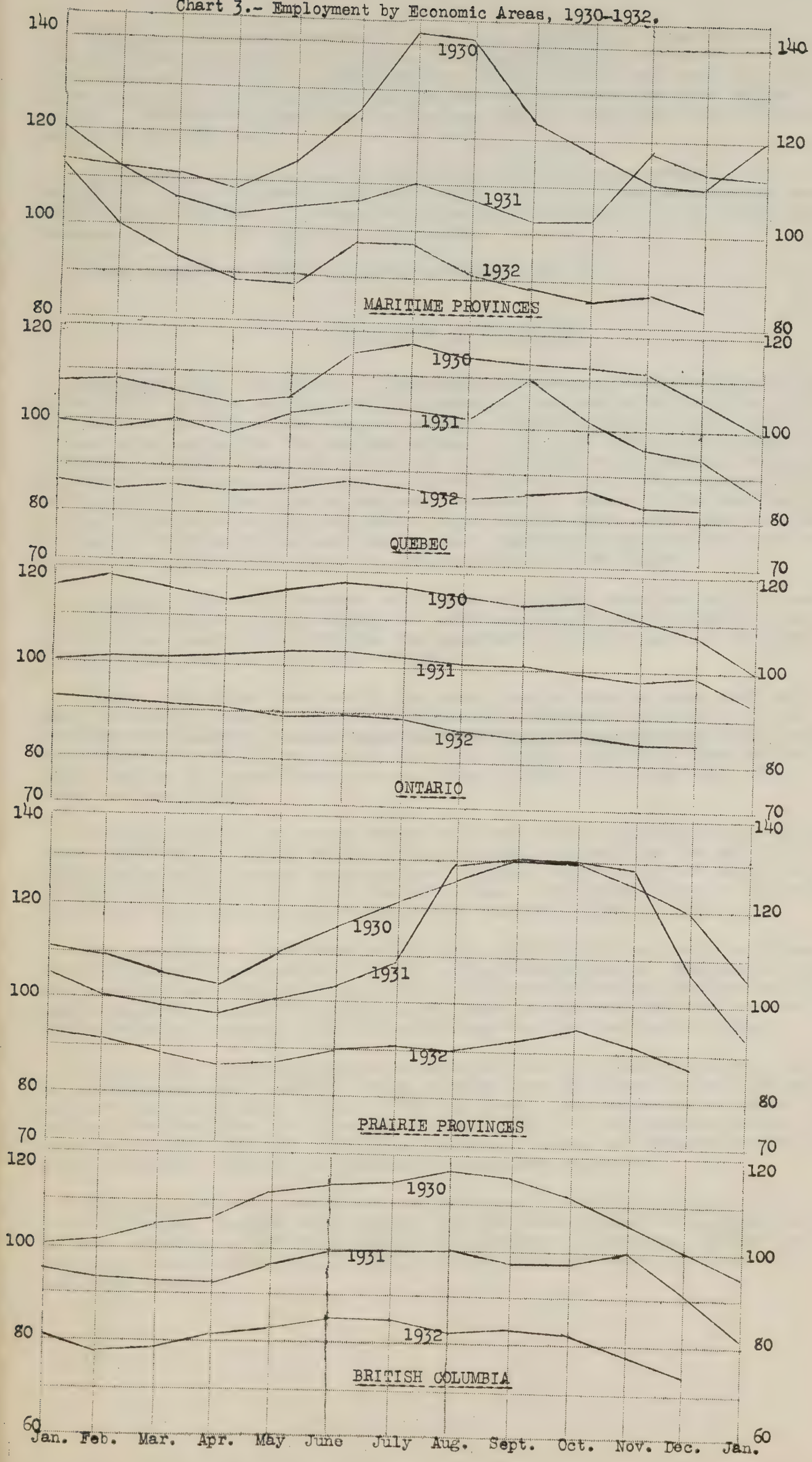
Toronto.- Continued decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by 1,209 firms who employed 109,188 persons, as compared with 110,847 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, but textile, electrical apparatus and other manufacturing establishments, transportation and construction reported reductions. Smaller losses had been registered on Dec. 1 of last year, and the volume of employment was then greater.

Ottawa.- Moderate curtailment was shown in Ottawa, chiefly in manufactures and transportation; 156 employers recorded a combined payroll of 11,796 workers, as against 11,969 in their last report. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of December, 1931, although much larger losses had then been indicated.

Hamilton.- A decline occurred in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 24,001 persons was employed by the 237 firms furnishing data, who had 24,476 employees on their Nov. 1 staffs. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker, in spite of moderate gains in iron and steel; the losses in the food group were most pronounced. In the non-manufacturing division, highway construction also showed curtailment, while other industries reported only small changes. The index was many points lower than on the same date of a year ago, when a greater reduction had been noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- There was an increase in the Border Cities, mainly in iron and steel plants. Statements were tabulated from 136 employers with 8,151 workers, or 187 more than in the preceding month. Advances had also been indicated on Dec. 1, 1931, but employment was then at a rather higher level.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1930-1932.



Winnipeg.- Employment decreased in Winnipeg, according to data received from 395 firms employing 34,315 persons, as compared with 35,310 on Nov. 1. A large reduction took place in manufacturing, chiefly in iron and steel; telephones showed heightened activity, while the changes in other industries were comparatively slight. The index was lower than on the same date of last year, when the change in employment had been small.

Vancouver.- There was also a contraction in Vancouver, according to 339 employers of 26,413 workers, or 637 fewer than on Nov. 1. Manufacturing and construction were slacker. A larger reduction had been recorded at the beginning of December, 1931, but the index was then higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- A decrease in employment occurred in manufacturing establishments, 4,939 of which employed 398,546 operatives, compared with 405,329 on Nov.1. This decline was rather less than the average recorded in the ten years 1921-1930, so that after correction for seasonal movement, the index showed a slight increase over that for Nov.1. Tobacco, rubber and iron and steel works recorded heightened activity; the increase in the metal group was largely due to the re-opening of the railway car shops closed down a few weeks previously. General losses were reported in other branches of factory employment, those in the lumber, food, pulp and paper and textile divisions being most pronounced. Improvement had been indicated at the beginning of December of a year ago, and the index was then higher.

Logging.- Continued advances were shown in logging, according to 223 companies with 15,416 persons in their employ, or 5,098 more than in the preceding month. This increase considerably exceeded that reported in the same month of last year, but employment then was in greater volume.

Mining.- The three branches of the mining group - metallic ores, coal and other non-metallic mineral mines - all reported curtailment in activity at the beginning of December. Returns were compiled from 231 mine operators whose forces were reduced from 45,727 workers on Nov. 1, to 45,190 on the date under review. A rather smaller falling-off had been registered on Dec. 1 of a year ago, and the index was then higher.

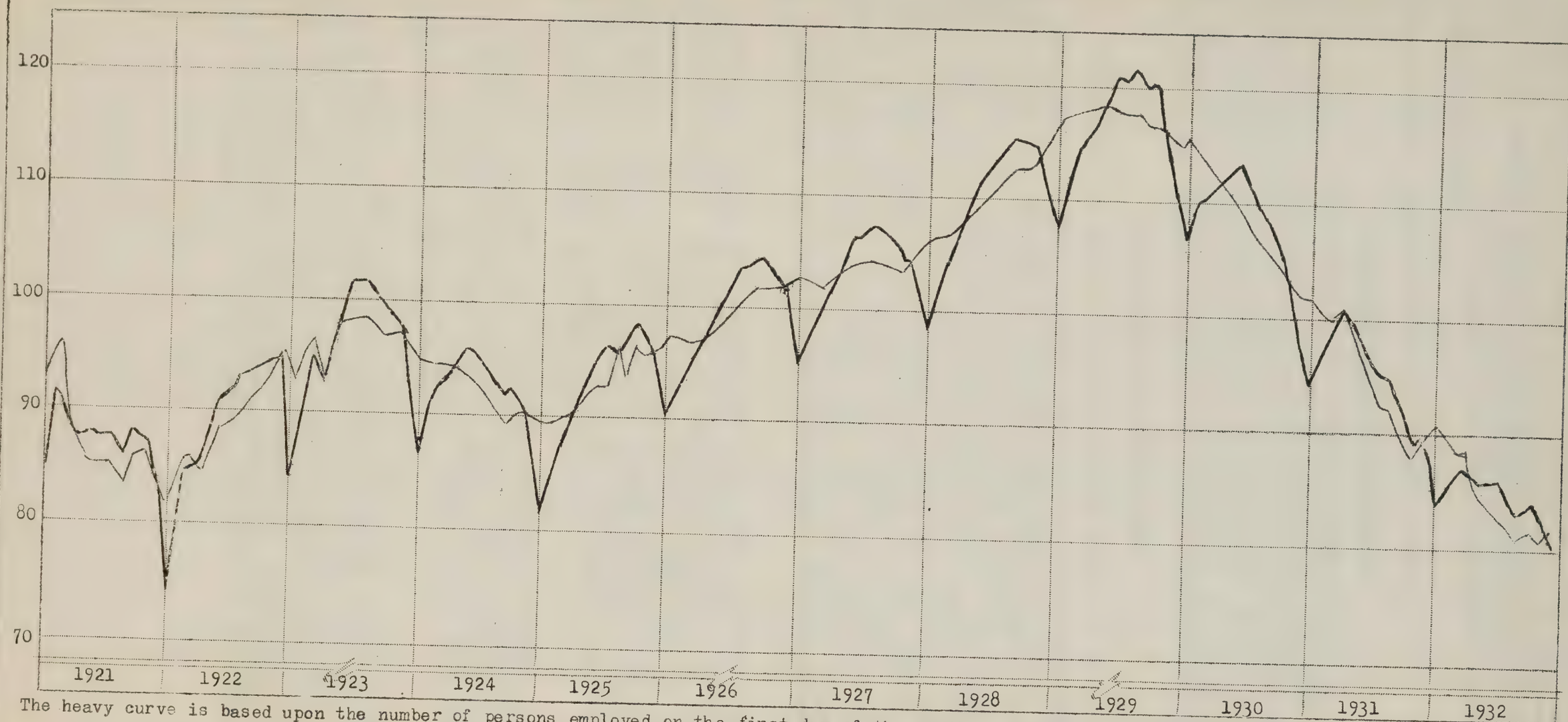
Communications.- Decreases in personnel were noted on telegraphs,but telephones showed improvement. On the whole, 74 persons were released from the payrolls of the companies and branches reporting in this group, which had 23,466 employees on the date under review. The index was lower than in the early winter of 1931,although the losses then indicated had exceeded those recorded on Dec. 1, 1932.

Transportation.- Transportation was dull, according to returns from 362 employers of 99,040 persons, compared with 99,703 in the preceding month. Shipping and stevedoring showed heightened activity, while local and steam railway transportation released employees. General curtailment on a much larger scale had been reported at the beginning of December, 1931, but employment was then in greater volume.

Construction and Maintenance.- Seasonal declines on a large scale were registered in this group, 11,743 persons being released from the forces of the 1,027 contractors furnishing data, who had 77,719 employees. This aggregate of workers was decidedly smaller than that reported on Dec. 1, 1931, although the contraction then recorded had been much more extensive. Building, railway and highway construction showed decreases, those in the last-named being most pronounced.

Services.- Moderate reductions were indicated in services, chiefly in hotels and restaurants. Returns were compiled from 312 establishments with 20,205 persons on their payrolls, or 488 fewer than at the beginning of November. Rather smaller losses had been shown on Dec. 1, 1931, when the index was above its level on the date under review.

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1921-1932.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the manufacturers reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Trade.- Important additions to staffs were recorded on the whole in this division at the beginning of December, but these gains were on a smaller scale than those noted on Dec. 1, 1931, when the index was higher. The 885 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 88,859 persons in their employ, or 1,616 more than in their last report. The expansion took place wholly in retail stores, wholesale establishments releasing some employees, as has been their practice on Dec. 1 in most years of the record.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Partly owing to the resumption of work upon the termination of the dispute in the cotton industry, there was a substantial improvement in employment on Oct.24 as compared with Sept. 26, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 12,808,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 21.9 on Oct.24, 1932, compared with 22.8 (revised figure) on Sept. 26, 1932, and 21.9 on Oct. 26, 1931. The latest press reports state that 2,799,806 workers were unemployed on Nov. 21, 1932, an increase of 52,800 on the week, and of 184,691 on the year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

Employment in the United States decreased 1.0 p.c. in November, 1932, as compared with October, according to statements tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 67,834 establishments which had 4,487,587 employees in November. Increased employment was reported in metalliferous and bituminous coal mining and in retail trade, but all other groups showed reduced activity. The largest losses occurred in the power and light, hotel, laundry, anthracite mining, dyeing and cleaning, quarrying and non-metallic mining, building construction and canning and preserving groups. Within the manufacturing division, the food, textile, lumber, leather and stone, clay and glass groups reported reduced employment, but there was improvement in the chemical, non-ferrous metal, tobacco, transportation equipment, rubber, agricultural implement, railroad repair shops and a few other groups. The index of employment in the manufacturing group, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 59.4 in November, compared with 59.9 in October, 1932, and 67.1 in November, 1931.

New York.- According to the New York State Bureau of Statistics and Information, factory employment showed slightly more than the usual seasonal decline from October to November. The preliminary index, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, declined from 59.4 in October to 59.0 in November, 1932; there was a loss of 14.3 p.c. in this index as compared with November, 1931. The major part of the decrease since the preceding month was due to seasonal declines in the clothing and millinery, food and tobacco, and fur, leather and rubber groups. On the other hand, seasonal improvement continued in the metal and machinery industries, including automobile plants, which showed important gains.

Wisconsin.- The index of employment in factories in Wisconsin, (based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100) stood at 60.5 in October, as compared with 61.1 in September, 1932, and 70.7 in October, 1931. The largest losses took place in the stone and allied industries, in metal and food factories, and in construction, while the wood, rubber, leather, textile, printing and publishing and chemical industries showed improvement.

Illinois.- Industrial employment decreased 0.4 p.c. between Oct.15 and Nov. 15, according to reports from 1,465 establishments received by the Illinois Department of Labour. Most of the decline occurred in manufacturing establishments; the stone, clay and glass products, chemicals, oils and paints, clothing and millinery and food, beverage and tobacco groups reported declines. Metals, machinery and conveyances, wood, fur and leather, printing and paper goods and textile factories, however, were rather busier. The non-manufacturing division as a whole also reported improvement, particularly in coal mining.

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept.1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	117.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept.1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept.1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept.1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1932.						
	100.0	7.6	29.3	41.2	14.1	7.8

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922	95.9	-	102.7	-	-	-	100.1	78.5
Dec. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.7	100.4	93.1	-	90.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1924	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4	-	85.5	90.0
Dec. 1, 1925	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Dec. 1, 1926	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	115.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept.1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.3	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept.1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1932.	16.4	1.6	14.3	1.5	3.1	1.1	4.5	3.4

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	95.3	139.3	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1932.									
	100.0	52.1	2.0	5.9	3.1	12.9	10.2	2.6	11.2

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1932	Nov.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Dec.1 1927
MANUFACTURING	52.1	80.3	81.7	89.6	100.6	112.8	112.9	104.3
Animal products - edible	2.3	95.0	98.2	99.0	102.9	110.1	112.2	109.6
Fur and products	.2	81.0	87.0	82.5	101.2	90.2	90.8	103.2
Leather and products	2.3	86.7	89.3	84.6	81.5	94.3	93.9	105.8
Boots and shoes	1.6	90.8	94.5	87.8	81.8	95.3	-	-
Lumber and products	3.4	50.6	54.7	62.3	74.9	93.6	95.4	89.5
Rough and dressed lumber	1.6	36.2	40.9	45.9	58.5	79.6	84.9	79.1
Furniture	.8	73.9	75.8	97.6	110.0	124.3	121.4	114.0
Other lumber products	1.0	76.2	80.4	84.9	96.9	112.0	108.6	103.6
Musical instruments	.2	43.9	48.0	74.4	81.9	100.0	116.4	108.7
Plant products - edible	3.8	102.9	111.7	107.7	111.6	115.8	111.8	107.5
Pulp and paper products	6.8	86.1	88.0	94.2	102.7	113.4	110.0	107.5
Pulp and paper	2.8	70.2	73.3	81.1	92.7	108.4	106.1	106.3
Paper products	1.0	99.3	101.4	100.2	104.9	115.3	115.3	112.5
Printing and publishing	3.0	102.9	102.3	109.9	115.2	119.6	113.7	108.0
Rubber products	1.4	86.1	82.0	95.3	108.5	135.0	145.0	121.5
Textile products	10.7	96.3	99.2	94.3	98.8	105.8	108.8	106.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	105.4	106.2	99.4	100.5	104.9	110.6	113.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	76.9	78.0	79.6	84.1	85.7	106.8	107.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	112.9	112.5	103.2	93.0	99.3	110.5	99.3
Silk and silk goods	.9	367.2	366.0	324.4	303.6	230.4	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.4	115.1	115.2	108.5	111.2	117.2	113.5	104.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	85.0	91.3	87.0	94.7	101.6	103.9	99.5
Other texfile products	1.0	73.5	75.9	78.1	85.4	101.1	107.8	108.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	2.0	121.7	109.6	119.4	123.9	130.3	125.6	112.5
Tobacco	1.3	125.4	103.0	113.8	113.4	119.7	117.9	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	115.6	118.9	127.3	139.9	147.0	137.1	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	105.2	117.7	102.9	137.3	189.4	159.4	129.7
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	106.9	108.1	114.1	118.8	122.6	114.0	105.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	53.9	61.1	88.8	111.4	129.1	120.1	105.2
Electric current	1.8	110.6	111.6	126.6	131.9	129.7	123.9	111.4
Electrical apparatus	1.4	101.5	108.0	132.4	149.7	161.7	128.9	112.9
Iron and steel products	10.3	60.1	57.6	75.3	94.5	110.9	116.3	100.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.0	63.7	61.2	73.3	97.8	118.0	125.8	112.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	67.7	62.4	89.6	109.8	131.3	124.2	112.4
Agricultural implements	.3	24.2	21.9	27.3	33.4	96.7	111.6	94.2
Land vehicles	4.9	62.1	55.3	76.5	94.3	98.4	108.8	93.9
Automobiles and parts	.9	50.9	47.5	62.8	90.8	94.0	122.7	85.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	54.5	64.3	64.5	109.1	124.8	108.7	100.6
Heating appliances	.4	72.0	82.4	86.9	114.8	133.5	122.9	111.0
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	46.2	52.6	85.2	131.3	174.3	154.5	120.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	62.8	66.5	74.1	96.5	116.0	121.3	91.7
Other iron and steel products	1.6	65.3	67.9	83.2	92.4	111.4	117.5	104.9
Non-ferrous metal products	1.6	79.8	82.9	101.7	120.9	132.7	126.1	114.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	118.2	119.0	120.8	133.9	148.4	131.5	103.6
Miscellaneous	.5	98.4	101.0	98.2	107.6	110.7	109.1	97.6
LOGGING	2.0	56.2	37.9	73.1	106.5	212.3	178.1	182.7
MINING	5.9	99.9	101.2	107.5	117.8	127.2	121.0	113.1
Coal	3.3	93.4	93.9	99.3	109.4	112.7	113.4	110.8
Metallic ores	2.1	134.0	134.9	134.9	138.8	154.8	130.2	121.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.5	65.3	70.7	92.1	114.1	136.9	134.4	108.7
COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	89.3	89.6	100.5	115.3	127.5	114.7	104.6
Telegraphs	.6	84.6	89.5	100.8	116.0	129.7	122.8	106.1
Telephones	2.5	90.5	89.6	100.4	115.2	127.0	112.6	104.3
TRANSPORTATION	12.9	83.9	84.5	93.5	102.5	108.4	112.2	107.1
Street railways and cartage	3.2	116.6	119.1	117.0	122.0	127.5	118.2	106.0
Steam railways	7.6	72.9	74.5	86.7	97.4	102.2	111.0	105.5
Shipping and stevedoring	2.1	94.2	87.8	96.9	102.9	114.4	111.0	116.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.2	67.6	77.9	128.8	127.3	119.0	113.2	99.5
Building	2.0	37.4	42.4	86.8	123.3	150.8	125.0	107.4
Highway	5.3	115.4	134.9	244.2	197.9	125.7	111.8	113.9
Railway	2.9	56.3	63.6	68.7	91.5	84.3	102.5	85.5
SERVICES	2.6	103.7	106.5	116.1	123.9	125.3	117.2	106.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	94.8	98.7	112.0	123.6	123.8	112.9	100.6
Professional	.3	125.3	126.5	123.6	122.1	117.1	116.1	107.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	111.8	113.2	119.5	124.9	130.7	124.2	115.9
TRADE	11.2	117.8	115.4	125.6	134.8	135.4	127.4	121.2
Retail	8.3	124.8	121.2	133.7	143.4	143.2	133.7	127.0
Wholesale	2.9	101.3	102.5	107.5	115.8	117.7	113.8	110.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	83.2	84.7	99.1	108.5	119.1	116.7	108.1

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1932	Nov.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Dec.1 1927
Maritime Provinces -Manufacturing	33.4	76.4	78.5	81.8	92.5	101.3	105.9	97.2
Lumber products	2.4	35.2	36.9	47.6	57.8	65.7	80.1	85.8
Pulp and paper	5.8	130.4	133.2	129.8	138.0	116.4	117.6	105.9
Textile products	4.6	73.2	75.6	75.9	75.4	89.5	98.8	102.9
Iron and steel	10.2	73.3	76.0	80.4	96.4	119.5	118.4	103.2
Other manufactures	10.4	84.1	85.9	88.1	100.0	101.2	105.9	103.2
Logging	2.8	80.3	62.2	207.7	144.9	226.1	113.5	220.7
Mining	24.0	94.4	92.4	103.4	110.6	111.2	111.6	110.0
Communications	3.2	86.6	90.5	115.1	146.7	130.9	112.3	107.6
Transportation	12.6	63.7	58.9	73.0	83.9	91.0	86.4	78.9
Construction	15.0	97.7	129.6	244.1	163.7	143.9	128.4	94.7
Services	1.5	139.3	142.3	163.4	158.3	131.2	134.0	89.2
Trade	7.5	111.0	106.3	118.0	130.0	133.2	122.1	109.8
Maritimes -All Industries	100.0	83.8	86.8	112.7	109.5	113.3	108.1	99.1
Quebec Manufacturing	59.7	83.5	84.0	92.2	103.0	113.8	109.9	105.6
Lumber products	2.8	59.0	66.2	71.7	82.2	99.0	90.3	92.3
Pulp and paper	8.2	80.0	81.5	84.2	94.9	109.8	107.1	103.5
Textile products	16.5	95.8	99.2	95.5	99.8	104.9	106.9	109.2
Iron and steel	8.7	59.4	51.8	78.7	97.2	112.4	109.3	101.2
Other manufactures	23.5	95.5	97.0	105.0	116.5	125.2	117.3	109.3
Logging	3.8	106.8	62.2	106.0	149.2	250.1	212.9	231.7
Mining	1.7	92.1	98.2	109.1	128.5	158.5	141.4	127.8
Communications	2.5	84.0	85.1	96.1	110.2	118.1	116.2	106.2
Transportation	13.6	91.4	89.9	98.9	102.5	109.4	112.0	115.0
Construction	7.8	46.0	59.6	80.3	97.2	105.1	90.0	93.2
Services	2.4	94.5	99.9	105.0	110.1	101.0	105.5	104.2
Trade	8.5	132.1	126.2	136.6	145.1	138.0	130.4	119.7
Quebec -All Industries	100.0	82.9	83.6	94.7	106.7	118.4	112.6	110.1
Ontario Manufacturing	61.2	80.3	81.0	89.5	100.0	114.1	115.4	104.4
Lumber products	3.8	55.5	58.3	69.4	80.8	95.4	98.7	91.6
Pulp and paper	7.4	88.2	89.4	97.3	103.2	116.2	113.2	110.5
Textile products	12.4	98.6	100.9	93.8	99.8	108.3	110.0	103.9
Iron and steel	12.6	56.4	54.0	70.6	91.1	111.8	119.2	100.1
Other manufactures	25.0	85.8	97.7	106.3	112.0	123.2	119.6	109.8
Logging	.8	28.7	17.9	52.6	106.6	267.9	196.2	197.0
Mining	3.7	119.8	120.6	129.4	131.9	150.1	130.8	116.1
Communications	3.0	86.1	87.5	96.2	107.3	131.0	113.2	104.9
Transportation	8.8	78.2	80.9	90.7	102.9	108.8	113.7	105.9
Construction	8.8	81.3	78.5	145.6	137.1	140.0	132.0	115.0
Services	2.7	122.9	124.3	134.4	146.0	152.5	125.5	115.3
Trade	11.0	122.8	120.1	134.3	139.9	137.4	126.2	124.8
Ontario -All Industries	100.0	84.1	84.2	99.3	108.2	123.1	119.7	109.1
Prairie Provinces -Manufacturing	29.0	83.9	88.2	95.9	107.0	113.7	121.2	109.1
Lumber products	1.6	64.0	61.5	64.3	85.6	113.7	126.7	102.3
Pulp and paper	3.0	88.7	88.8	101.5	109.1	113.1	107.5	120.9
Textile products	2.1	103.9	110.4	109.6	101.2	98.8	137.6	114.1
Iron and steel	10.6	71.0	74.6	87.1	99.4	99.9	114.9	103.0
Other manufactures	11.7	99.9	107.3	110.5	121.9	134.7	130.0	114.9
Logging	.3	23.7	11.0	4.8	35.0	170.7	207.7	224.8
Mining	9.4	118.9	123.2	116.5	137.1	131.5	136.2	121.6
Communications	3.7	104.6	97.3	104.7	124.8	134.7	121.9	104.5
Transportation	22.0	88.9	91.1	99.5	108.1	114.8	124.6	114.2
Construction	13.1	61.3	78.3	129.2	143.3	108.4	121.3	90.3
Services	2.9	88.4	90.5	100.2	109.4	121.4	123.4	99.5
Trade	19.6	105.5	105.3	110.3	123.8	134.3	128.9	123.5
Prairies- All Industries	100.0	86.7	91.6	106.0	118.6	119.0	125.3	110.8
British Columbia - Manufacturing	35.3	64.4	70.7	77.2	93.2	106.7	104.9	98.2
Lumber products	8.0	37.2	43.3	46.9	62.3	90.8	92.9	90.0
Pulp and paper	5.5	77.1	85.8	101.6	114.5	113.9	102.4	100.5
Textile products	1.3	89.1	88.0	103.2	106.8	114.3	112.0	100.9
Iron and steel	3.7	60.3	63.3	71.7	111.5	110.2	108.8	90.0
Other manufactures	16.8	90.1	97.8	103.1	114.8	121.2	119.0	108.0
Logging	3.8	32.6	33.7	33.8	58.8	100.3	128.8	111.1
Mining	9.1	69.6	71.9	78.0	88.8	110.0	103.1	100.0
Communications	4.5	96.1	97.0	111.5	122.9	124.8	107.6	97.5
Transportation	16.3	88.6	90.1	93.2	107.3	106.6	105.4	101.9
Construction	16.0	89.7	96.4	153.0	125.3	103.9	97.8	94.8
Services	3.7	84.9	85.9	98.8	109.6	110.4	109.8	103.1
Trade	11.3	106.2	105.5	114.3	126.8	125.5	124.4	114.3
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	73.8	77.8	90.5	100.0	108.3	107.9	101.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1932	Nov.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Dec.1 1927
Montreal - Manufacturing	60.5	81.2	79.9	91.8	104.4	113.0	108.3	103.9
Plant products - edible	4.9	112.0	113.0	112.5	120.6	120.8	111.5	101.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.1	103.3	102.3	105.4	115.0	117.1	109.9	103.8
Textiles	12.6	79.7	86.5	82.1	89.2	92.5	98.9	102.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.7	122.3	112.0	113.6	118.3	118.5	117.1	109.7
Iron and steel	11.4	56.6	45.8	76.2	93.8	113.5	108.5	101.7
Other manufactures	19.8	83.3	85.9	98.9	112.4	121.2	110.3	105.8
Communications	3.6	76.9	77.5	85.5	95.2	115.5	113.8	106.8
Transportation	13.2	106.7	99.9	117.8	110.4	118.8	122.1	132.4
Construction	7.0	55.7	68.3	87.4	101.2	131.6	125.6	117.1
Trade	12.3	127.4	121.5	130.7	146.4	138.0	130.1	120.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	85.1	84.8	96.7	108.6	117.1	113.0	108.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	60.9	93.3	96.9	108.2	116.7	122.5	120.9	105.6
Leather products	19.1	91.6	101.7	109.0	101.4	108.3	101.2	109.3
Other manufactures	41.8	94.1	94.6	107.9	123.8	129.9	131.8	103.8
Transportation	12.5	109.0	112.6	111.4	105.8	111.8	106.7	111.7
Construction	7.7	86.0	83.0	103.8	234.9	190.9	89.0	156.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	95.9	98.5	108.7	128.0	127.1	122.1	119.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	60.3	85.2	87.3	96.3	105.0	114.5	115.5	107.4
Plant products - edible	6.0	105.0	105.0	114.8	117.8	124.2	118.2	113.8
Printing and publishing	9.4	105.7	107.3	114.6	116.7	126.2	123.0	111.6
Textiles	12.2	85.1	90.7	87.8	98.0	106.8	107.3	102.2
Iron and steel	7.8	57.5	57.3	70.4	90.2	109.8	121.5	103.3
Other manufactures	24.9	88.1	90.3	102.5	108.0	114.3	113.5	108.4
Communications	4.0	78.9	80.7	86.8	95.6	114.7	109.3	104.4
Transportation	6.9	96.4	97.9	120.2	134.7	132.8	136.8	101.7
Construction	3.2	62.6	69.4	108.4	138.3	190.8	178.7	145.7
Trade	21.6	118.8	115.6	131.5	134.8	131.8	124.2	117.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	91.2	92.5	104.8	113.8	122.9	120.5	110.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	48.4	84.3	85.3	93.3	103.5	107.0	112.7	108.2
Lumber products	4.5	44.8	46.3	54.1	60.0	67.5	96.0	79.9
Pulp and paper	17.0	84.0	84.1	92.9	103.9	110.4	110.1	105.4
Other manufactures	26.9	99.1	100.7	108.9	121.5	120.4	122.6	123.7
Construction	10.4	87.0	88.4	180.0	170.5	183.4	138.3	105.2
Trade	15.9	110.6	110.2	124.9	128.0	120.9	116.5	117.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	92.6	94.1	112.7	116.0	121.8	115.1	108.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	79.3	72.8	73.9	83.9	95.2	123.3	117.0	104.6
Textiles	21.1	79.8	81.3	86.9	92.9	98.9	96.8	98.8
Electrical apparatus	11.8	93.4	93.0	109.7	109.5	145.6	133.4	110.0
Iron and steel	21.4	50.9	50.4	63.9	78.6	132.8	114.3	105.1
Other manufactures	25.0	90.0	94.8	99.8	115.8	122.2	117.2	106.8
Construction	3.7	57.4	65.2	196.9	203.0	277.5	184.2	101.6
Trade	7.5	106.0	102.9	115.8	130.0	131.5	119.5	125.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	76.6	77.8	94.0	104.6	128.7	118.0	107.3
Windsor - Manufacturing	77.3	61.0	58.7	68.1	109.9	114.1	141.3	78.4
Iron and steel	52.0	51.0	47.0	58.3	108.2	107.9	140.8	66.7
Other manufactures	25.3	101.9	106.4	108.8	116.8	138.8	143.3	126.0
Construction	1.9	20.3	18.5	40.5	115.8	182.4	148.4	119.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	63.7	62.5	72.3	113.6	123.5	142.5	84.2
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	46.8	81.5	87.0	95.5	107.9	116.1	121.1	109.7
Animal products - edible	5.0	98.7	111.0	110.6	108.2	121.0	120.4	124.9
Plant products - edible	4.1	103.7	108.0	106.8	103.1	108.4	113.1	110.8
Printing and publishing	6.0	99.9	98.8	104.5	115.6	121.5	116.3	111.1
Textiles	5.3	106.0	113.4	113.3	105.6	107.0	131.2	111.8
Other manufactures	26.4	70.5	76.9	87.5	106.6	117.7	122.2	104.0
Transportation	10.3	74.4	73.8	86.4	92.2	95.7	111.8	105.9
Construction	2.0	25.2	30.2	54.3	68.9	54.8	63.9	53.0
Trade	31.4	93.2	94.2	97.6	109.1	123.5	127.8	126.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	82.2	84.3	93.2	104.3	113.8	116.8	111.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	34.0	76.2	81.8	88.0	97.7	103.9	94.3	96.7
Lumber products	5.3	37.1	46.3	51.6	58.7	80.0	74.6	88.6
Other manufactures	28.7	94.6	98.4	105.6	118.0	116.4	104.5	101.7
Communications	8.7	96.3	96.7	105.6	122.3	123.1	104.7	97.7
Transportation	21.4	99.6	98.9	98.8	105.6	109.9	102.1	97.5
Construction	8.3	59.2	62.0	99.9	96.1	79.2	83.2	74.7
Services	5.8	84.0	83.9	97.5	104.5	108.8	111.2	105.4
Trade	21.8	106.3	104.9	116.4	130.8	128.4	125.6	115.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	85.8	87.9	98.3	107.4	109.4	102.8	98.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.